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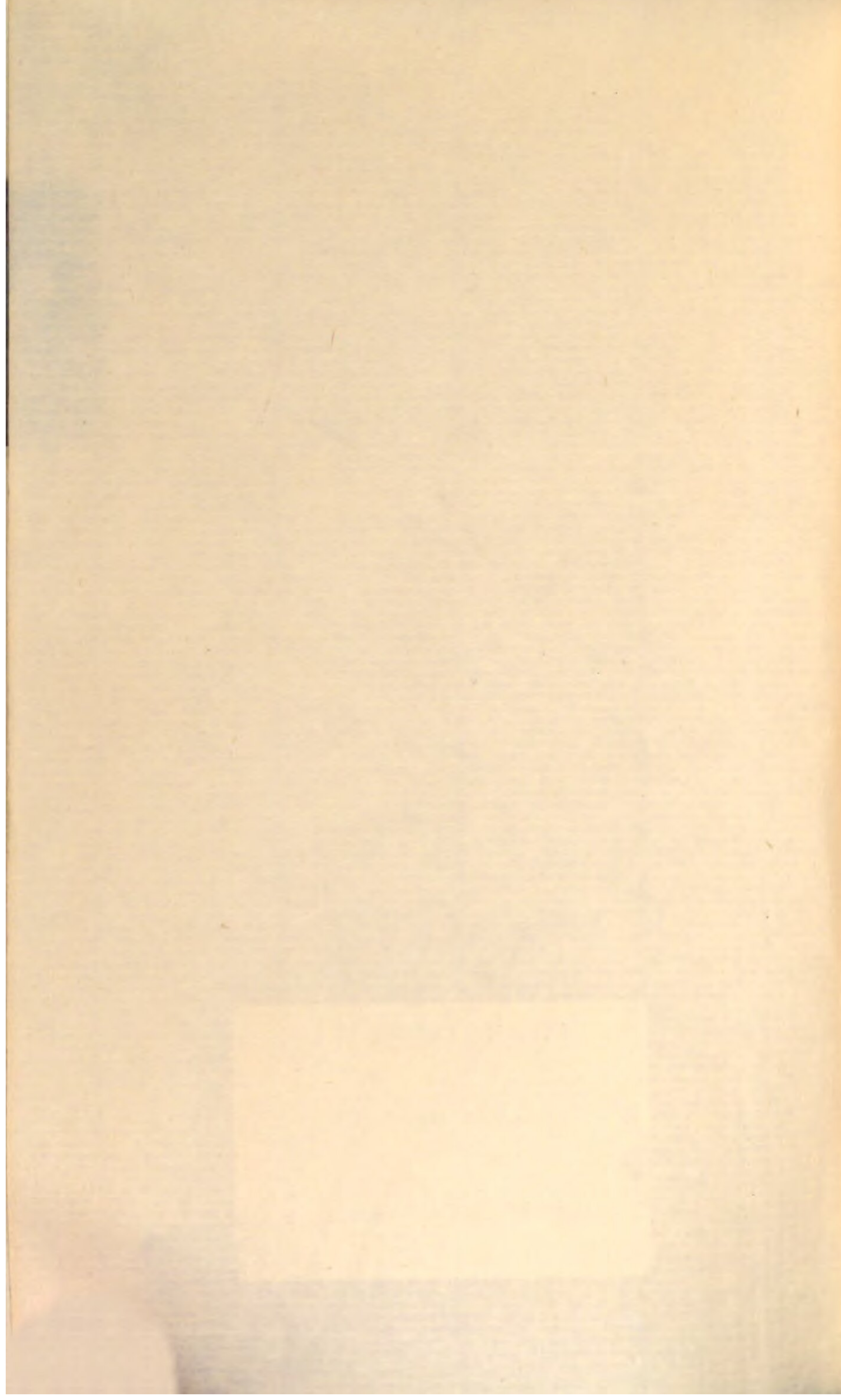
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ANNALS OF GLASGOW

BY JAMES H. BURNES

PUBLISHED BY JAMES H. BURNES

1841

ANNALS OF GLASGOW.

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOL. I.

GLASGOW

Printed by James H. Burnes

FOR EXPORT AND SALE BY THE MESSRS.

AND ALL BOOKSELLERS

1841

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Annals of
Glasgow
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ANNALS OF GLISGOW

ANNALS OF GLASGOW,
COMPRISING
AN ACCOUNT
OF THE
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, CHARITIES,
AND THE
Rise and Progress of the City.

BY
JAMES CLELAND.

View not each Spire by measure giv'n
To buildings rais'd by common hands:
That Fabric rises high as heav'n,
Whose Basis on Devotion stands.

PRIOR.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

GLASGOW:

Printed by James Hedderwick,

FOR BEHOOF OF THE FUNDS OF THE GLASGOW
ROYAL INFIRMARY.

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1816.

Cleland  
Annals of  
Glasgow  
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ANNALS OF GLASGOW

AN ACCOUNT

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, CHARITIES

Rise and Progress of the City

GLASGOW

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OF TWO VOLUMES

VOL. I.

GLASGOW

PRINTED BY JAMES HENDERSON  
THE PRINTER OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW

MDCCCXXXIII

1833

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TO THE  
HON. HENRY MONTEITH,  
LORD PROVOST OF GLASGOW,  
PRESSES OF THE MANAGERS OF THE ROYAL INFIRMARY,  
&c. &c. &c.

WHO  
HAS SO ABLY DISCHARGED THE DUTIES OF THE HIGH AND  
HONOURABLE OFFICES TO WHICH HE HAS BEEN CALLED  
IN THIS GREAT AND FLOURISHING CITY;

AND,  
WHOSE SUCCESSFUL EXERTIONS TOWARDS THE IMPROVEMENT  
AND INCREASE OF ITS MANUFACTURES, HAVE SO  
JUSTLY MERITED THE APPROBATION OF HIS FELLOW-CITIZENS,

THIS  
*ACCOUNT OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS*  
OF HIS NATIVE CITY,

IS,  
IN TESTIMONY OF RESPECT AND ESTEEM,

INSCRIBED BY  
HIS LORDSHIP'S  
MOST FAITHFUL AND OBEDIENT SERVANT,

JAMES CLELAND.



HON HENRY MONTGOMERY

LORD BISHOP OF GLASGOW

MEMORANDUM OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL INQUIRY

IN THE

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL INQUIRY

IN THE MATTER OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL INQUIRY

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IN THE MATTER OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL INQUIRY

AND IN THE MATTER OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL INQUIRY

JUSTICE METTER THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL INQUIRY

AND

ACCOUNT OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS

OF HIS NATION

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL INQUIRY

IN THE MATTER OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL INQUIRY

HIS LORDSHIP'S

MOST PATIENT AND OBEYANT SERVANT

JAMES CLARKE



## INTRODUCTION.

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In coming before the Public with a description of the Public Buildings, Charities, and other matters which concern this great City, I am aware that some explanation is necessary; the more so as I am sensible of the want of many of the requisite qualifications for drawing up an account, where there are so many important bearings which concern the community.

Various circumstances, however, have combined to urge me on to an undertaking, which I have found to be arduous.

Having been induced several years ago, by the solicitation of some friends, who urged my experience, and consequent knowledge, of the public concerns of the City, to draw up an account of the Charities, Public Buildings, &c. the Magistrates and Council were pleased to defray the expense of printing. At a subsequent period, at the request of Dr. Brewster, I engaged to write the article Glasgow, for his Edinburgh Encyclopedia. When this article made its appearance, which, in such a work, was necessarily abridged in all its parts, it occurred to several of my fellow-citizens, that a more particular account of the transactions of the City would be of advantage to a considerable part of the community. Under these circumstances, Dr. Brewster was applied to, who, in the most handsome manner, gave his permission to extend an article, which, by this time, had become his property.



The necessary preliminaries having been concluded, I engaged in this work; the profits of which, if any, are to go to the funds of the Royal Infirmary, it being one of my primary objects to endeavour to render myself of some service to that invaluable Institution. With a view to lessen the expense of the work, the entire arrangements have been conducted under my own eye. I am, therefore, hopeful that the liberal reader will overlook any grammatical inaccuracies that may have occurred.

In abridging the historical part of the work from the most approved authorities, care has been taken to simplify the terms, and to avoid every thing like partial approbation of the City, or any of its establishments, leaving it to the reader to form his own conclusions.

For a considerable period after the first sheets were put to press, I expected that the whole would have been comprised in one volume; but, not being accustomed to book-making, I discovered, that one volume of an ordinary size would not contain the matter which I had been successful enough to obtain; it was, therefore, determined to make two volumes, and to include other matter of general import which might be considered useful, although not strictly in unison with the title of the work. By this extension, the inconvenience of applying to both volumes for a description of the same article, sometimes occurs. Notwithstanding any experience which I have had an opportunity of acquiring, while in the management of some of the Public Institutions of this City, previous to my acceptance of a public and active situation in 1814, my obligations are justly due to the Office-bearers of the Public Charities, and other Public Officers, for the information which they so promptly communicated; information which was frequently attended with considerable trouble on their part, and so correct, that I am hopeful I have been able to draw up the various articles with tolerable accuracy. With regard to other departments of this work, much of the infor-



mation has been obtained from the friendly communications which I had the happiness and honour to receive from the late venerable Dr. William Porteous, and the late Gilbert Hamilton, Esq. of Glenarbuck, than whom there were none who had a more thorough knowledge of the civil and ecclesiastical concerns of this community; and their respective representatives have had the goodness to favour me with such manuscripts as I had not been formerly possessed of. To the venerable Principal of the University, and the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, my obligations are also particularly due.

The reverend and respectable author of *Adam's Religious World displayed*, has had the liberality to allow me to transcribe such parts of his valuable work as describe the various religious tenets professed in Glasgow; but these, and other matters respecting the City, have been omitted for want of time to arrange them; to remedy which, it is probable that, at some future period, a supplementary volume may be published, including such corrections or omissions as may be pointed out by the readers of this work.

In conclusion, if it shall be found, that I have contributed to communicate useful information respecting the concerns of this, my native City, to any portion of its inhabitants, I shall consider myself amply rewarded for any trouble I have had.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,  
COUNCIL CHAMBERS,  
*29th September, 1816.* }



information has been obtained from the friendly communications which I had the happiness and honour to receive from the late venerable Dr. William Robertson, and the late Oliver Cromwell, Esq. of Chesham, than whom there were none who had a more thorough knowledge of the full and correct contents of the manuscript, and their respective experiences have had the pleasure to favour me with such assistance as I had not been formerly possessed of. To the venerable Principal of the University, and the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, my obligations are also particularly due.

The revised and corrected edition of Adam's Religion, it will be observed, has had the liberty to allow me to transcribe such parts of the manuscript as I thought the reader might be interested in. It is, however, not possible that I should have been enabled to insert all the material which I thought worthy of publication. In some instances, I have been obliged to omit certain parts of the manuscript, as they were not so well preserved as others. In other instances, I have been obliged to omit certain parts of the manuscript, as they were not so well preserved as others. In other instances, I have been obliged to omit certain parts of the manuscript, as they were not so well preserved as others.

In conclusion, it is still to be feared that I have succeeded in communicating a full and correct edition of the manuscript of the Christian Religion, as my position in the institution, I think, would hardly amply compensate for my trouble. I have, however, endeavoured to do so, and I trust that the reader will find it worth his while to peruse.



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THE FOLLOWING CORRECTIONS ARE NECESSARY;—

In page 152, it is stated, that two new Churches are to be built, and the Town divided into ten Parishes. Circumstances, however, have taken place since the article was put to Press, which make the following correction necessary; *viz.* “In the meantime, only one additional Church is to be built, in M’Farlane-Street, to contain 1624 sitters, and the Town divided into nine Parishes.”

In page 262, it is stated, that the Benevolent Society was instituted for the relief of indigent persons who were excluded from the public charities for want of a regular domicile. The Managers desire that the public may understand that this too prevalent opinion is incorrect, for that, in 1814, they relieved 830 persons, of whom there were only 117 who had not a regular domicile of three years.

In the Harleian Dairy, page 374, for “sixty degrees of heat,” read “eighty degrees.”

ANNALS OF GLASGOW.

CHAP. I.

FROM THE ORIGIN OF GLASGOW TILL THE DEATH OF JAMES V.

Situation, Origin, and Appearance of Glasgow—Bishopric founded—The Church originally constructed of Timber—Addition made to the Cathedral—The Town made a Royal Burgh, and a Fair appointed—Corporation formed—Sir William Wallace kills Earl Percy in an action in the High-Street—The Plague rages—Timber Bridge replaced by one of Stone—The Wooden Spire of the Cathedral destroyed by Lightning—The great Tower and Vestry of the Cathedral founded with stone—The Episcopal Palace founded—Mint-House in Glasgow, Coins struck—Magistracy, in what families—The Town and the Patrimonies of the Church erected into a Regality—The University erected—Number of Inhabitants—Powerful Nobles appointed Baillies of Regality—St. Nicholas' Hospital founded—The Tron Church founded—Society of Fishers—Glasgow inferior to other Towns in Scotland—The Bishopric erected into a Metropolitan See—Inhabitants reside near the Cathedral.

GLASGOW is a great commercial and manufacturing City of Lanarkshire in Scotland, situated on the north bank of the Clyde, in west long. $4^{\circ} 15' 51''$, and north lat. $55^{\circ} 52' 10''$ *. There is no authentic record by which the origin of the City can be ascertained. Its name, in the Gaelic language, signifies *a grey smith*. It has hence been inferred, that a person of this description, eminent in his profession, had taken up his residence in the place, and that, in compliment to him, it had received this name. Others suppose, that, as the word also signifies *a dark glen*, it alludes to the glen at the east end of the Church, where the cell of St. Kentigern stood.

* This is the position of the new Glasgow Observatory, as determined by the observations of Mr. John Cross.

The soil on which Glasgow now stands, was included in the Province of Valencia by Theodosius, in the year 370, and was retained by the Romans till they took their final leave of the Island, in the year 426. The City, with the Barony of Gorbals, and the Suburbs of Calton, Bridgeton, Brownfield, Anderston, and Finnieston, stands on upwards of 650 acres of ground; and, when viewed from the south side of the River, exhibits the appearance of a crescent, extending from Rutherglen Bridge to Finnieston.

In the year 560, a Bishopric was founded here by St. Mungo, or Kentigern, who died 13th January 601, and was buried at the east end of the ground where the Church now stands, and where his tomb is still to be seen. To this circumstance the origin of the place has also been attributed, it being probable that the sanctity of the residence of this holy man, would naturally induce those who were religiously inclined, to take up their abode near him. From this period, and for the space of more than 500 years, history furnishes nothing worthy of remark respecting Glasgow.

Prior to the year 1100, the Bishop's Church seems to have been but a mean building, constructed chiefly of timber, and had gone into decay. In 1115, David, Prince of Cumberland, refounded the See; and having, in 1124, succeeded his brother, Alexander I. to the crown of Scotland, he promoted his preceptor and chaplain, John Achaius, to the Bishopric, in 1129, who rebuilt a part of the Cathedral with stone. The Church was solemnly consecrated on the 9th of February 1133, in the presence of the king, who endowed it with the lands of Perdyc, now called Partick. This Prelate divided the Diocese into two archdeaconries, of Glasgow and Teviotdale, established the offices of dean, sub-dean, chancellor, treasurer, sacrist, chanter, and successor, and settled a prebendary on each of them out of the donations which he had received from the King. He died on the 28th of May 1147, and was buried at Jedburgh, having enjoyed the See for eighteen years.

In the year 1180, Joceline, Bishop of Glasgow, made an addition to the Cathedral, which had been so far carried on by Achaius. He also procured a Charter from William, king of Scotland, surnamed the Lion, in the same year, erecting the Town into a Royal Burgh; and likewise a Charter to hold a fair for eight days annually.

It appears from an old document, that, in the year 1268, the Town was governed by a Provost and Baillies; and that they transferred property and held courts of justice.

In the year 1300, Glasgow was the scene of a bloody contest between the rival nations of Britain. Edward I. of England, of his own authority, took upon him to appoint Anthony Beik, a priest under his immediate influence, to the See of Glasgow. Earl Percy, about the same time, had usurped the military government of the Western District of Scotland, and taken possession of the Episcopal Palace. Sir William Wallace, a patriotic Scottish chief, on receiving intelligence of these bold invasions, formed the determination of ridding both the City of Glasgow and Scotland, of the English usurpers. Having committed the Town and Fortress of Ayr, where he was then residing, to the care of the inhabitants, and being joined by his uncle, Adam Wallace of Richardtown, and by the Laird of Auchinleck, and others, they formed a squadron of three hundred cavalry, and, marching from Ayr during the night, arrived in the morning at the Bridge of Glasgow, which at that time was constructed of timber. After crossing the River, they drew up their little army on the ground now the site of the Bridgegate-Street, and forming themselves into two divisions, one under the command of Wallace and the other under Auchinleck, the word was given, "Bear up the Bishop's tail." Expecting that Percy would dispute their approach to the Bishop's Palace, Auchinleck's division, consisting of 140 men, took a circuitous route eastward, by the ground now occupied by the Calton, Barracks, and Drygate, with the design of attacking Percy in the rear, while Sir William marched

directly up the High-Street, to meet the English forces, which consisted of 1000 men arrayed in armour. The engagement took place near where the College now stands, between the English and the division under Wallace. While the action was still doubtful, Auchinleck, by a forced march, suddenly made his appearance in the rear of the English, and, taking them by surprise, succeeded in dividing their column, which Wallace no sooner perceived than he rushed forward to the spot where Percy was, and with one stroke of his broad sword cleft Percy's head in two. The rout of the English now became general, nor did Bishop Beik deem it safe to remain behind. Notwithstanding this victory, which had been obtained by stratagem, surprise, and valour, Wallace did not judge it expedient to take up his quarters in Glasgow, as neither the old Druidical Grove connected with the Church of the Black Friars, nor the Forest beyond the Molindinar Burn, would have afforded a safe retreat, in case of necessity. Sir William and his brave comrades therefore set out for Bothwell, where they gave battle to a party of Northumbrians, at that time esteemed the best soldiers in England, and gained a second victory, although exhausted with fatigue and much inferior in number.

By a copy of the Bishops' Chartulary, it appears, that during the years 1350, 1380, and 1381, the plague raged in Glasgow with great severity*.

* This dreadful distemper, is a sort of contagious pestilential, acute, and malignant putrid fever, from which the unhappy sufferers seldom recover. Although the plague is generally defined as malignant, some eminent physicians think it ought to be distinguished, as the fever is not the essence but merely the symptom of the disease. Happily for this country, it is generally agreed, that, it is neither bred nor propagated in Britain. The chief places from whence it is imported, is the Levant, Lesser Asia, Egypt, &c. where it is very common. The nature and cause of the plague is by no means certain; some think that insects being taken into the lungs by respiration, where they mix with the blood and juices, and corrode the intestines, are the cause of it; others suppose that it is

In the year 1345, the Timber Bridge was replaced by one of stone.

In the year 1387, while Matthew Glendoning was Bishop, the great wooden Spire of the Cathedral, was destroyed by lightning. And, in 1408, his successor, William Lauder, built the great Tower of stone, as far as the first battlement: he also laid the foundation of the Vestry of the Cathedral. The great Tower of the Episcopal Palace was founded in the year 1430, and carried on and completed by the exertions of the munificent Bishop Cameron.

A Mint-House was erected in the Drygate-Street, in the time of Robert III. where coins were struck; on one side of the coin was represented the King's crest crowned, but without a sceptre, with the motto *Robertus Dei Gratia Rex Scotorum*, and on the other, on an inner circle, *Villa de Glasgow*, and on the outer circle, *Dominus Protector*.

The most eminent of the direct succession of the Magistrates of Glasgow, begins with the family of the Stuarts of Minto, Sir Thomas Stuart of Minto having been Provost in the year 1472. This family was succeeded in the Magistracy by a number of respectable individuals. In the year 1600, Sir George Elphinstone of Blythswood, was Lord Chief Justice, one of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, Lord Provost of Glasgow, Member of Parliament for the City, and Lord of Gorbals of Glasgow. Sir George was one of the arbiters for settling the grand dispute for precedence, between the Merchants' and Trades' Ranks, and seems to have been an intelligent and excellent man. He was succeeded by the families of the Bells, Campbells of Shawfield, Montgomerys of Preston, and by Messrs. Aird, Anderson, Stirling, Murdoch, Cochran, Ingram, &c. *

produced from damp, hot, and stagnated air, and the putrefaction of animal substances, especially locusts.

* A complete list of the Magistrates will be found in the Appendix.

In the year 1450, Bishop Turnbull obtained from James II. a Charter, erecting the Town and Patrimonies of the Bishopric into a Regality. He also procured a Bull from Pope Nicholas V. for erecting a University within the City, which he amply endowed. The establishment of this seat of literature, contributed more than any thing that had previously been done, towards the enlargement of the Town, which, before this period, was so inconsiderable as not to contain more than 1500 inhabitants. The prerogatives granted to the University, however, had the effect of depriving the citizens, for a time, of a considerable portion of their political privileges; for the bishops being thereby invested with extensive political powers, assumed the distribution of those franchises which had formerly been exercised by the citizens, and, in order effectually to secure the obedience of their vassals, they took care to appoint powerful nobles as baillies of the Regality. These offices were long in the family of the Dukes of Lennox, who, in 1621, acquired from the Bishop an absolute grant of them. The Duke of Lennox, however, at length resigned his political powers to the Crown; and, since the Revolution, the power of election has been exercised by the Magistrates and Council.

St. Nicholas' Hospital was founded in the year 1450. Prior to this period, the inhabitants resided chiefly in the vicinity of the Cathedral, and in that part of the High-Street which was bounded by the Bishop's Palace and the Convent of the Black Friars, now the College Church; the Cross, or public place of resort, being at the intersection of the Rottenrow, Drygate, and High-Street. After the establishment of the University, the buildings gradually extended downward to the present Cross, and from thence eastward on the Gallowsgate, now Gallowgate-Street. In 1484, the citizens built and dedicated a Collegiate Church to the Blessed Virgin, situated in a direct line west from the Gallowsgate, which naturally induced them to continue their buildings as far west as this place of worship, now known by the name of the Tron Church. It then became

necessary for the inhabitants to form the street called Salt-market-Street, in order to procure an easy access to the Clyde. And a number of the inhabitants, who lived chiefly by fishing in the River, and selling their fish, having incorporated themselves into a society, for the convenience of their business soon after built a considerable part of the Fishersgate-Street, now known by the name of Bridgegate-Street.

Notwithstanding this apparent extension, Glasgow at this time held but an inferior rank among the towns of Scotland; for, it appears that, at the taxation of the Royal Burghs, in the reign of Queen Mary, it rated only as the eleventh. This inferiority has been attempted to be explained in various ways: among others, it may be remarked, that Glasgow had frequently suffered very severely from the pestilence and other grievous calamities.

By an Act of Parliament, in 1488, the Bishopric of Glasgow was erected into a Metropolitan See, and the temporalities and privileges of the Church were afterwards confirmed by a Charter from James VI.

CHAP. II.

FROM THE DEATH OF JAMES V. IN THE YEAR 1544, TILL THE
RESTORATION OF CHARLES II. IN 1660.

Birth of Queen Mary Stuart—Archbishop Beaton, Regent, is succeeded by the Earl of Arran—Mary crowned, and embarks for France—The Queen Dowager, the Earl of Lennox, and Beaton, oppose the Regent—Lennox, while in Dumbarton Castle, receives 30,000 Crowns from France—The Bishop's Castle stormed, and the Garrison put to Death—Battle of the Butts—The Regent obliged to Resign—The Queen Dowager appointed Regent—Queen Mary betrothed to the Dauphin, afterwards King of France—The French King Dies—Mary arrives in Scotland—Marries Henry Darnley—Is delivered of a Son—Grand solemnities at his christening—The King and Queen at Glasgow—The King murdered—The Earl of Bothwell tried for the murder—Acquitted—Marries the Queen—Absconds, and dies in Prison—The Queen confined in Lochleven Castle—Resigns the Crown—James VI. crowned—The Earl of Murray made Regent—Magistrates fix Price of Provisions in Glasgow—The Queen escapes from Lochleven Castle—Battle of Langside—Bakers receive the Ground at Partick for their Mills—The Regent succeeded by the Earl of Lennox—Sir William Drury destroys Hamilton Castle—The Earl of Lennox made Provost of Glasgow—Reformers destroy Places of Worship—Tolbooth built—The Merchants' and Trades' Rank submit their differences—Prebend's Houses sold—Town Hall built—Water Baillie appointed—Laigh Kirk Steeple built—Gorbals bought—The Plague—Great Fire—Merchants' Hall built—The Protector, Cromwell, defers the election of Magistrates.

ON the death of James V. which happened in the year 1544, Mary Stuart, his daughter, an infant of only eight days old, succeeded to the throne. Cardinal Beaton was, in the mean time, appointed Regent; but he had not long held the reins of government, till he was compelled to resign in favour of James Hamilton, Earl of Arran, afterwards Duke of Chatelrault, &c. the second person in the kingdom, and the nearest heir to the throne after Mary. The ceremony of crowning the Queen having been performed in Stirling Castle, she was carried to Dumbarton, where she embarked for France, in July 1548, on pretence of a visit to her maternal uncles, the Princes of Lorraine.

As the new Regent was by no means popular, the Queen Dowager joined Beaton to oppose him, and craved aid from France. They also invited Matthew Stuart, Earl of Lennox,

who was then in France, to come over and join them in reducing the power of the Regent; but no sooner did the Earl of Arran learn that Lennox had accepted the invitation, than he entered into an accommodation with the Dowager and Beaton, by which the latter had the chief sway in the government.

The situation of affairs being thus changed, Lennox soon found that the Cardinal no longer valued his services; he therefore determined to take the earliest opportunity to check the growing ambition of this haughty Prelate. The King of France, ignorant of what had taken place, sent a supply of 30,000 crowns to Lennox, then in the Castle of Dumbarton, to aid the Queen Dowager's party. Under existing circumstances, this Chief did not hesitate to appropriate the money to a very different purpose; which so exasperated the Cardinal, that he persuaded the Regent to levy an army and march to Glasgow, with the design of surprising him, and seizing the money. Lennox, however, being apprised of their intention, quickly raised an army of 10,000 men, and, marching from Glasgow to Leith, offered battle to the Cardinal; but the intriguing Priest, not being prepared to oppose so formidable a force, artfully succeeded in obtaining a kind of truce. Lennox perceiving that the parley was meant to ensnare him, returned to Glasgow, and, having garrisoned the Bishop's Castle, proceeded to Dumbarton. The Regent, in the mean time, having mustered a numerous army in Stirling, took the route to Glasgow, and on his arrival, stormed the Castle with brass guns*. On the tenth day of the siege, a truce was proposed, and the garrison agreed to surrender, on condition of receiving quarter and indemnity; but no sooner had they opened the gates, and delivered up their arms, than they were all massacred, two persons only escaping. Under these circumstances, Lennox could no longer contend with his adversaries; with the assistance of the Earl of Glencairn, however, he determined to strike one desperate blow. Having mustered all their vassals and

* Buchanan's Hist. of Scot.

adherents, they intended to have marched to Clydesdale, and laid waste the property of the Hamiltons. This scheme coming timeously to the knowledge of the Regent, he determined to prevent the enterprise by taking possession of Glasgow. Glencairn, however, was beforehand with him, for, on the approach of the Regent, he drew out his forces, amounting to about 800 men, composed of his vassals and the citizens of Glasgow, to a place called the Butts, where the "weapon shaw" was performed previous to the union, now the site of the Barracks. With this small party he courageously attacked the Regent, beat the first rank back upon the second, and took the brass ordnance they had brought against him. In the heat of the battle, while victory was doubtful, Robert Boyd, of the Kilmarnock family, arrived with a small party of horse, and having valiantly thrust himself into the midst of the combat, decided the fate of the day; for Glencairn's men, apprehending that a great additional force had arrived, fled with precipitation. In this engagement, there were about 300 slain on both sides. The Regent immediately entered the City, and, being exasperated against the citizens, gave it up to his soldiers to plunder, which they did so completely, that, having carried away or destroyed every thing moveable, they pulled down the very doors and windows of the houses.

Notwithstanding his success, the Regent having, by repeated acts of oppression, rendered himself still more unpopular, he was at length obliged to resign his high office, when Mary of Lorraine, the Queen Dowager, was appointed to succeed him. On the 24th of April 1557 *, her daughter, the young Queen,

* In the year 1559, the Town Council nominated the Provost and Baillies; and, in the following year, they enacted that the best ale sold in the Town should not exceed four pennies Scots for the Scots pint, which is one-third of a penny sterling for two quarts; that the fourpenny loaf should weigh thirty-two ounces; that a stone of tallow should not be dearer than eight shillings; a peck of horse' corn, eight pennies; and a pound weight of candles, six pennies, or one halfpenny sterling.

then only thirteen years of age, was betrothed to Francis, the Dauphin, afterwards King, of France, who, in consequence of a subsequent arrangement, in December 1558, received the crown matrimonial of Scotland, by Act of Parliament. These honours, however, he did not long enjoy, as he died in 1560. The Queen Regent, soon after this period, paid the debt of nature, in Edinburgh Castle.

In August 1561, Mary set sail from Calais for Scotland. On her arrival, she entrusted her chief concerns to Lord James Stuart †, whom she afterwards created Earl of Mar. On the 29th of July 1565, the Queen married Henry Darnley, son of Matthew, Earl of Lennox, of the royal house of Stuart, he being the son of the Queen's aunt. Previous to the solemnization of the marriage, Darnley was created Duke of Albany; and, the day preceding the ceremony, a proclamation was issued, that he should be styled "King of the Realm."

In the year 1566, the Queen was delivered of a son, who was christened in Stirling Castle, and named James, afterwards James VI. Previous to the birth of this Prince, a misunderstanding had taken place between the King and the Queen, which had grown to such a height as to give the nation great concern for the consequences. Although the King was in Stirling at the time of his son's christening, he was neither present at that grand solemnity, nor at the magnificent entertainments, masquerades, &c. which were given to the foreign ambassadors. As soon as these festivities were over, Henry left Stirling for Glasgow, where his father resided, and took up his abode in

In the year 1563, there was a great dearth approaching to a famine, so that articles of provisions were more than tripled in price: a boll of wheat cost six pounds; a boll of meal, four merks; a boll of oats, fifteen shillings; an ox to draw in the plough, twenty merks; and a wedder, thirty shillings Scots, or two shillings and sixpence sterling.

In the year 1569, the Magistrates enacted that wine should not be sold dearer than eighteen pennies Scots the Scots pint.

† A natural son of her father, James V.

the house of Mr. Erskine, of the family of Mar, who was Parson of Campsie and Chancellor of the Chapter of the Cathedral. Erskine's house stood on the north side of the Drygate, and formed part of the east range of the buildings called Limmerfield. During his journey, the King was much annoyed with pains in his intestines, and, on his arrival at Glasgow, was taken ill of a disease which was supposed to proceed from the effects of poison. The Queen, on hearing of his illness, came to Glasgow, and seemed to pay him every mark of attention; and having remained with him till he so far recovered as to be able to travel, she accompanied him to Edinburgh. This friendship, however, was very dubious, and but of short duration; for, on the 10th of February 1567, at two o'clock in the morning, Henry and the servant who slept in the room with him, were murdered, the house being blown up with gunpowder, under circumstances which excited a suspicion that the Earl of Bothwell and others were the perpetrators of the deed, and that Mary was privy to it. The Earl of Lennox, Darnley's father, having accused Bothwell, that nobleman, attended by a number of his vassals and friends, underwent a justiciary trial for the murder; and being acquitted, he carried off the Queen to his castle at Dunbar, where he kept her fourteen days; and although but lately married, he divorced his wife, on the plea that she was within the degrees of consanguinity, and immediately thereafter he married the Queen. This event was the cause of great discontent throughout the country, which soon issued in a civil war; and Bothwell, unable to contend with his incensed adversaries, was obliged to consult his safety by flight. He was, however, taken at sea, and thrown into a dungeon in Denmark, where he died after ten years' captivity, his associates having been executed at the time of their capture. The increasing imprudence of the Queen was such as to deprive her of the affection of many of her subjects; and, at length, she was obliged to surrender to her offended nobles, who confined

her, as a state prisoner, in Lochleven Castle, and where, on the 25th of July 1567, she was compelled to resign the crown. On the 29th of August following, her infant son was crowned in Stirling Castle, after a suitable sermon preached by the celebrated reformer, John Knox. The Regency was then offered to the Earl of Murray, who returned from France, and accepted of that high office.

In the year 1568, the Queen effected her escape from Lochleven Castle, and immediately repaired to Hamilton, where she was joined by the Earls of Argyle, Eglinton, Cassellis, Rothes, and a number of others, who resolved to march with their forces to destroy the Regent, and re-establish the Queen in her royal authority. Murray, though somewhat taken by surprise, being at that time employed in holding a justice-court at Glasgow, determined to meet them in the field; and, being joined by the Earls of Glencairn, Montrose, Mar, and Menteith, with the Lords Temple, Home, and Lindsay, and a number of the citizens of Glasgow, with as strong a reinforcement of men as circumstances would permit, encamped on the lands of Barrowfield, in order to wait the approach of the enemy; but receiving intelligence that the Queen's forces were on their march to Dumbarton Castle, by the south side of the River, the Regent speedily crossed the bridge with his troops, and took an advantageous position on a hill near the Village of Langside, about two miles south from Glasgow. The armies soon met, and the battle commenced with determined bravery on both sides. Fortune having at length abandoned the Queen's forces, the rout became general, leaving the Regent master of the field, who, besides having destroyed about 300 of the enemy, took 400 prisoners. The unfortunate Queen stood on a hill during the whole time of the engagement, and when she saw that her forces were put to flight, she mounted her horse and fled to the Abbey of Drundenan, in Galloway, sixty miles from the field of battle, before she took any rest. The Regent having returned to Glasgow,

and offered up public thanks for his victory, was sumptuously entertained by the Magistrates and Council. Having expressed his obligations to the citizens for their fidelity and bravery, and particularly to the Heads of the Corporations, the Regent desired to know if, in return, he could be of any service to the Corporation? This condescension was so unexpected, that no immediate reply was given. At length, Matthew Fawside, who was Deacon of the Incorporation of Bakers, thinking this a fit opportunity, informed the Regent that the Corporation which he represented, liberally supplied the army with bread during the time it had been quartered in the neighbourhood of Glasgow; that the Mill at Partick belonged to the Crown, and that the tacksmen exacted exorbitant muters, which greatly affected the price of bread to the community; and that, if it pleased his Highness to give the Corporation a grant of the Mill, it would be acknowledged as a public benefit. This oration had the desired effect, as the Regent instantly gave the Corporation a grant of the Mill and certain Lands connected with it*. Shortly afterwards, the Earl of Murray was murdered, and the Earl of Lennox appointed to succeed him as Regent.

In the year 1570, the Hamiltons and their partisans again besieged the Castle of Glasgow. Although the Governor was absent, and there were only twenty-four soldiers in the garrison, the besieged behaved so gallantly, that the assailants were obliged to retire with considerable loss. Two days after the siege had been raised, Sir William Drury having arrived with an English army, repaired to Hamilton, took the Castle by storm, and, in retaliation for the aggressions of its proprietors, completely demolished it.

On the 30th of September, 1578, Robert Stuart, Earl of Lennox, the immediate successor of Matthew the father of

* See Index, for an account of the Mills and Granaries belonging to the Corporation of Bakers.

Henry Darnley, was entered a Burgess, and, in the same year, elected Lord Provost of Glasgow.

In the year 1579, the zeal of the reformers had arrived at such a height, as to consider it meritorious to destroy every building which had been in any way used for the purposes of the Roman Catholic religion *.

In the year 1592, the Laigh Kirk underwent a thorough repair, when the numerous altars, which had been in it prior to the reformation, were removed. A considerable part of the College Buildings were erected about this time.

The Tolbooth at the Cross was built in 1603. In the following year, the Merchants' and Trades' Rank agreed to submit certain differences, which had crept in among them, respecting precedence; and, in 1605, the decret arbitral was pronounced, which has been termed the Letter of Guildry †. The decret was confirmed by the King and Parliament in 1612.

The Black Friars Church was rebuilt in 1622, the College having given the ground, and assigned their right to the old Church, to the Magistrates and Council, on condition of receiving a certain number of the second best seats in the new Church.

After the principles of the revolution had been fully established in Glasgow, the Prebends' Houses, belonging to the Cathedral, were either sold or gifted to the court favourites. The Manse of the Prebend of Cambuslang, situated on the south side of Drygate-Street, was given to the Earl of Glencairn, who, in 1635, sold it to the City of Glasgow. The Magistrates afterwards converted it into a house of correction, for persons of dissolute characters.

The Manse of the Prebend of Cadzow, (Hamilton,) Dean of the Chapter, was situated without the Rottenrow Port. His

* For a statement of what took place in Glasgow at that eventful period, reference is made to the history of the Cathedral.

† See Appendix.

garden and grounds are still known by the name of the Dean-side Brae. In the year 1565, the Crown gave this property to the City of Glasgow, in consideration of their supporting the Cathedral, and the Bridges which had been erected at the expense of the Church.

The Manse of the Rector of Eaglesham, was near the south-west end of Drygate-Street. It was conveyed to the Laird of Crawfordland, and, after passing through several hands, was bought by James Corbet, merchant, who sold it to the Duke of Montrose, on which he built his town lodgings.

The Rector of Morbottle's Manse stands on the west side of Kirk-Street; it was bought by the Incorporations, and converted into an hospital for decayed tradesmen, and is at present the property of the Corporation of Cordiners.

The Manse of the Parson of Glasgow, situated near the north end of Limmerfield, was given to Lord Kilmarnock, and is now a change-house. A number of others which are still standing, are occupied in a similar manner.

In the year 1633, the City was again declared a free Royal Burgh.

The Town-Hall, adjoining the Tolbooth, and the Meal-Market, opposite the College, were built in 1636. In the same year, a Royal Charter was obtained, appointing a Water-Baillie, and empowering him to exercise a maritime, civil, and criminal jurisdiction, from the Bridge to the Clough, at the Mouth of the River, which is about twenty-six miles below the Town.

The Laigh Kirk Steeple was built in 1637.

Hutcheson's Hospital was erected on the north side of the Trongate in 1641.

In the year 1647, the Town, the Trades' House, and Hutcheson's Hospital acquired the Lands and Barony of Gorbals from Sir Robert Douglas of Blackerton; the Town and the Trades' House having each an interest to the extent of one-fourth, while the Hospital was interested to the extent of one-half.

In the year 1649, while the civil wars raged in Scotland, the plague and a dreadful famine grievously afflicted the City of Glasgow. The effects of these disastrous events had scarcely subsided, when, on the 17th July, 1652, a dreadful fire took place, which had nearly ruined the City. The fire broke out in a narrow lane on the east side of the High-Street, and, having destroyed a great number of houses in that neighbourhood, the flames were communicated to the Saltmarket, by which the houses on both sides of that Street were totally consumed; from this the conflagration extended to the Trongate, Gallowgate, and Bridgegate Streets, destroying every thing in its way. At length, after eighteen hours, the violence of the consuming element somewhat abated towards evening; but on the following morning, it again broke out, and burned violently till noon. By this disastrous event, nearly one-third of the City was destroyed. The citizens were obliged to betake themselves to huts in the fields, not less than one thousand families being deprived of their habitations. The loss, which was estimated at 100,000*l.*, was too great for the Town to bear; they were, therefore, under the necessity of applying to other towns for relief. To this cause, however afflicting, the City was subsequently indebted for the regular arrangements of the streets, and the erection of stone buildings, the houses being chiefly formed of timber previous to the fire.

In the year 1651, the Merchants' Hall and Steeple were built, from designs by Sir William Bruce of Kinross, architect to Charles II.

The City acquired the Lands, Lordship, and Barony of Provan, from Sir Robert Hamilton, of Silverton-Hall, in 1652.

In the year 1658, it appears that the Protector, Oliver Cromwell, had interfered with the politics of the City, as the Lord Provost received a letter from him on the 30th of September, desiring the election of the Magistrates to be deferred.


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### CHAP. III.

FROM THE RESTORATION OF CHARLES II. TILL THE UNION OF  
THE TWO KINGDOMS IN 1707.

*Citizens hanged in the Streets on account of Religion—Port-Glasgow formed—Great Fire—Glasgow the second Town in Scotland—Arch of Bridge fell—Election of Magistrates—Regiment of 500 men raised—Wynd Church built—Magistrates and Council elected by the Burgesses—Glasgow again declared free—Town Clerk stabbed in Council Chambers—Trades' Land built—Bowling Green formed—Warlocks and Witches imprisoned in Jail—Darien Settlement—The Calton used as a Common—Barrowfield feued.*

IN the year 1660, on the restoration of Charles II. and for a number of years thereafter, the citizens of Glasgow, who were chiefly covenanters, were severely persecuted for the sake of their religion. In 1666, several persons were hanged in the streets, merely because they would not conform to Episcopacy.

Towards the middle of the seventeenth century, the citizens of Glasgow began to show an active spirit for trade, and being sensible of the want of a sufficient depth of water at the Broomielaw, they resolved to have a port nearer the mouth of the Clyde. Accordingly, they proposed to make an extensive harbour at Dumbarton; but were opposed by the Magistrates of that Burgh, on the ground that the great influx of mariners and others would raise the price of provisions to the inhabitants. The Magistrates of Glasgow being disappointed in this project, turned their attention to the other side of the River; and, in the year 1662, purchased thirteen acres of ground from Sir Robert Maxwell, adjoining the Village of Newark, about nineteen miles below the City; and, having laid out the ground for a town, they built harbours and made the first dry, or graving, dock that was in Scotland.

On the 8th of September 1694, the Presbytery of Paisley was applied to for a disjunction of the lands; it was not, however, till the 13th of October 1714, that they were disjoined



from Kilmalcolm, and erected into a separate parish, under the name of Port-Glasgow. The delay was occasioned in consequence of the Earl of Glencairn disputing the right of patronage, which was ultimately vested in the City of Glasgow. On the 22d of February 1718, it was agreed that a Church should be built at Port-Glasgow; one-half of the expense to be defrayed by the City of Glasgow, and the other half by the Feuers of Port-Glasgow. In 1775, an Act of Parliament was procured for erecting the Town into a Burgh of Barony, with consent of the City of Glasgow, the immediate superiors, and the proprietors of certain contiguous lands. The Barony is governed by two Baillies and a Council of eleven Feuers, possessed of at least 10*l.* sterling of yearly income from heritable property. The Baillies and these Counsellors conduct the public business of the Barony; the City of Glasgow appointing the principal Baillie and Town Clerk, &c. On the 26th of March 1698, the City of Glasgow appointed the Baillies and Town Clerk of Port-Glasgow, for the first time. Although of right the patronage of this Church is solely vested in the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow, it has been customary to receive from the members of the Church a leet of three, from whom one is nominated to be the Minister of Port-Glasgow. The harbours of this port are capable of receiving the largest vessels without discharging any part of their cargoes; and the trade, wealth, and public spirit of its inhabitants, have rapidly raised it into a flourishing town, which now contains upward of 5500 souls.

The ruins of the ancient Castle of Newark, now the property of Lord Belhaven, stands on the verge of the River, a little to the east of the Town. The arms of the Maxwell family, who were the original proprietors, are placed over the main entrance, with the following inscription, *viz.*

THE BLESSING OF GOD BE HEREON.

ANNO CDXCVII.



In the year 1671, the southmost arch of the Bridge\* fell, on the Wednesday of the Annual Fair, without doing injury to any person.

In the year 1677, a second conflagration made great havock in the City; one hundred and thirty houses and shops were destroyed, and a vast number of families thrown quite destitute. As the fire happened to be near the Jail, which at that time was crowded with persons who were confined on account of religious scruples, the citizens, under the pretext of saving lives, broke open the doors, and set the whole prisoners at liberty. Notwithstanding a multiplicity of discouraging circumstances, Glasgow had so far recovered from her disasters, that, in 1695, at the Assessment of the Burghs, she was rated as the second in Scotland in point of wealth.

It would appear that the Government occasionally controlled the politics of Glasgow. In 1679, the Privy Council sent an order to continue the Magistrates and Town Council for another year. And, in 1681, the election of the Magistrates was deferred, because His Royal Highness James Duke of York†, who was in Town, had not made up his mind regarding the election. When His Highness left Town, Sir John Bell and others were elected Magistrates; but this arrangement not meeting the approbation of the Duke, the Privy Council ordered a new election to take place on the 16th of November, and a great number of the Counsellors were turned out of office.

When the Convention of Estates met at Edinburgh, to consider of the abdication of James II. the City of Glasgow raised a regiment of 500 men, and sent them to Edinburgh, under the command of the Earl of Argyle, to guard the Convention. This Regiment then got the name of the Scotch Cameronians; and, subsequently, the 26th Regiment of Foot.

In the year 1687, the Wynd Church was built by a party of privileged Presbyterians, during the time of Episcopacy.

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\* Stockwell-Street Bridge.

† Afterwards James II.



On the 2d of July, 1689, the Magistrates and Council were elected by a poll vote of all the Burgesses. This mode of election took place in consequence of the effects of the Revolution, which happened the year before.

In the year 1690, the Town was again declared free by a Charter of William and Mary, which was confirmed by an Act of Parliament in the same year, to the effect that the Town Council should have power to elect their own Magistrates, and fill up the Council, as fully and freely, in all respects, as the City of Edinburgh, or any other Royal Burgh within the kingdom. This mode of election has continued ever since.

In the year 1694, a citizen and a soldier having quarrelled, they were carried to the Town Clerk's Chamber, where the matter was referred to the sitting Magistrate. During the investigation, Mr. Robert Park, the Town Clerk, having made use of some expressions which incensed Major Menzies, who attended on behalf of the soldier, the Major instantly drew his sword and run Mr. Park through the body; who, having immediately absconded, was pursued by Mr. John Anderson, a late Provost, Robert Stevenson, a wright, and John Gillespie, a taylor, and overtaken in Renfield garden, where he was shot by one of the three pursuers, who were soon afterwards tried for murder, before the High Court of Justiciary. Although not proven at the trial, it was generally understood that John Gillespie was the person who shot the Major\*.

In the year 1695, the Town Council encouraged the Merchants' and Trades' Houses to rebuild the tenement at the corner of the Saltmarket and Gallowgate Streets, afterwards known by the name of the Trades' Land. About the same period, the Town Council disposed of a piece of ground to Mungo Cochran, for a Bowling-Green†, with the express provision, that it should be kept as such in all time coming.

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\* M'Laurin's Crim. Cases.

† Candlerigg-Street Bowling-Green.



In the same year, an Act of Council was passed, taxing the carters, for raising a sum to repair the streets.

On the 12th of March 1698, the Magistrates granted an allowance to the Jailor for keeping warlocks and witches, imprisoned in the Tolbooth by order of the Commissioners of Justiciary.

In the year 1699, the Scotch got possession of Darien, a Province of South America, and began to form an establishment, under the management of the Rev. Mr. Paterson. The scheme was adopted by the Scotch with enthusiasm, and would not have failed of uncommon success, had it not been for the jealousy of the Dutch East India Company, who prevailed on their old friend the Prince of Orange, then William III. of England, to throw such obstacles in its way as brought on its ruin. The Colony having lingered eight months, waiting, in vain, for supplies, the greater part of the inhabitants died, or quitted the settlement. The citizens of Glasgow had made such vigorous exertions, and contributed so largely to the scheme, that a number of its best citizens were ruined; among others were the Stuarts of Minto.

About the end of the seventeenth century, the ground adjoining the east side of the City, denominated the Gallow-Muir, Borough-Roods or Black-Faulds, was used as a common for grazing the cattle belonging to the citizens. In 1705, Mr. John Walkinshaw, of Renfrewshire, purchased a great part of those lands, and began to feu out part of the ground for a Village, which he called Borrowfield, since known by the name of Bridgetown; the progress of this Village was very slow, for, in the year 1724, he had only feued nineteen small lots. At this period, the Town, in conjunction with the Trades' House, became proprietors of the whole, and it remained in their hands till 1731, when they conveyed it to Mr. John Orr, a merchant in Glasgow, who was more successful in disposing of the ground than his predecessors.



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 CHAP. IV.

FROM THE UNION TILL THE YEAR 1779, WHEN CERTAIN PENALTIES  
AGAINST ROMAN CATHOLICS WERE PROPOSED TO BE REPEALED.

*Disturbances at the Union—Boundary of City—Members paid for their Attendance in Parliament—Great Flood in the River—Rebellion, 1715—Regiment of 600 Men raised—Two Pennies on the Pint of Ale—Shawfield's Mob—Magistrates apprehended—Anderston formed—Cow-Lone—Two Regiments of 600 Men each raised—Pretender lays the Town under contribution—Alterations in Set of Burgh—Ship Bank established—Episcopal Chapel built and Theatre erected—Battlement of High Church Steeple destroyed—Jamaica-Street Bridge built—Finnieston formed—Regiment of 1000 Men raised at breaking out of the American War—Rutherglen Bridge built.*

THE kingdoms of Scotland and England were united under Queen Anne in the year 1707; upon which occasion, the citizens of Glasgow showed great discontent and propensity to riot. On the 18th of November, the Magistrates and Council made an Act for keeping the peace, whereby more than three persons were prohibited from being together on the streets after sun-set. At this period, the City was bounded by the original ports; viz. on the east, by the Gallowgate Port, which stood near to St. Mungo's Lane; on the west, by the West Port, near to where the Black Bull Inn is erected; on the south, by the Water Port, near the Old Bridge; on the north, by the Stable Green Port, at the Bishop's Palace; and on the north-west, by the Rottenrow Port: the adjoining ground without the ports, and that upon which Bell-Street, Candlerigg-Street, King-Street, Prince's Street, &c. are now formed, being then corn fields; and even where a number of the streets were formed within the ports, there were but few houses built, and these chiefly covered with thatch. The population, at this period, was reckoned to be about 14,000 souls. The commerce and manufactures of Glasgow being then only in their infancy, the inhabitants were generally poor; the circulating medium, it would appear, was not over-abundant, even with the higher



ranks, for, subsequent to the Union, the community paid for the services of their Members of Parliament. Provost Rodger received for his attendance in Parliament, from 8th July 1708, till 20th October 1710, being two sessions, 4800*l.* Scots; and Dean of Guild Smith, from 25th November 1710, till 16th August 1715, being five sessions, 12,000*l.* Scots, being at the rate of 200*l.* sterling, per annum.

On the 25th of May 1708, the Council elected the Lord Provost a commissioner, to vote with the other commissioners at the ensuing election, for a member to serve in Parliament, being the first since the Union.

On the 7th of November 1709, application was made to Parliament for a Riding Post between Glasgow and Edinburgh.

In the year 1712, the River Clyde had swoln to a height never before recollected. The perpendicular rise, above the ordinary tide, was eighteen feet six inches. The effects of this flood was severely felt by the people who resided in the lower parts of the Town.

In the year 1715, when the Rebellion broke out under the Earl of Mar, the City raised, at its own expense, a regiment of 600 men; which immediately marched to Stirling, under the command of Colonel Aird, the late Provost, and joined the King's forces. The citizens, at this period, the better to protect themselves from the lawless depredations of the rebels, formed a ditch around the Town, twelve feet broad and six feet deep.

In the year 1717, the Convention of Royal Burghs passed an Act, prohibiting persons from trading in Royal Burghs, unless they resided eight months of the year therein.

In the year 1718, street lamps were first used in Glasgow, of a conical form.

The North-West Church was built in 1720, and opened in the following year.

The Surgeons and Barbers were originally joined in one corporation; but the Surgeons, on the 23d of January 1720, gave in to the Council a renunciation of the Letter of Dea-



conry in their and the Barbers' favour, so far as regarded themselves, and craved a division of the common funds. Accordingly, on the 22d of September 1722, the Corporation of Barbers and Surgeons was dissolved, and the funds divided, and the Letter of Deaconry confirmed to the Barbers. In the same year, the British Parliament continued, for sixteen years farther, an impost of two pennies Scots upon each Scots pint of ale and beer brewed, inbrought, and sold within the City of Glasgow, which had been granted, in aid of the Burgh, by the Scots Parliament in 1693.

Candlerigg-Street, King-Street, and Prince's Street, were laid out, and begun to be built in 1724.

#### RIOT, VULGARLY CALLED SHAWFIELD'S MOB.

Daniel Campbell, of Shawfield, Esq. the Member of Parliament for the City, having voted for the extension of the malt tax to Scotland, a number of his constituents took offence. On the 23d June, 1725, the day on which the tax was to take effect, crowds of disorderly persons formed in the streets, and began to obstruct the excisemen in the exercise of their duty, which they easily accomplished, there being no military in the Town. On the 24th current, the crowd increased, without committing any acts of violence. At seven o'clock, P. M. two companies of Lord Delorain's regiment of foot, commanded by Captain Bushel, came to Town, on which the Magistrates ordered the Town Officers to open and clear out the Guard-House for their reception. This order, however, could not be carried into effect, as the Officers were attacked by a crowd of the Town's people, who turned them out of the Guard-House, locked the doors, and carried off the keys. The Provost was of a lenient disposition, and being apprehensive that if the military were ordered to act against the citizens, by forcing their way into the Guard-House, that the consequences might be disagreeable, he, therefore, directed the soldiers to be quartered on the inhabitants for the night. When this was accomplished, his Lordship



and the other Magistrates, accompanied by Mr. Campbell of Blythwood, repaired to the Town-Hall, where they remained till nine o'clock, P. M.; there being then no appearance of tumult, they all went to a tavern to spend the evening. About half past ten o'clock, information was received that a mob had collected, and were demolishing Shawfield's house: upon which the whole party immediately repaired to the spot, where they found a number of people, with axes and hammers, demolishing the house. On the expostulation of the Magistrates, the mob desisted, and retired a short way, when they were met by a number of others, who, with a shout, cried, "Down with Shawfield's house!—No malt tax!" The expression was hardly uttered, when the whole mob hurried to the house, and it was not long before it was completely gutted. About twelve o'clock, P. M. while the Magistrates were deliberating on what was to be done, Captain Bushel despatched a Sergeant to know, if he would beat to arms and parade his men? The Provost returned for answer, that as the men must be fatigued with the march, he did not think it necessary to disturb them; and as the beating to arms might alarm the citizens and lead to fatal consequences, he declined the offer. On the next morning, the Provost sent workmen to shut up the passages to Mr. Campbell's house; and about eleven o'clock, A. M. the soldiers were put in possession of the Guard-House. At three o'clock, P. M. when the Magistrates and others were walking in front of the Town-Hall, a considerable mob passed them, on their way to Shawfield's house, armed with bludgeons and other weapons, preceded by a man, in the dress of an old woman, beating a drum. This party being dispersed, others collected in front of the Guard-House, which, at that time, was at the south-west corner of the Candlerigg-Street. The mob had not long assembled, when they began to throw stones at the sentinels, on which Captain Bushel ordered out his men, and formed a hollow square, by which they faced the four streets which centre at the Guard-House. This movement was



promptly followed, on the part of the crowd, by a shower of stones at the soldiers; on which Captain Bushel swore, if they did not immediately desist, he would cause his men to fire on them; which he accordingly did, and two men were killed on the spot. While this tragedy was performing, the Provost and a number of the inhabitants were in the Town-House, from whom a gentleman was despatched to inform Captain Bushel, that he ought not to fire without the authority of the civil power. Bushel returned for answer, that he and his men could not quietly stand and be knocked down with stones. By the time that this answer was conveyed to the Provost, a great number of the inhabitants had got admission to him; and threatening to avenge the blood of their fellow-citizens, ran up stairs to the Town-House Magazine, broke open the doors, carried out the arms, and rung the fire-bell to alarm the whole City. The Provost fearing that the military would be cut to pieces, sent a message desiring the Captain and his men to leave the Town, which they accordingly did. During their retreat, the citizens came up with them in great force, and began to act on the offensive; on which Captain Bushel halted his men and caused them to fire, which killed and wounded several persons; so that, during this unfortunate affair, there were nine killed, and seventeen wounded. The military soon after this reached Dumbarton Castle without farther molestation.

On this matter being represented to the Secretary of State, General Wade, on the 9th of July 1725, was despatched to Glasgow, with an armed force, consisting of Lord Delorain's regiment of foot, six troops of the Royal Scotch Dragoons, one of the Earl of Stair's Dragoons, and an independent company of Highlanders, under the command of Captain Duncan Campbell of Lochiel, with a piece of artillery, ammunition, &c. The General was accompanied by Duncan Forbes, Esq. Lord Advocate. When the military had taken possession of the Town, the Advocate began to take a precognition of the affair, when nineteen persons were remanded to prison. On the same day,



Captain Bushel and his two companies returned from Dumbarton.

On the 16th of July, Captain Bushel drew up his two companies in front of the Tolbooth, when the nineteen persons alluded to were brought out, having their hands bound with ropes, and delivered to his charge to be conveyed to Edinburgh. While this was going on, Charles Miller, Esq. the Lord Provost, John Stirling, James Johnson, and James Mitchell, Baillies, John Stark, Dean of Guild, and John Armour, Deacon Convener, were all apprehended by Constables, and incarcerated in the Tolbooth of Glasgow, in virtue of six several warrants, issued by His Majesty's Advocate; wherein it was alleged, that the Magistrates had favoured and encouraged the mob, whereby Mr. Campbell's house was rifled, and part of His Majesty's forces assaulted, and that they were guilty of partiality and mal-administration in the discharge of their duties respecting the said rioters. The Advocate having refused to accept of bail, the Magistrates, Dean of Guild, and Convener, were brought out of the Tolbooth of Glasgow on Saturday the 17th of July, and, being placed under a guard of the Royal Scotch Dragoons, were conducted prisoners to Edinburgh, by the way to Falkirk, where they rested next day. On Monday, about noon, Captain Bushel arrived at the suburbs of Edinburgh with his prisoners, and having halted till the Magistrates came up, the prisoners of both divisions were committed to the Castle; and, about five o'clock in the afternoon, they were brought out of the Castle, when they were received by another party of the Royal Scotch Dragoons, some of Lord Stair's Dragoons, and two companies of Highlanders; by all of whom they were conducted in great triumph to the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, amidst a great concourse of spectators. The prisoners were joined, a few miles out of the Metropolis, by above fifty Glasgow merchants, who followed condoling their Magistrates on this extraordinary occasion. The conduct of the Lord Advocate in this affair was considered harsh, if not



illegal, by incarcerating the whole body of the Magistrates in their own Burgh, and thereafter refusing them bail.

On the 20th July, application for bail was made to the Lords of Justiciary, when they unanimously ordered the Magistrates to be liberated that night at six o'clock. On Wednesday the 21st, two of the Magistrates left Edinburgh, and arrived in Glasgow that evening. When they were about six miles from home, they were met by upwards of two hundred of the inhabitants on horseback, who conducted them into the City, where they were received by their fellow citizens with open arms, bells ringing, and every demonstration of joy. Of the nineteen persons who were sent to Edinburgh, some of them were whipped through the streets of Glasgow, some were banished, and others liberated. Captain Bushel was tried for the murder of nine of the inhabitants, convicted, and condemned; but, according to Smollet, he was not only pardoned, but promoted in the service.

Mr. Campbell having applied to Parliament for indemnification for his loss, the community was subjected to pay him 6400*l.* sterling, which, with other damages and expenses, occasioned by this riot, amounted in whole to about 9000*l.* The house in question was the same which afterwards belonged to John Glassford, and was sold, in 1792, by his son, Henry Glassford, Esq. M. P. to William Horn, for the purpose of opening Glassford-Street. The house had a very imposing effect, it was inclosed from the street with a parapet wall interspersed with pillars which supported effigies of human figures.

In the year 1725, Mr. Anderson began to form a Village, on an unproductive farm on his estate of Stobcross, which he called Anderson. This Village, which adjoins the west boundary of the Burgh, has now become a considerable Town. During this year, the inhabitants of Glasgow consented to be thirled to the Town Mills, in consideration of the Magistrates keeping the Mills in order, and repairing the Quay at the



Broomielaw. The first fire-engine was purchased for the community in this year.

The Glasgow Highland Society was instituted in 1727.

In the year 1728, the Town Council made an Act, prohibiting all builders and others from building or altering houses, till they applied for, and received, authority from the Dean of Guild Court. They also enacted, that no person, under a penalty of 5*l.* Scots, should drive large stob-nails into cart-wheels, as they injured the causeway.

In the year 1729, the Magistrates and Council sold the lands of Provan, consisting of 2012 acres, to Robert Lang and others, at the price of 64495*l.* 12*s.* Scots, being 5374*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* sterling, besides a yearly feu-duty of 103*l.* 8*s.* sterling. The lands of Petershill were feued to William Stobo, about the same period.

In the year 1730, a Bottle-House was built in Glasgow, which was the first that had been erected in the City. In the same year, the Western Common, now called Hamilton Hill, was sold to James Rae, merchant.

The Town's Hospital was erected in 1733.

In the year 1734, the first Baillie of Provan was elected.

The Statue of King William III. was set up at the Cross, in 1735. In the same year, the tenement where the Tontine stands was purchased from John Graham of Dougalston. At this period, the Town's Herd drove the cows, belonging to the burgesses, to the north-west Common, since known by the name of Bell's and Blythwood's Parks, in the neighbourhood of Port-Dundas. The road where Queen-Street is now formed, was then called the Cow-Lone; and the ground on which the Village of Cowcaddens stands, was the place where the cows were milked.

The Music-Bells in the Steeple at the Cross was finished in May 1736, and cost 316*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* sterling.

The first Searcher of Hides, who had a salary, was appointed in 1739.



The first public Slaughter-House was built on the north side of the River, a short distance east from the Stockwell-Street Bridge, in 1744.

By the Charter of the Corporation of Gardeners, granted to them by the Magistrates and Council in the year 1690, they were obliged to send a leet of two persons, from which the Council chose one to be Deacon; but on an application to the Magistrates, on the 22d of January 1745, the Corporation were authorised to choose their Deacon in the same way as the other Corporations of the City. On the 26th of March following, the Magistrates and Council passed an Act for feuing that part of the Low Green where the Public Offices now stand; but the current of public opinion run so strong against the measure, that it was dropped.

The Rebellion, which broke out during this year, afforded the citizens of Glasgow an opportunity of showing their attachment to the principles of the Revolution, by raising two battalions of 600 men each, for the service of Government; one of these battalions were engaged, and behaved gallantly at the battle of Falkirk. The ardent zeal which the City showed for the Government, so exasperated the rebels, that had it not been for the timely intervention of a Highland Chieftain\*, the Town would have been destroyed. On the 14th September, the Magistrates received a letter from the Pretender's son, demanding from the Corporation 15,000*l.* sterling, in money, with all their arms, and any arrears of taxes which might be due to the Government. This demand, however, did not give the Magistrates great alarm, as they expected immediate relief from the forces of Sir John Cope, which were then on their march to the north. The result of Sir John's expedition, however, being unfavourable, Mr. John Hay, W. S. Edinburgh, with a party of horse, accompanied by Glengyle, the chief of the M'Gregors, arrived in Glasgow,

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\* Cameron of Lochiel.



and produced another letter, wherein they had a discretionary power to reduce the demand, in the event of their finding it necessary. The Magistrates now saw the necessity of treating, and compromised for 5000*l.* sterling in money, and 500*l.* in goods.

Upon the return of the rebels from England, this same Mr. Hay came to Glasgow with the first of the rebel army, and made a new demand on the Corporation, which they were unable to resist; *viz.* 12,000 linen shirts, 6000 cloth coats, 6000 pair of shoes, 6000 pair of hose, and 6000 bonnets. These exactions of money and goods, together with the expense of raising and maintaining the two regiments, and supplying the rebel army for ten days with every necessary, cost the Town upwards of 15,000*l.* On the 14th of June 1749, on application of the Magistrates to Parliament, they received 10,000*l.* sterling, as a small remuneration for the numerous losses and privations which they sustained during the Rebellion.

On the 17th of November 1746, the Magistrates and the Professors of the College having an action depending before the Court of Session, respecting the liability of the latter to pay cess and tiend tax, they, of this date, submitted their differences to arbitrators, when it was found, 1*st*, That the whole College Buildings, occupied by the College and Professors, should be free of cess and tiend tax; 2*d*, Also any new building, built within the pale of the College, and for the public use thereof, or use of the Professors, should also be exempted; 3*d*, All their other subjects within to be liable for it; 4*th*, The Magistrates acquitted of all claims for repetition of cess, formerly charged on the subjects now exempted; 5*th*, The Decree Arbitral to be the rule for levying cess from the College in all time coming.

On the 5th April, 1748, a Committee of the Town Council reported, that, by the Constitution of the Burgh, the government of the City might be vested in the hands of particular persons longer than was for the public good; the Council,



thereon, agreed to a number of salutary regulations, which have been acted upon ever since. Among others, that the two Senior Counsellors of the Merchants' and Trades' Rank should annually retire from the Council, and should not be eligible to serve as a Counsellor till three years had elapsed. In the same year, the porters and horse-setters were formed into societies.

In the year 1749, the first local bank was established in the City, under the firm of the Ship Banking Company; and, in the same year, the Gallowgate Port was taken down.

The Episcopal Chapel was built, and the West Port removed in 1751.

In the year 1752, the first Theatre in Glasgow was erected, in Castle-Street: it was formed of timber, in a very temporary manner. In the same year, the first four-wheeled gentleman's carriage was started, by Mr. Allan Dreghorn\*.

The Markets in King-Street were built in 1754.

In the year 1755, the Green Market, which had hitherto been on the Trongate-Street, was removed to the west side of the Candleriggs-Street, between the Guard-House and the old Beef Market.

In the year 1756, Walks were formed in the Green; and Virginia-Street opened. In the same year, the upper Battlement of the High Church Steeple was so much destroyed, during a storm of thunder and lightning, that several skilled persons thought it incurable, without taking down a considerable part of the Steeple. In opposition to this opinion, Mungo Naismith, the mason who superintended the erection of St. Andrew's Church, very speedily repaired the fracture, by an effort of great ingenuity in the construction of the scaffolding.

In the year 1761, the ground on the north side of the High Church was purchased for a burying-ground; and, in the same year, the Thistle Bank Company commenced business.

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\* Mr. Dreghorn was a timber merchant, carpenter, and joiner, and had the carriage made by his own workmen.



Jamaica-Street and Havannah-Street were opened in 1763. The Wynd Church was rebuilt in 1764; and, in the following year, Duke-Street was projected by the Carron Company, who were solicitous to have a direct road from Cumbernauld to the City.

The North-West Burying-Ground was formed in 1767.

On the 10th of July 1768, Sir Laurence Dundas dug out the first spadeful of earth for the formation of the Forth and Clyde Canal. On the 29th of September, the foundation-stone of the Jamaica-Street Bridge was laid by George Murdoch, Esq. the Lord Provost, with great masonic solemnity, as acting grand master mason for the Western District. The procession proceeded from the Saracen's Head Inn. The arches of the bridge were finished in 1771, and the first carriage passed on 2d January 1772. As Mr. Murdoch had not received a regular masonic appointment from the grand lodge, the grand master threatened him with masonic censure.

In the year 1770, Finnieston, a Village adjoining Anderston, was laid out by the proprietor of Stobcross; and, in compliment to the Rev. Mr. Finnie, who projected it, and who was at that time chaplain in the family, it received his name.

In the year 1771, an Act of Parliament was obtained for making St. Andrew's Street, and forming the ground around the Church; for building an Exchange; and for making the Monkland Canal. In the following year, the Breast between the Jamaica-Street and Stockwell-Street Bridges was built, and Dunlop-Street opened.

On the 20th of September 1773, the Town bought from Colin Rae, of Little Govan, his lands adjoining the east end of the Green, consisting of 28 acres 1 rood and 18 falls, for which they paid 2103*l.* sterling. These lands have ever since formed part of the High Green. On the 27th of November, the Directors of the Town's Hospital represented to the Council, that their stated funds were not equal to defray the expenses of the Hospital: on which, the Council appointed Assessmen



to lay on an assessment on the inhabitants, to the amount of 336*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* This was the first time that Assessors were appointed. In the same year, Miller-Street and Clyde-Street were formed, and a Work-House for vagrant beggars established.

At the breaking out of the American war, in 1775, the City raised a regiment of 1000 men, which was afterwards called the 83d, or Glasgow Regiment, the expense of which was upwards of 10,000*l.*

In the year 1776, a free Bridge was built across the Clyde near the west end of Rutherglen; and, in the following year, the Stockwell-Street Bridge was widened ten feet on the east side, and the Arns Well in the Green opened to the public.

In the year 1778, the street on the east side of the Bishop's Palace was widened, and the ruins of that ancient edifice removed. In the same year, Tallow Searchers were appointed for the first time.

## CHAP. V.

FROM 1779 TILL 1816.

*Riot, in consequence of proposed Repeal of certain Penal Statutes against Roman Catholics—Bill for Repeal of Duty on French Cambrics—Coffee-Room opened, and Chamber of Commerce instituted—Great Frost—Sunday Schools instituted—Weavers' Riot—First London Mail Coach arrives in Glasgow—Stirling's Library instituted—Tron Church destroyed by Fire—Royal Infirmary built—Saltmarket-Street Bridge fell—Volunteer and Local Militia Corps formed—Barracks built—Andersonian Institution formed—Barony Church built—Aid to Government—Great Dearth—Police Act—Hutcheson's Hospital rebuilt—Timber Bridge—Lord Nelson's Monument—Sir John Moore—Glasgow and Cranstonhill Water-Works—Glasgow Bank established—New Jail—Lock, Lunatic, and Magdalene Asylums—Observatory—College Buildings—Mr. Pitt's Statue—Harbour at Broomielaw enlarged—A Provident Bank—Balloon—Opposition to the Corn Bill—Great Flood—Armorial Bearings of the City—Situation of the City—Climate—Quantity of Rain—Soil—Buildings—Green—Length and Breadth of City—Common Sewers—Squares—Building Ground.*

In the year 1779, -80, a bill was under discussion in Parliament for the repeal of certain penal statutes against the Roman Catholics. On this occasion, a numerous body of the citizens



determined to give the bill every opposition in their power. In a short time, no less than eighty-five societies, consisting of at least 12000 persons, were formed, to oppose the bill. These societies kept up a regular correspondence with Lord George Gordon, who was at that time at the head of the Protestant Association in London. While the bill was in progress, a mob collected on a Sunday, during the time of divine service, and would have demolished the place of worship where the Roman Catholics met, had not the Magistrates arrived in time to prevent it. On the 10th February thereafter, being a fast day appointed by Royal authority, a crowd of people met, and destroyed the shop of Mr. Bagnal, a potter in King-Street, for no other reason but that he was a Roman Catholic; and having done all the damage they could to his shop, they set out in great numbers to Tureen-Street, and destroyed his manufactory, notwithstanding the vigilance of the Magistrates to prevent such an outrage. When this affair terminated, Bagnal instituted a process against the community, and obtained indemnification for his loss.

During this Session of Parliament, the Government brought in a bill to repeal certain duties which had been formerly imposed on French cambrics. When the news of this reached Glasgow, the weavers assembled in great numbers; and, after burning the minister in effigy, and paying great compliments to Mr. George Dempster, and other members, who opposed the bill, they retired without doing serious injury to any person. In the following year, St. Enoch's Church was erected.

The Tontine Buildings and the Coffee-Room were built, and Ingram-Street opened, in 1781.

On the 12th of March 1782, the River rose about twenty feet higher than the ordinary tides.

In the year 1783, the Chamber of Commerce was instituted, and a Branch of the Royal Bank of Scotland established in this City. John-Street was opened in the same year, and Campbell-Street in the year following.



On the 14th of March 1785, the ice on the Clyde broke up after four months frost; during this period, booths and dram-shops with fires in them were erected on the River.

In the year 1786, the Town Council resolved, that, in future, all coals brought into the City should be sold by weight, instead of measure, as formerly. In the same year, the Weigh-House was removed from the west side of Candleriggs-Street, to the east side of Montrose-Street. About this period, there were only two houses built in the New Town. The progress of building, during the course of thirty years, has been so great as almost to complete a new town within the boundary of the Royalty. During 1815, it was computed that 165 tenements were building in the City at one time.

Sunday Schools were first established in Glasgow in 1787. In the same year, St. Andrew's and St. George's Squares, and Montrose, Frederick, Cochran, and Hanover Streets, were formed. During this year, the operative weavers having made an unsuccessful application to the manufacturers for an advance of their prices, a great number of them struck work, and assembling together in multitudes, paraded the streets, and began to annoy the families of those manufacturers who they thought were most inimical to their demand; they then went deliberately to the work-shops of those who had not struck work, and, having cut out their webs from the looms, burned them on the streets of the Suburbs. On the 3d of September, the mob having destroyed a number of webs in the Calton, repaired to the foot of the Drygate, and were burning webs, when the Magistrates arrived with a detachment of the 39th Regiment of Foot, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Kellit. On their first appearance, they were assaulted with stones and brick bats to the imminent danger of their lives. The Riot Act having been read, the people were admonished to disperse, but without effect. At length, it was found necessary to order the military to fire, when three persons were killed on the spot, and a number of others severely wounded. This severe,



though necessary, example, had the effect of dispersing the mob. They appeared however in great force next day, in the Calton, and were only prevented from proceeding to extremities, by the timely arrival of the Magistrates. The last great assemblage on this memorable occasion, was at the burial of the three persons who were shot: they were interred in the Calton Burying-Ground, accompanied by at least 6000 persons, consisting of men, women, and children\*.

On the 23d of April 1788, the Magistrates and Council remitted to the Dean of Guild Court the linings of the streets, and all matters connected therewith; and recommended to the Dean of Guild to keep proper records thereof; and the Master of Works to attend all visits on behalf of the community. In the following year, Bridewell and the Grammar School were built.

On the 7th of July 1790, the first London Mail Coach, by the way of Carlisle, came to Glasgow. In the same year, Wilson, Brunswick, and Hutcheson Streets were opened; and Common Sewers begun to be formed in the City.

In the year 1791, Stirling's Library was instituted; and the Trades' and Surgeons' Halls built.

The Royal Infirmary was built, and Balmanno and Weaver Streets, and the east end of George's Street, opened, in 1792. In the same year, the lands of Provost Haugh were purchased from Peter Bell, for 4000*l.* and added to the Public Green.

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\* Mr. Thomas Campbell, late Deacon of the Barbers, describes, that, being then about seventeen years of age, and curious to see a mob, he accompanied the Magistrates and military from the Cross, by the Gallowgate, to the Hangman's Brae, near the intersection of what is now Barrack-Street and Duke-Street. When they were descending the Brae, down to the Drygate Bridge, the mob attacked them furiously with stones; nor would they desist, till the military received orders to fire. Mr. Campbell and a number of others, fearing the consequences, left the military and ran up the Hangman's Brae, where one man (not connected with the mob) was instantly killed and several wounded. Although Mr. Campbell received a shot in the belly, the ball going completely through his body, he walked some distance and went up two pair of stairs without assistance.



On the 8th of February 1793, the Tron Church was destroyed by accidental fire. In the same year, Glassford and Garthland Streets were opened. At this period, the Town Council sold two freehold votes for the County.

In the year 1794, an Inspector of the Flesh Markets was appointed; but the office was soon afterwards abolished. In the same year, a bridge was begun to be built across the Clyde, at the foot of the Saltmarket-Street; the Tron Church was rebuilt; and Duke-Street and Taylor-Street opened. In the month of April in this year, and at subsequent periods, when the state of the country was such, that Government found it necessary to embody Volunteer Corps, the citizens of Glasgow enrolled themselves into the following Corps; *viz.* The 1st and 2d Regiments, the Light Horse, the Sharp-Shooters, the Armed Association, the Trades' House Battalion, the Highland Regiment, the Grocer's Corps, and the Anderston and Canal Suburbs Corps. The greater part of these Regiments found their own uniforms, and served without pay. When the Volunteer system gave place to the Local Militia, the City completed, and has, at this time, five Regiments in the service of Government.

The Barracks were built in 1795: and on the 18th of November, in the same year, Hutchesontown Bridge, at the foot of Saltmarket-Street, fell.

In the year 1796, the Andersonian Institution was formed; the Assembly Rooms in Ingram-Street erected; and the upper part of Virginia-Street opened.

In the year 1797, an addition of 360 feet was made to the Quay at the Broomielaw; the Riding School was erected; and Stirling-Street opened. In the following year, the Barony Church was built; Nelson-Street opened; and a contribution by the citizens to assist in carrying on the war, amounting to 13,938*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, remitted to Government.

In the years 1799 and 1800, owing to a general failure of the crops throughout the kingdom, the chief articles of food



for the labouring classes became so scarce, that they could with difficulty be procured even at triple the ordinary prices; meal, which is now (1816) at 1s. 3*d.* per peck, was then from 3s. 6*d.* to 3s. 10*d.* In this distressing situation, the Magistrates and Council subscribed liberally, and promoted a subscription for the purchase of grain; accordingly, such a sum was raised, as, on its credit, a Committee of Management purchased grain from various parts, at home and abroad, to the amount of 117,000*l.* When, on the return of plenty, a fall of grain took place, the concern sustained a loss of 15,000*l.*; a very considerable part of which had to be sustained by the Corporation. During this year, Carrick, Brown, and Alpine Streets were opened; and the first Act of Parliament, for establishing the Police of the City obtained, for seven years; which has since been renewed for fourteen years longer.

In the year 1802, Gordon, Bath, Suffolk, and Portland Streets were opened. In the following year, Hutcheson's Hospital was rebuilt; and a Timber Bridge thrown across the Clyde, at the foot of Saltmarket-Street; and the Glasgow Fire Insurance Company instituted.

In the year 1804, the Theatre was rebuilt; the Hunterian Museum erected; and St. Vincent and Richmond Streets opened.

A Monument was erected in the Green to the memory of Lord Nelson, in 1806; and, in the same year, the Glasgow Water-Works Company was formed.

St. George's Church was built in 1807.

In the year 1808, the Cranston Hill Water-Works were established; and South and North Albion Streets opened. In the following year, money was subscribed, and a Monument ordered to be erected to the memory of Sir John Moore. In this year, the Glasgow Bank was established; the Lock Hospital instituted; and West St. Vincent-Street opened.

In the year 1810, the Jail and Public Offices, Slaughter-Houses and Guard-House were rebuilt; and the Lunatic Asylum, Observatory, Lyceum, and Post-Office built; St.



George's Place opened; and Lord Nelson's Monument shattered on the 5th of August, during a storm of thunder and lightning. In the following year, the east range of the College Buildings were rebuilt; and the first boat impelled by steam began to ply on the Clyde.

The Harbour, or Quay, at the Broomielaw, was extended 900 lineal feet to the westward, in 1811.

In the year 1812, a Statue of Mr. Pitt was put up in the Town-Hall; the Magdalene Asylum built; and Dundas-Street opened. In the following year, Nile-Street, and Great Hamilton-Street, were opened.

In the year 1815, a Provident Bank was established in Glasgow; a Roman Catholic and Methodist Chapel built; and M'Farlane-Street opened; Mr. Saddler, Jun. ascended in a balloon, from the Grammar-School grounds, and descended at Campsie. During this year, a bill for regulating the corn market was introduced into Parliament. When the bill was in progress, public meetings of the Merchants, Manufacturers, and others, and several of the Public Bodies, were held, who all agreed to oppose the measure. On this occasion, the minds of the labouring part of the community were so inflamed, that serious apprehensions were entertained for keeping the peace. On the 7th of March, and the two succeeding days, crowds of people assembled in the streets, and, having marked their disapprobation of the political conduct of their Member, who had supported the principle of the bill in Parliament, were dispersed by the exertion of the Magistrates, and the seasonable arrival of two troops of Dragoons\*.

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\* Notwithstanding that the popular opinion ran high against the bill, the price of wheat has gradually fallen ever since. At the time of passing the corn bill, British wheat, in the Glasgow market, was from 30s. to 34s. per boll; Foreign wheat, from 32s. to 36s. per boll; and, at this period, 6th April 1816, British wheat is from 22s. to 26s. per boll; and Foreign wheat, from 30s. to 34s. per boll. From the 16th of January, till the 9th of October 1815, the wheaten quartern loaf was 11d.; from the 9th of October, till the 11th December, it was 10d.; and, on the 11th of December, it was reduced to 9d.; at which price it remains at this day.



On the 30th of December, the Clyde rose about 17 feet higher than usual, being only  $36\frac{1}{4}$  inches lower than the flood on the 12th of March 1782 \*.

The armorial bearing of the City is on a field parti. p. fess. argent and gules, an oak tree surmounted with a bird in chief, a salmon with a gold stoned ring in its mouth in base, and on a branch on the sinister side, a bell languid or all proper. The motto, "Let Glasgow Flourish." In former times, "through the preaching of the word" was added to the motto. Prior to the Reformation, St. Mungo, or Kentigern, mitred, appeared on the dexter side of the shield, which had two salmons for supporters †.

The situation of this City commands the attention of strangers. It lyes on the north bank of the Clyde; is bounded on the west, by the Village of Anderston; on the east, by the Calton and Bridgeton, and other parts of the Barony parish; on the north, by the Landward Parish; and on the south, by the River.

*Climate.*—The air, though generally healthy, is somewhat moist. The average of rain which has fallen in Glasgow for 30 years, previous to 1790, is  $29\frac{65}{100}$  inches. The greatest quantity in any year, during that period, was in 1775, which was  $43\frac{9}{100}$  inches; and the least, which was in the year 1788, was  $19\frac{45}{100}$  inches.

*The Quantity of Rain which has fallen annually in Glasgow, during the following years, in inches and decimal parts.*

|            |        |
|------------|--------|
| 1765,..... | 24.77  |
| 1775,..... | 43.9   |
| 1785,..... | 27.19  |
| 1795,..... | 36.064 |
| 1805,..... | 15.382 |

\* The height of the flood in 1782, is cut out on the wall, at the east side of the south entrance to the Public Offices.

† For exemplification, see Index.



1815.—*The following is a Statement of the Rain collected in Gauges, made by the celebrated Crichton of Glasgow.*

|                | BOTHWELL *.  | GLASGOW †.   | CARBETH ‡.   | GREENOCK §.  |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| January,.....  | 0.886        | 1.135        | 0.750        | 0.809        |
| February,..... | 2.276        | 2.312        | 4.855        | 3.928        |
| March,.....    | 2.883        | 2.457        | 5.563        | 5.485        |
| April,.....    | 0.783        | 0.925        | 1.430        | 1.267        |
| May,.....      | 2.765        | 2.104        | 3.684        | 3.128        |
| June,.....     | 1.586        | 1.246        | 1.831        | 1.820        |
| July,.....     | 2.040        | 1.531        | 1.711        | 1.235        |
| August,.....   | 2.600        | 2.354        | 3.638        | 2.647        |
| September,...  | 2.328        | 2.275        | 5.552        | 4.077        |
| October,.....  | 3.280        | 2.402        | 5.308        | 5.785        |
| November,...   | 1.908        | 1.823        | 3.869        | 3.700        |
| December,...   | 1.385        | 1.780        | 3.202        | 2.882        |
|                | <hr/> 24.720 | <hr/> 22.344 | <hr/> 41.393 | <hr/> 36.763 |

Bothwell Castle is about 7 miles S. E. of Glasgow.

Carbeth..... 11 miles N. N. W. of Glasgow.

Greenock..... 22 miles W. of Glasgow.

There is also one of Crichton's Gauges in the neighbourhood of Largs, belonging to General Brisbane of Brisbane; but, owing to that gentleman's absence from the country, no accurate return could be got for 1815.

The soil around the City, although very various, is so much improved by an abundant supply of manure, as to produce heavy crops of every description. Coal, free-stone, whin-stone, and clay of excellent quality, are to be found in almost every direction. The greater part of the buildings are erected on ground having a gentle ascent from the River; the ancient part of the Town being separated from the more modern, by a considerable

\* This Gauge is the property of the Right Honourable Lord Douglas.

† The property of the University.

‡ The property of John Guthrie, Esq.

§ The property of the Infirmary.



acclivity, commencing near the College. The public Park, or Green, on the banks of the River, adjoining the south-east side of the Town, contains upwards of 108 acres of grass, and 3 miles 6 furlongs and 12 poles of gravel walks. This Park is of great benefit to the inhabitants, and contributes much to the general appearance of this part of the Town.

The length and breadth of the City is ascertained by two main streets which cross each other at right angles. The principal street running nearly east and west, bears the several names of Westergate, Argyle-Street, Trongate, and Gallowgate, and is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile 1 furlong 15 poles and two yards long, 83 feet broad at King-Street, and 77 feet at Queen-Street. The street which runs south and north, takes the names of the Saltmarket, High-Street, Kirk-Street, and Castle-Street, and is  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile 34 poles and 3 yards long, 54 feet wide at Bell-Street, and 47 feet at George-Street. The greater part of the streets in the City are 60 feet wide. The average width is between 56 and 57 feet. They are all causewayed with very durable whin-stones, and skirted with hewn stone pavements of various breadths, conformable to the Police Act. Common Sewers, large enough to admit persons to clean them \*, extending 4 miles 7 furlongs and 10 poles, are formed in the streets †. Of the three squares in the City, St. Andrew's, St. Enoch's, and St. George's, the latter is the most spacious; the centre of it is reserved for an equestrian statue of His Majesty. Public buildings, and the tenements fronting streets, are built with hewn stone, and covered with slates. The greater part of the private buildings, particularly in the ancient part of the Town, are built in what is called flats, by which two or more families are accommodated under the same roof. In the more modern part, however, the tenements are so formed, that one family possesses the whole.

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\* Size of Sewers, 4 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 6 inches, of one brick length.

† April 1816.



The building ground here is not disposed of by the lineal foot of front, as is the case in the other great towns in the Island, it is sold or feued by square measure; a yard of nine square feet, in a business situation, will bring from four to eighteen guineas, according to circumstances\*. The general rate of ground, however, for dwelling-houses fronting a street, not in a situation for business, is from one guinea and a half to three guineas per yard.

## CHAP. VI.

### SET, OR CONSTITUTION, OF THE BURGH.

*Set of the Burgh—Magistrates and Council—Magistrates are Justices of the Peace—Magistrates wear Gold Chains—Chief Magistrate does not receive a Salary—Member of Parliament, by whom returned—Revenue and Expenditure of Burgh—Trusts committed to the Magistrates—Merchants' and Trades' Ranks, and Houses—Public Buildings—Cathedral—College Church—Tron Church—North West Church—St. Andrew's Church—St. Enoch's Church—St. George's Church—Barony Church—Gorbals Church—Episcopal Chapel—Roman Catholic Chapel—Former Places of Worship.*

By the Constitution of the Burgh, three distinct bodies are recognised; viz. the Magistrates and Town Council, the Merchants' House, and the Trades' House. The Set, or Constitution, having undergone some slight alterations, by the Convention of Royal Burghs in 1801, is now declared to be as follows: The affairs of the Burgh shall be governed by a Provost, three Baillies of the Merchants' Rank, and two Baillies of the Trades' Rank; twelve Counsellors of the Merchants' Rank, and eleven Counsellors of the Trades' Rank; a Master of Works, who must be of the Merchants' Rank; and a Treasurer, of the Merchants' and Trades' Rank alternately. These two Officers are Counsellors, *ex officio*. The offices of the

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\* In particular situations for business, ground has been sold as high as 30*l.* or 40*l.* per yard.



Gorbals Baillie, and the Baillie and Depute-Baillie of the River, do not add to the number of Counsellors; and, like the Treasurer, are chosen from each of the ranks alternately. The Dean of Guild and Convener of the Trades' House, are Counsellors, *ex officio*, during the first year they are in office; after which, they must be elected ordinary Counsellors. On the first Tuesday which shall happen after the 29th of September, (Michaelmas day,) the whole Council being summoned, are put into leets or lists, from whom they elect the Provost and Baillies; and, on the Friday thereafter, the newly elected Provost and Baillies, and the two preceding sets of Magistrates, meet and disqualify the two Senior Merchant and Trades' Counsellors, and elect others in their place\*. The Lord Provost (who from courtesy is styled Honourable) and the five Baillies are charged with the executive, while the Magistrates and Council conduct the other public affairs of the community.

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A LIST OF THE MAGISTRATES AND TOWN COUNCIL, &c. FROM
MICHAELMAS 1815, TILL MICHAELMAS 1816.

The Hon. Henry Monteith, *Lord Provost*.

Andrew Templeton, Esq.	} <i>Merchant Baillies.</i>
William Leckie, Esq.	
William Muir, Esq.	

Robert Hood, Esq.	} <i>Trades' Baillies.</i>
Robert Jamieson, Esq.	

James Ewing, Esq. *Dean of Guild.*

Robert Ferrie, Esq. *Convener of the Trades' House.*

Joshua Heywood, Esq. <i>Treasurer,</i>	} <i>Honorary Coun-</i>
James Robertson, Esq. <i>Master of Works,</i>	
James Spreull, Esq. <i>Chamberlain.</i>	

sellers, ex officiis.

* For the mode of other elections, see Appendix.

James Cleland, Esq. *Superintendent of Public Works, &c.*
 Robert Haddow, Esq. *Baillie of the River and Frith of Clyde.*
 Richard A. Oswald, Esq. *Depute-Baillie.*
 John Machen, Esq. *Principal Baillie of the Barony of Gorbals.*
 William Thomson, Esq. } *Resident Baillies.*
 John Cuthbertson, Esq. }
 James Hill, Esq. *Baillie of Provan.*
 Peter M'Farlan, Esq. *Baillie of Port-Glasgow.*
 James Reddie, Esq. *Advocate, First Town Clerk.*
 Richard Henderson, Esq. *Second do.*
 Robert Thomson, Esq. *Third do.*
 John Bennet, Esq. *Procurator Fiscal.*
 Mr. Andrew Simpson, *Assistant Fiscal.*

COUNSELLORS.

From the Merchants.

William Eccles.
 C. S. Parker.
 Kirkman Finlay, M. P.
 William Dalglish.
 Daniel M'Kenzie.
 John More.
 Robert Haddow.
 Richard A. Oswald.
 Adam Crooks.
 Robert Findlay.
 Archibald Hamilton, Jun.
 James Black.

From the Trades.

Archibald Newbigging.
 John Machen.
 James Burns.
 Basil Ronald.
 William Mitchell.
 James Hunter.
 Walter Ferguson.
 William Dunn.
 Ebenezar Richardson.
 Robert Austen.
 Robert Tennent, Jun.

Magistrates are Justices of the Peace for the County and Burgh.

The Provost, two Senior Merchant Baillies, the Senior Trades' Baillie, the Dean of Guild, and the Convener, are Justices of the Peace for the County, *ex officiis*; the Junior Merchant and Trades' Baillies exercise similar powers within the Burgh.

Magistrates first wear a Court Dress and Gold Chains.

In the year 1720, the Lord Provost first began to wear a velvet court dress; and, in 1767, the Provost and Baillies, Magistrates, Dean of Guild, and Convener, first began to wear gold chains; the Baillie of the River, on 8th May 1810, and the Baillies of the Barony of Gorbals, on 9th June 1812.

Chief Magistrate does not receive a Salary.

It is to be regretted, that the funds of this Corporation are not in a situation to warrant its managers to appropriate a sum to support the dignity of the Chief Magistrate, without affecting the progress of public improvements, which have been carried on, for a number of years past, on a very extensive scale.

Member of Parliament, by whom returned.

This Burgh, of itself, does not return a Representative to Parliament. The Magistrates and Council of the Burghs of Glasgow, Renfrew, Dumbarton, and Rutherglen, elect one Member among them. In the event of equality, each Burgh takes the casting vote in rotation, conformable to the above order. Although the population of either of these conjoined Burghs does not exceed one-fortieth part of Glasgow, they are equal in their political franchises.

Revenue and Expenditure of the Burgh.

The revenue of the Burgh arises from various sources; but chiefly from what is called the common good. The following may be considered as the most productive; *viz.* An impost of two pennies Scots on the Scots pint of ale or beer brewed, inbrought, or sold within the City*; ladles and multers, which

* This impost, which was first laid on in 1693, extended only over the Burgh, but it has since been made to comprehend the Barony of Gorbals, and Town of Port-Glasgow.

are certain dues paid on grain, meal, fruit, &c. brought into the Burgh; dues on cattle killed within the Burgh; dues from the public washing-house and tron; rents of markets, church seats, houses, mills, and mill lands; burgess entries; feus of land; and ground annuals; amounting in whole, for the year ending 31st December 1815, to 16,135*l.* 19*s.* 1½*d.* The following may be considered as the particulars of the expenditure; *viz.* Burgh assessment; criminal prosecutions; alimentering criminal prisoners; general expense of the Prison and Bridewell; expense of church and civil establishment; ministers' stipends and officers' salaries; Police establishment; repairs of heritable property; and general improvements. The amount of all which, for the year ending 31st December 1815, was 16,075*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* thus leaving a balance in favour of the revenue, of 60*l.* 11*s.* 5½*d.*

Other Trusts committed to the Magistrates and Council.

Exclusive of the above, which may be considered as the revenue and expenditure *proper* of the community, the Magistrates and Council are entrusted, in whole or in part, with the administration of the following funds, the particulars being elsewhere narrated; *viz.* Navigation of the River Clyde; assessment for the maintenance of the poor; statute labour conversion fund; pontage of the Bridges; and Police establishment.

Merchants' and Trades' Ranks.

It appears from ancient records, that those persons who bought and sold merchandise of any description in this Burgh, considered themselves as a distinct class of citizens from those who manufactured the articles; and the claim of precedence often gave rise to dissension among the burgesses. In the year 1604, when both parties became anxious for an amicable adjustment of their political differences, they submitted their claims to the final decision of Sir George Elphinstone, who was then Provost, and to Mr. David Weems and Mr. John Bell, two of the Ministers of the City. The Arbiters, "after great

pains, long travelling, and mature deliberation," on the 6th of February 1605, pronounced their decret, containing fifty-four articles, which is the Letter of Guildry *. This decret was immediately confirmed by the Magistrates and Council, and by an Act of Parliament, in 1612; and has been, after a few slight alterations, acted upon ever since. By the Letter of Guildry, the Dean of Guild is President of his House, and, from courtesy, is stiled Lord Dean of Guild. He takes precedence of the Convener of the Trades' House in all places, and of the Provost and Baillies at every meeting of his House.

Merchants' House.

The Merchants' House consists of all the merchant burgesses who have matriculated, that is, who have paid a fee, now fixed at ten guineas, to the funds of the House. These members, however, have only the privilege of attending one meeting in the course of the year, and of electing twenty-four members of the Dean of Guild's Council, which is made up, on the same day, immediately after the Dean of Guild is chosen, as follows: the Dean names twelve members, who may be either foreign or home traders; he then puts the whole of the remanent members into twenty-four lists, or leets, whereof twelve must be foreign, and twelve home traders. The qualified members, at the meeting, elect one person from each leet, who, together with the Dean, the Provost, three Merchant Baillies, the Collector, and the twelve persons nominated by the Dean, compose the Council, to whom the administration of the whole affairs of the House is entrusted throughout the year. On the second Wednesday that shall happen after the 29th of September, the Dean of Guild's Council being put into three lists, or leets, one person is chosen out of each leet, and presented to the Town Council, who, on that same day, makes choice of one of them to be Dean of Guild for the ensuing year. The funds of this public body, arise chiefly from rents, feus, ground annuals, interest, matriculation, burgess entry-money, donations, and mortifications.

* See Appendix.

A LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE MERCHANTS' HOUSE, FROM
MICHAELMAS 1815, TILL MICHAELMAS 1816.

James Ewing, Esq. *Dean of Guild.*

John Guthrie, Esq. *Sub-Dean.*

Messrs. Archibald Smith.

Messrs. David Connell.

James Black.

John Ryburn.

John Hamilton.

C. S. Parker.

James M'Kenzie.

James Martin.

Daniel M'Kenzie.

Robert Yuille.

Henry Glassford.

John Thomas Alston.

Nicol Brown.

Kirkman Finlay.

John Wardrop.

John More.

James Hopkirk.

James Dennistoun.

William Jamieson.

James Oswald.

Robert Findlay.

William Stirling.

John Gordon.

William Dalglish.

Richard Dennistoun.

Samuel Hunter.

Alexander Campbell.

Robert Thomson, Jun.

Charles Stirling.

William Smith.

Adam Crooks.

William Aitken.

James Buchanan, Dow-
hill.

James Robertson.
David Crawford.

Mr. James Hill, *Collector.*

Mr. John Douglas, *Clerk.*

Robert Brown, *Officer.*

Trades' House.

The Convener is President of the Trades' House, and takes precedence of the Trades' Baillies, at all meetings of the House. The members consist of the present and late Convener, the two Trades' Baillies, the present and late Collector, the present and late Deacons of the fourteen Incorporations, and twenty-six assistants, nominated as follows: the Deacons of the Hammermen, Tailors, Cordiners, and Maltmen, nominate, each,

four of the members of their Incorporation; the Weavers two; the Bakers, Skinners, Wrights, Coopers, Fleshers, Masons, Gardeners, and Barbers, one each; the Dyers do not return any. These members are nominated immediately after the election of the Convener; and, along with him, constitute the Trades' House, and to them its whole civil and political concerns are entrusted. On the second Wednesday that shall happen after the 29th of September, the whole Trades' House, excepting the present and late Convener and Collector, are put into three lists, or leets; one person is chosen out of each leet, and presented to the Town Council, who, on that same day, makes choice of one of them to be Convener for the ensuing year.

The affairs of finance are placed under the exclusive management of the Convener, Deacons, and extraordinary Members of the House; the latter are the Trades' Baillies, Collector, and such Members as have passed the chair, or have been at any time in the Magistracy. The funds of this public body, like the Merchants' House, arise chiefly from rents, ground annuals, feus from the lands of Tradestown, interest, burgess entries, donations, and mortifications.

LIST OF THE TRADES' HOUSE.

Robert Ferrie, Esq. *Convener.*

Robert Hood, Esq. }
Robert Jamieson, Esq. } *Trades' Baillies.*

James Lindsay, Esq. *Collector.*

Walter Ferguson, Esq. *late Convener.*

Robert Hunter, Esq. *late Collector.*

Hammermen.

Tailors.

James Liddell, *Deacon.*

Daniel M'Ewan, *Deacon.*

Alexander Wood.

Thomas Graham.

William Aird.

John Lilburn.

Archibald M'Lellan.

William Dunlop.

William Leechman.

John Armour.

Alexander Bonthron.

Alexander Ross.

Cordiners.

Robert Lochore, *Deacon*.
 John Craig.
 William Telfer.
 William Lochore.
 William M'Tyer.
 Gilbert Crawford.

Maltmen.

John Hutcheson, *Visitor*.
 Robert Tennent.
 James Hunter.
 Alexander Galloway.
 Hugh Tennent.

*

Weavers.

James Watson, *Deacon*.
 William Snell.
 William Blackburn.
 John M'Nair.

Bakers.

Robert M'Farlane, *Deacon*.
 James Gentle.
 John Graham.

Skinners.

James Nicol, *Deacon*.
 Andrew Hunter.
 Basil Ronald.

Wrights.

Lachlan M'Lean, *Deacon*.
 Robert Fleming.
 Andrew M'Farlane.

Coopers.

John Hood, Jun. *Deacon*.
 John Norrie.
 Robert Robertson.

Fleshers.

James Watson, *Deacon*.
 David Gilmour.
 Robert Gilmour.

Masons.

Thomas Smith, *Deacon*.
 Adam Rutherford.
 Alexander Waddell.

Gardeners.

John M'Intyre, *Deacon*.
 William M'Intyre, Jun.
 William M'Intyre, Sen.

Barbers.

Andrew Rae, *Deacon*.
 Alexander Proudfoot.
 John Christie.

Dyers and Bonnet-Makers.

William M'Lean, *Deacon*.
 John Glass.

Rev. John Ritchie, *Chaplain*.

Mr. Benjamin Mathie, *Clerk*.

William Logie, *Officer*.

* When it so happens that any of the members of the four Senior Trades, are, *ex officio*, members of the House, as is the case at present with the late Collector, such members are deducted from the usual number of assistants.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS FOR THE PURPOSES OF RELIGION.

Cathedral.

The Cathedral, or High Church, is perhaps the most splendid edifice, and entire specimen of our ancient architecture, that is to be found in Scotland. It was founded, as has been already mentioned, in the year 1123, by John Achaius, Bishop of Glasgow, and was dedicated to St. Mungo, or Kentigern, during the reign of David I.

This venerable pile is placed on the west bank of the Molindinar Burn, on an elevated part of the north quarter of the City, declining considerably to the eastward, and is seen at a very great distance, in almost every direction; the floor of the Choir being 104 feet above the level of the River at the foot of Saltmarket-Street, at low water-mark.

Although the name of the architect has not been ascertained from any record, or inscription on the building, it seems to have been John Murdo, from an inscription in Melrose Abbey, dated 1146. It appears that he intended the Cathedral to assume the form of a cross, from the circumstance of his having formed the south transept; although, for reasons not known, that part of the building has been carried no higher than the first tier of arches. The greatest internal length of the Cathedral, from east to west, is 319 feet; the breadth, 63 feet; the height of the choir, 90 feet; and of the nave, 85 feet. The building is 1090 feet in circumference, measuring round the walls and abutments. The edifice is supported by 147 pillars; and is lighted by 157 windows of various dimensions; many of whom are of exquisite workmanship.

The south and north fronts are divided into compartments by square projections, which display two tier of pointed windows with various decorations. The first or undermost range having completed its ornaments, the wall terminates in a battlement, from which the lower roof springs to meet the inner

wall, which is raised so high above this roof as to form space for the second range of windows; this wall then terminates in a battlement, similar to the under one, and receives the main roof, which is covered with lead. The succession of windows on the right and left of the transept being interrupted, others are formed under the great tower, on each side of the building, 40 feet high and 20 feet wide, divided by munnions, transoms, and curious head work. About the centre of the building, a square tower rises nearly 30 feet above the roof, supported by four massy pillars, each 29 feet 6 inches in circumference; from this termination rises a tapering octangular spire, with diminishing battlements. The spaces between the battlements are enlivened by pointed windows, and relieved by mouldings and small spires; the whole terminating in a ball and weathercock, at the height of 225 feet above the floor of the choir. Another square tower, somewhat less ornamented, rises on the west end of the Church to a level with the first battlement of the tower above described, and is surmounted with a pyramidal roof covered with lead, and terminated by a ball and vane. This tower contains the bell and clock. The groined arches which support the stone floor of this tower, are of singular workmanship; the centre of the floor is finished with a circular opening, so large as to admit of a stair going up through it. Prior to the Reformation, and when the rites of the Roman Catholic religion were performed in the Cathedral, the grand entrance was by the west end of the building. The entrance-door and the adjoining windows are formed with beautiful mouldings, terminating in pointed arches. The space which is now occupied as the Outer High Church, constituted a part of the choir; so that this compartment of the Cathedral extended 152 feet, from the west end of the building to the screen of the nave, and back of the organ gallery. This gallery projects into the choir, and is ornamented with figures of singular workmanship. The nave, which was formerly fitted up with stalls for the dignified clergy,

is now used as the Inner High Church. The chancel, or space behind the east partition of the Church, was formerly connected with the nave, and contained the high altar. The groined roof of the chancel, under the terrace walk, is supported by massy pillars. In the year 1797, it was discovered that the pressure of the terrace was too great for the arches; accordingly, the heavy materials were removed, and a flat roof introduced, whose bearings could not affect the arches.

The great cemetery is of the same dimensions, and is placed immediately under the nave, having entries at the east end of the choir by a flight of steps, descending on the right and left. The space underneath the chancel, is said to have been a repository for relicts, and a cemetery for the bishops. The effigy of St. Mungo is shown in this place in a mutilated state.

The chapter-house was at the north end of the chancel, and has been used since the Reformation as a vestry and session-house. It forms a cube of twenty-eight feet. Its groined ceiling is supported by a pillar 20 feet high. The original vestry was in the north transept of the Cathedral, and had a communication with the nave.

The consistory house, in which the Bishops held their ecclesiastical courts, projects from the south-west corner of the Cathedral; which by no means contributes to the general harmony. This court-room is still occasionally used by the Commissary of the district. It is 25 feet long and 23 feet wide, and is fitted up with a bench and seats, which evidently bear the marks of antiquity; the royal arms over the bench has the letters C. R. II. The floor immediately above the court-room is fitted up as a repository for certain official documents connected with the court.

Before describing the alterations which took place in the buildings, when the reformed religion was established, it may be proper to state, that, in 1579, when the zeal of our reformers had nearly reached its height, and while it was thought meritorious to destroy every edifice which had been conse-

erated for the service of the Roman Catholic religion, the Magistrates, at the instigation of Principal Andrew Melville *, and certain other persons, determined to raze the Cathedral to the ground; and, for that purpose, had engaged a numerous band of workmen to pull down the stately fabric. When these workmen were assembled by beat of drum, and with their unhallowed hands were about to pull down the carved work, the Deacons and the craftsmen of the city, to their immortal honour, assembled, and swore, that the man who should pull down one stone of the building should not survive the bringing down of another †. Nor would they retire till they had an assurance from the Magistrates, that no damage would be done to the fabric. Having thus weathered the storm, the Cathedral was altered to contain three places of worship; the choir was divided into two compartments by a stone partition, the west division being formed into a place of worship, under the name of the Outer High Church. The nave of the Cathedral was fitted up, and termed the

* The following is a copy of the original order issued to all Magistrates and people in power, at the Reformation:

“ To our traist friendis:

“ Traist friendis, after maist harty commendacion, we pray you fail not to pass incontinent to the Kirk (of Glasgow,) and tak down the hail images thereof, and bring forth to the kirk-zyard, and burn thaym openly. And sicklyk cast down the altaris, and purge the kirk of all kynd of monuments of idolatrye. And this ze fail not to do, as ze will do us singular emplesur; and so commitis you to the protection of God.

“ *From Edinburgh, the xii of Aug. 1560.*

(Signed) AR. ARGYLL.
JAMES STEWART.
RUTHVEN.”

“ Fail not, bot ze tak guid heyd that neither the dasks, windocks, nor durris be ony ways hurt or broken, either glassin wark or iron wark.”

† At that time the offices of the Dean of Guild and Convener of the Trades' House did not exist, the Provost and the Deacons being the chief representatives of the incorporated bodies.

Inner High Church; and the great cemetery, although low in the ceiling, when compared with the nave, was fitted up into a place of worship for the Barony, or Landward, Parish. In the internal formation of these places of worship, it does not appear that much attention had been paid to taste or ornament; on the contrary, when we observe the great windows and doors, and other admirable decorations, then rudely blocked up, we are led to believe, that our early reformers disliked every appearance of show or grandeur in their places of worship.

Inner High Church.

When it was resolved to fit up the interior of what is called the Inner High Church, in a style which might in some degree correspond with the external architecture of the Cathedral, the Magistrates entrusted the arrangements to the late Mr. William Stark. At that time, the entrance from the choir was by small side doors: the centre of the church was entirely filled with pews; the galleries were deep and heavy; the pulpit placed on one side; and the great east window built with stone. The appearance is now completely changed; the entrance is in the centre of the west end; a passage leads from it to the pulpit near the other extremity. The galleries, which were indispensable for accommodation, are placed behind the axis of the pillars of the church; and the east window is opened, and filled with stained glass.

In repairing the capitals of the pillars, the work is executed so much in the manner of the old carving, that the difference cannot be perceived; and, in the small vestibule, the fronts of the galleries, the pulpit, and indeed in all the modern parts, the Gothic style is perfectly preserved. The whole is painted of a grey colour, which appears sufficiently neat and clean, without the least glare or tawdriness; and the sober imposing effect of the church is worthy the memory of the architect, who, by the pure and classical taste of his public buildings, has done

so much to ornament this City. The community and the man of taste are also greatly indebted to the venerable pastor of this congregation *, as it was chiefly owing to his indefatigable exertions that the alterations then took place.

About the same time, the Magistrates authorised the Managers of the Sacred Music Society to construct a space, and erect an organ in the original organ gallery, at the east end of the choir. This was executed by Mr. David Hamilton, architect, in complete unison with the ornaments of the choir, and in a manner highly creditable to his taste.

Outer High Church.

In the year 1811, the seats in the Outer High Church were completely removed, and the whole of the interior renewed, in a manner well suited to the magnificence of the place; the pulpit has been removed from the south side to the west end of the church; and, in 1812, the great western window, immediately over the original grand entrance, was opened at an expense of upwards of 500*l*. This window is 44 feet 6 inches high, and 23 feet 6 inches wide, and is interfilled with muntions and head-work.

Old Barony Church.

The Heritors of the Barony Parish, taking into their consideration the ruinous condition of the seating of their church, and that the space was not large enough for the increased population of the parish, agreed to abandon it as a place of worship. Accordingly, the seats were removed in 1801, and it was again converted into a burying-place, such as it had originally been. This repository for the dead, contains 65 pillars, with capitals of curious workmanship, supporting the groined arches, underneath the stone floor of the Inner High Church; the whole is rendered visible by a glimmering light passing through small apertures retained from the former windows.

* Principal Taylor.

When a stranger enters this place, and examines the monuments of art, and those erected to the memory of departed worth, he is insensibly struck with veneration and awe.

Choir and Transepts.

The entrance to the choir is now by the south front. It is 74 feet 6 inches long, 63 feet wide, and 90 feet high, and has a grand imposing effect, the pillars being 75 feet, and the windows 40 feet, high.

The south transept has long been used as a burying-place for the clergymen of the City, and their families. The stile and execution of the groins are allowed to be of very superior workmanship. The spandrils and the upper bed of the arches of this transept are filled up with masonry and earth; and, for more than half a century, the space has been converted into a flower garden, which, having acted as a filter and injured the arches and walls, was removed in 1812, and a stone pavement, concealed by a parapet, substituted in its place. The north transept, formerly the vestry, has been fitted up, and is now used as a private burying-place.

College, or Black Friars, Church.

The College Church is situated on the east side of the High-Street, a little below the College. It is a plain building, partaking of the Gothic, with a small steeple in front, containing a bell. It was built in 1699, on the site of a venerable Gothic pile, termed the Church of the Black Friars, which was unfortunately destroyed in 1666, during a violent storm. This Church was made over to the College, at the Reformation; and at a subsequent period, it was conveyed to the community, by the Principal and Professors, under certain reservations.

Tron, or Laigh, Church.

The Tron Church, situated on the south side of the Tron-gate, a little east of King-Street, was founded and endowed

by the community in 1484, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Prior to the Reformation, a number of chaplainries were founded in it, by pious and wealthy citizens. In the year 1592, (the altars having been all previously removed,) this place of worship underwent a thorough repair; and, on the 8th of February 1793, it was destroyed by accidental fire*. The steeple belonging to this Church partakes of the ancient mixed architecture; and, projecting into the Trongate, forms a striking feature in that street. It was built in 1637, is 126 feet high, and has a clock and two bells in it. The under part of the steeple being formerly used as a tron, gave to it its present name. In 1794, a new Church was built on the site of the old one, from designs by Mr. James Adam. It is a plain modern building, with a spacious cupola in the centre of the roof.

North-West Church.

The North-West Church, situated in Canon-Street, fronting Candleriggs-Street, was erected by the community in 1720. It is of an oblong form, lying east and west, with a transverse aisle. The steeple, on the south front, is 140 feet high, and has a clock and bell in it. There is nothing particular in the formation of this church or steeple which merits commendation.

St. Andrew's Church.

St. Andrew's Church is situated in the centre of St. Andrew's Square. The building commenced in 1739, but was not finished till 1756. It is nearly a copy of St. Martin's in the Fields, Westminster, and is allowed to be as complete a specimen of the composite order of architecture, as is to be found

* At this period, the Police was not established; the citizens mounted guard and patrolled the streets through the night. On this occasion, the Tron Church Session-House was used for mustering in, and it has been supposed that the accident happened in consequence of turning out the fire on the hearth, which was laid on timber.

in Scotland. On the west front a grand portico is formed, having the arms of the City displayed in the tympan of the pediment, in basso relievo. A lofty spire is placed at this front of the building; its form and proportions, however, are by no means in unison with the church. The pulpit and front of the galleries are made of mahogany; and the whole of the interior finishings, particularly the fluted columns, the rich dressings, and emblematic devices on the coved ceiling, are executed in a style of superior elegance. The steeple is furnished with a clock and bell.

St. Enoch's Church.

St. Enoch's Church, situated on the south side of St. Enoch's Square, fronting Buchanan-Street, was founded in 1780. It is of an oblong form; and is decorated on the north front with a portico of the Doric order, from designs by Mr. James Jaffrey. The steeple, which is placed at the north end of the building, has a bell and clock in it, and is well proportioned to the size of the church.

Wynd Church.

The Wynd Church, which had been built by a party of Presbyterians during the time of Episcopacy in 1687, was found to be unsuitable for the congregation of the venerable Dr. Porteous. Accordingly, in 1807, the Presbytery, with concurrence of the Magistrates, translated the congregation to St. George's Church, erected on the west side of Buchanan-Street, fronting George's Street.

St. George's Church.

Few things are more difficult than to place a steeple or spire on a modern building, without destroying its effect. A Gothic Church is usually proportioned in elevation to its tower: but modern Churches, built more for convenience than grandeur, are for the most part so low in their walls, that the spire

must either be insignificant in its own dimensions, or appear to crush the building to which it is merely attached, but with which it never seems to be connected. Aware of this, the architect resolved, that the tower should be the principal object of attention, to which the rest of the facade might be considered as an accompaniment. In this view, he was desirous of projecting it from the front of the Church, over the side pavement of the street; but, this being objectionable, the idea was abandoned, and the tower carried back to the line of the front. The tower itself, both in its general form, and in the variety, as well as the proportion of its parts, is uncommonly beautiful; and probably its termination would have been equally so, had the colossal statues, intended by the architect, been placed on its angles; but many difficulties arose in getting well composed statues for so unusual a situation; obelisks were therefore substituted in their place, which, it must be confessed, do not well accord with the beautiful little temple which rises from its centre.

When the necessary arrangements were completed, the Magistrates and Council, the Merchants' and Trades' Houses, the Ministers of the City, and the Rev. Dr. Porteous and his Session, went in procession from the Council Chamber, to witness the laying of the foundation-stone of this Church; under which, a tin plate was deposited, which contained the following inscription:

By the favour of ALMIGHTY GOD,
 The Foundation-Stone of this Church,
 Erected by the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow,
 Was laid on the third day of June MDCCCVII,
 And XLVIITH Year of the Reign of our most Gracious
 Sovereign, George the Third,
 By Baillie James Cleland,
 In Presence of
 The Hon. James M'Kenzie, *Lord Provost*; Robert M'Nair,
 Alexander Stewart, James Dennistoun, Basil Ronald,
 and James Cleland, *Baillies*;

James Black, *Dean of Guild*;

Robert Austen, *Convener of the Trades' House*;

Archibald Newbigging, *Treasurer*;

Richard Smellie, *Master of Works*;

And the other Members of the Town Council.

William Stark, *Architect*.

Waddell & Park, and Galloway & Anderson, *Contractors*.

Which undertaking may the Supreme God prosper.

ON THE REVERSE.

Committee of Council to whose care the erection of this Building was entrusted.

James Cleland, Esq. *Convener*.

The Honourable the Lord Provost.

James Black, Gilbert Hamilton, John Hamilton,

Robert Robertson, David Scott,

Robert Tennent, and Richard Smellie, Esquires.

The procession was guarded by a division of the 71st, or Glasgow Regiment. When it arrived at the site, the Lord Provost delivered an animated and impressive speech. Baillie Cleland having made a suitable reply, the ceremony was closed by an energetic and highly appropriate prayer from the venerable pastor of St. George's congregation.

New Barony Church.

The place of worship for the Barony, or Landward parish, in the Cathedral, having become insufficient for the purpose, the Heritors, in 1798, built a Church adjoining, and in complete view of the Cathedral and Royal Infirmary, from a design by Mr. Adam. The architecture is of a mixed style, varying from the adjoining specimens of Gothic and Grecian architecture. The outline of the west front of this Church has an imposing effect: it is to be regretted, however, that the execution of the exterior, which is chiefly done in rubble work, is so much inferior to that of the adjoining buildings, to which it was intended to assimilate.

Gorbals Church.

This Church is situated in Carleton-place, between the Jamaica-Street and Stockwell-Street Bridges. The elevation of the building towards the River, has a very pleasing effect; the basement is rusticated, and supports the Doric order; the centre projects with insulated columns, and corresponding pilasters in the angles, and terminates in a well-proportioned spire, 174 feet high. The compartments of the building, on each side of the spire, terminates with an entablature and balustrade; the principal windows being ornamented with trussed pilasters, frieze and cornice. The architect has been very successful in uniting the light and picturesque beauty of the modern, to the grave solidity of Grecian examples. The internal proportion and general symmetry of this church and steeple, does great credit to the taste of an ingenious citizen, who has, in numerous instances, contributed to ornament this City and neighbourhood.

The Magistrates and Council, the Heritors, Minister, and Kirk-Session of Gorbals, went in procession from the Council Chamber, to witness the laying of the foundation-stone of this Church. When they arrived at the site, Baillie Ferrie, in an appropriate speech, congratulated the Parish in having the near prospect of ample and elegant accommodation for the service of religion. The Rev. Pastor of the Parish of Gorbals having given an animated and impressive prayer, the chief Magistrate laid the foundation-stone, under which was deposited a plate, containing the following inscription:

By the Blessing of ALMIGHTY GOD,
The Foundation-Stone of this Edifice
(A Church for the Parish of Gorbals)

Was laid by
Robert Ferrie, Esq.
Chief Magistrate of Gorbals,

On the xxiii^d day of July,
 In the Year of our Lord MDCCCX,
 And the 1th Year of the Reign
 Of our beloved Sovereign George the Third,
 In Presence of
 David Niven, Esq. and William Mills, Esq.
Resident Magistrates,
 And

The Rev. James M'Lean, *Minister of Gorbals.*

David Hamilton, *Architect.*

May the God of all Grace protect and prosper
 This Undertaking.

Episcopal Chapel.

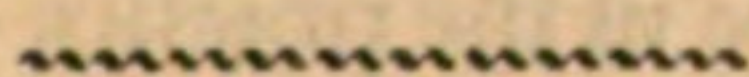
The Episcopal Chapel is situated to the north of the public Green, and immediately behind St. Andrew's Square. It is a handsome oblong building, erected by subscription, in 1751. The altar, orchestra, and organ gallery, are placed at the east end of the Chapel. The whole of the interior is fitted up with great taste, and the window over the altar is beautifully ornamented with scriptural devices.

Roman Catholic Chapel.

A very magnificent Roman Catholic Chapel, in chaste Gothic, is at present * erecting on the north side of West Clyde-Street, from designs by Mr. James Gillespie. The towers and pinnacles, the embrasures, the grand entrance, and the magnificent window done up with munnions, transoms, and head work, surmounted by a colossal statue of St. Andrew, on the principal front, are well calculated to gratify the admirers of this venerable style of architecture. The buttresses, embrasures, and ornaments, of the other fronts, which are all executed in polished ashlar, harmonise with the general order. The nave,

* 1816.

and aisles of the interior, are to be fitted up in strict conformity with the stile of the exterior. A valuable organ, now building, is to be placed in a gallery over the grand entrance, and the altar at the opposite end of the Chapel. This place of worship, which does great credit to the taste of the architect, is to contain 2200 persons, and is calculated to cost about 13,000*l.*, the greater part of which, is said to be raised by small weekly contributions, from those persons who profess the Roman Catholic religion in this City and neighbourhood.



FORMER PLACES OF WORSHIP AND HOSPITALS IN GLASGOW, OR ITS
BARONY, OF WHICH THERE IS NOW NO VESTIGE REMAINING.

In the year 601, before Paganism had been completely extirpated, and Christianity established, the DRUIDS had a TEMPLE where Glasgow now stands. The priests lived in cells, said to be near the place where the Black Friars Church was afterwards erected.

The BLACK FRIARS CHURCH was built in the seventh century. It was examined by Mr. Milne, architect to Charles I., who describes it to be such a noble and ancient Gothic building, that "the Hie Kirk was very inferior to it." This edifice was destroyed during a storm of thunder and lightning, in 1666. The present church was built on its site.

The BLACK FRIARS erected a CONVENT in 1270, near the Church which went by their name. This religious fraternity had been increased by Bishop Malvoisin, in 1201-2, and patronised by Matthew Stuart, of Castlemilk *; who granted

* This ancient family is mentioned in Rymer's "Fœdera" as being connected with the Stuarts of Derneley, viz. in the ninth generation from the first Walter, son of Alan, the High Steward. In the year 1398, Sir William Stuart of Castlemilk, brother to Sir John Stuart of Derneley, was named one of the sureties on the part of Scotland, in a treaty of peace between England and Scotland.

them an annuity on his estate, "on condition of their saying mass for ever, for the soul of the said Matthew, and for his mither, and bairns of our place, progenitors, and successors, and all Christian's souls perpetually."

ST. NINIAN'S HOSPITAL.—In the year 1350, Lady Lochow, the daughter of Robert, Duke of Albany, and mother of Colin first Earl of Argyle, purchased the lands on both sides of the River, at the east end of what is now called the Stockwell-Street Bridge, and appropriated the rents in support of an Hospital for Lepers, which she founded in St. Ninian's Croft *. The Water Baillies were in the practice of uplifting the ground rents for the City, as late as 1664.

An **HOSPITAL** at **POLMADIE** was erected for the maintenance of old persons of both sexes. Although it is not known when this Hospital was founded, it must have been previous to 1391, as Bishop Glendoning presented a pauper at that period.

ST. ENOCH'S CHURCH was situated in St. Enoch's Gate, now called Trongate. It was built in 1441, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Michael. It had a Principal and eight Prebends. The steeple had a clock with four dials and two bells; and the church had a large burying-ground attached to it.

ST. NICHOLAS' HOSPITAL was founded and endowed by Bishop Muirhead, in 1450, for the maintenance of 12 poor laymen and a priest. It was a handsome Gothic building, situated on the east side of Kirk-Street, near to where the Bishop's Palace stood; its ruins were taken down in 1805, to make way for St. Nicholas-Street. Since the Reformation, its revenues (which consist of ground annuals) have dwindled down to about 30*l.* per annum; which is equally divided among ten poor men.

The **GREY FRIARS** erected a **CONVENT** adjoining to the **BLACK FRIARS**, by whom they were succeeded. They were patronised

* Now Hutchisontown.

by the celebrated, but unfortunate Isobel, Duchess of Albany, cousin to James I. of Scotland; who, on the 18th of May 1431, at Inchmyran, mortified the lands of Balagan to the Convent of the Grey Friars, for the express purpose of “the salvation of our soul, and that of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, of worthy memory, our very dear husband, and also for Duncan, Earl of Lennox, our father, and of Walter, James, and Alexander, our sons.” It is worthy of remark, that this lady received as a present from the King her cousin, the heads of her husband, her father, and her sons, Walter and Alexander; James having fled into Ireland.

The GREY FRIARS had a MONASTERY at the foot of the Deanside Brae; little else is known of it, than, that the citizens of Glasgow went in a body, on the last day of the Glasgow Fair, to pay their respects at the house where the Abbot of Melrose had resided, he having been instrumental in procuring the Fair.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST’S CHAPEL stood at the head of the Drygate, near to what is called the Duke’s Lodgings. Little else is known of its history.

CHAPEL OF ST. ROQUE belonged to the Black Friars. It stood without the Stable Green Port, and had an extensive burying-ground, where a great number of those who died of the plague in 1645–6 were buried.

ST. MUNGO’S CHAPEL was situated in the Dove-Hill. This is all that is now known of it.

ST. THOMAS’ CHAPEL.—Thanew was supposed to be the mother of Kentigern; and, in honour of her memory, this chapel was founded, and dedicated to her. It was situated on the east side of the High-Street, a little north of the Gallowgate.


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## CHAP. VII.

### PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

*Bridges—College Buildings—Town-Hall—Old Jail—Merchants' Hall—Town-Hospital—Infirmary—Trades' Hall—Assembly Rooms—Grammar-School—Surgeons' Hall—Barracks—Guard-House—Bridewell—Markets—Weigh-House—Slaughter-House—Theatre—Hutchison's Hospital—Hunterian Museum—Gaol and Court-Houses—Lunatic Asylum—Glasgow Observatory—Lyceum—Riding-School—Anderson's Institution—Post-Office—Lock Hospital—Magdalene Asylum—Bishop's Castle—Monuments—Statues.*

#### *Stockwell-Street Bridge.*

PRIOR to the year 1340, a timber bridge, which had been thrown across the Clyde, somewhere to the west of the Salt-market-Street, went into decay; on which William Rae, Bishop of Glasgow, in the year 1345, built a stone bridge across the Clyde, at the foot of what is now called the Stockwell-Street, communicating with the Barony of Gorbals. This bridge, plain, without even an affectation of ornament, was originally constructed with eight arches. Two of these, on the north side, were built up, when it became necessary to narrow the River, and protect the adjoining houses from the effects of floods. This bridge continued for more than 300 years, without requiring any very material repair. In the year 1671, the southmost arch fell at noon of the day on which Glasgow fair is held; and although the concourse of people passing and repassing at the time, must have been very great, it is recorded, that no person received injury. This arch was rebuilt with all convenient speed; and the bridge received frequent repairs till the year 1777, when an addition of 10 feet was made to its breadth on the east side, by which the fabric is strengthened, and the passage rendered more convenient for carriages. The bridge, as it now stands, is 415 feet long, by 22 feet wide, within the parapets. The pious and public-spirited Lady Lochow, is said to have prevailed on Bishop Rae to allow her to pay the expense of the centre arch.



*Jamaica-Street Bridge.*

In 1767, the foundation of a stone bridge was laid across the Clyde, at the foot of Jamaica-Street, for the more easy communication to the west coast. It has seven arches, is 500 feet long, and 30 feet broad, within the parapets. Its general appearance is such, as to combine the idea of strength with elegant simplicity. The plan was given by Mr. Milne, the architect who designed Blackfriars Bridge, London; and executed by Mr. John Adams. The pontage arising from these two bridges, in 1815, was 1529*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*, which goes to keep them in repair, and discharge the existing debt\*.

*Hutchison's Bridge.*

In the year 1794, the foundation of a stone bridge across the Clyde, at the foot of the Saltmarket-Street, was laid by Gilbert Hamilton, Esq. the late Lord Provost. During the subsequent year, the work was carried on, and so far completed, that the arches were thrown across, the spandrils filled up, and the parapets nearly finished; when, on the 18th November 1795, the lower part of the City was subjected to an alarming inundation of the River, which, at four o'clock, P. M. swept away the northmost arch of the bridge, and, in two hours afterwards, the whole of the arches gave way. This bridge, which was named Hutchison's, consisted of five arches, was 410 feet long, and 26 feet broad, within the parapets.

In the year 1803, a Timber Bridge, for foot passengers, justly admired for the simplicity of its construction and light appearance, was thrown across the Clyde, at the bottom of the

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\* The foundation-stone was laid with great masonic solemnity, on the 29th of September 1767, by George Murdoch, Esq. the Lord Provost, as acting provincial grand master mason. The public bodies, and a number of mason lodges, walked in procession from the Saracen's Head Inn to the site. The arches were finished in 1771, and carriages were permitted to pass in the beginning of 1772. As Mr. Murdoch had not applied to the Grand Lodge for their sanction and authority on this occasion, he was threatened with masonic censure.



Saltmarket-Street, a little eastward of the site of Hutchison's Bridge. Its outline is one grand sweep of 340 feet, having eight supports and breakwaters. The breadth within the parapets, which are formed of upright spars, with diagonal braces, is seven feet four inches. The expense of erecting it was 1200*l*. An Act of Parliament was procured, authorising certain trustees to levy a halfpenny from every person who passes and repasses the bridge, on one day of the week only. The nett pontage, in 1815, after deducting the expense of collecting, was 81*l*., which goes to discharge the debt incurred in building the bridge, and in keeping it in repair. The design was by Mr. Peter Nicholson, author of "the Principles of Architecture, Carpentry, &c."

*Hutchison's Bridge intended to be rebuilt.*

In the year 1814, the Magistrates and Council of the City, and others interested in Hutchisontown, obtained an Act of Parliament for building a bridge across the Clyde, near the site of the bridge that fell in 1795. They have also procured designs from Mr. John Rennie, with a view to rebuilding. The cost is supposed to be from 18,000*l*. to 19,000*l*.

*College Buildings.*

The College Buildings, and the houses for the accommodation of the Professors, are situated on the east side of the High-Street, near the Blackfriars Church. They are very extensive, having a front of 305 feet to the High-Street, and 282 feet from east to west. These buildings, and the four courts, three of whom form quadrangles, occupy a space equal to 9556 square yards. The buildings are generally three stories high, of ashlar work, diversified with turrets and appropriate ornaments. There are three entrances in the principal front. The centre gate is ornamented with a species of demi-rusticated work; the royal arms in basso relievo, gilt, are placed over the gate, and consols, supporting a broad balcony, are formed at each side. The entire of the facade,



which has a fine effect, is terminated, on the south, by the Principal's house; and, on the north, by that in the possession of the Professor of oriental languages. At the centre of the east side of the west court, a lofty tower, plain, without any show of ornament, rises to a considerable height, and terminates in a balustrade, and semi-curved roof. The buildings of the east division, erected more than 200 years ago, having become unfit for their respective uses, were taken down in 1811, and a magnificent range, from designs by Mr. Peter Nicholson, erected on their site. The east front is divided into three compartments, the centre projects, and is ornamented with chamfered work, supporting four massy Doric columns, with entablature and pediment; the receding divisions exhibit a range of pannelled pilasters, cornice, and balustrade. This new erection, extending 160 feet in length, and 50 feet in width, contains the Common-Hall, the Anatomical Theatre, and Halls for the humanity, Greek, logic, chemistry, medical, and mathematical classes. The old Library is a handsome insulated building at the south-east extremity of this range; the north end is ornamented with an enriched pediment, Corinthian pilasters, and two spacious niches. The new Library, which is placed at right angles to the old, is a plain building at the south end of the Anatomical Theatre. The Faculty Room and the Great Hall, fronting the High-Street, are wainscoted, and ornamented with coved ceilings, pilasters, and entablatures, conformable to the taste of the time in which they were built. There are some valuable historical pictures, and portraits of eminent literary characters, hung round the walls of several of the apartments. The Chapel, where the professors and students attend divine service during the Session, contains 990 sitters; it is done up in good taste, and has a light and cheerful effect.

The adjoining ground, on the east of these buildings, commonly called the College Garden, consists of several acres, enclosed by a high stone wall, and laid out in gravel walks and



shrubberies, for the use of the professors and students. The Macfarlane Observatory is erected near the east end of these grounds.

*Town-Hall Buildings.*

The Town-Hall Buildings, situated on the north side, and at the east end of the Trongate-Street, were finished in the year 1636. The front of the basement is formed into an arched arcade, with caricatured human faces on the key stones, and the upper part of the building displays the complete range of the Ionic order. The Town-Hall has a coved ceiling, and is done up in an elegant manner. The walls are decorated with trophies, and full length portraits of King James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England, Charles I., Charles II., James II., William III., Queen Mary, Anne, George I., George II., George III., and Archibald, Duke of Argyle, in his robes, as Lord Justice General; several of these pictures are justly admired, and the last, by Ramsay, is very valuable. The bust of his present Majesty, in bronze, is placed over the mantle-piece; and the statue of his immortal premier, William Pitt, by Flaxman, is placed between two columns, in representation of porphyry, at the east end of the Hall.

*Tontine.*

In the year 1781, a subscription, by way of tontine, was opened, for building a Coffee-Room and Hotel, in 107 shares, at 50*l.* each. Mr. William Hamilton, architect, gave the design, and displayed great professional skill in throwing the arcade of the Town-Hall into an extensive piazza, retaining the upper part of the cross-walls of the superior structure.

*Coffee-Room.*

The Coffee-Room, on the ground floor, is 74 feet long, of proportional width and height, and is very handsomely fitted up. There are, at present, 1146 annual subscribers to the Room, at 32*s.* each. It is supplied with Scotch, English, Irish, and Con-



tinental newspapers, magazines, reviews, and other periodical publications. In this Coffee-Room strangers are freely admitted without introduction, and may enjoy all the privileges of subscribers for a limited time, without subscription; a liberality, we believe, not equalled in any of the other great towns in the island.

#### *Old Jail.*

Prior to 1812, the Jail adjoined the east end of the Town-Hall. From the increased population of the City, the Jail having become too small, it was sold in 1812, to Mr. James Cleland, at public roup, for 8000*l.*; being at a rate somewhat more than 45*l.* per square yard, for the ground; under the express stipulation that he should take down the old building and erect a new one conformable to a design by Mr. David Hamilton, architect, ornamented with turrets and embrasures, so as to keep up a similarity to the old Tower of the Jail, which is still preserved. This Tower, which projects on the High-Street, is 126 feet high, and is only remarkable for its terminating in the shape of an imperial crown. It is furnished with a clock and bell, and a set of musical chimes, so arranged as to play a separate tune\* at the end of every two hours, changing after 12 o'clock, P. M. Mr. John Weir, a skilful musician, performs favourite airs on the musical bells, during 'Change hours, every lawful day, Saturday excepted.

#### *Merchants' or Guild Hall.*

The Merchant's Hall is situated on the south side of the Bridgegate-Street, a little to the east of the Stockwell-Street.

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\* The tunes are arranged as follows.

|                |                                     |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Sunday.....    | Easter Hymn.                        |
| Monday.....    | Gilderoy.                           |
| Tuesday.....   | Nancy's to the green wood gane.     |
| Wednesday..... | Tweedside.                          |
| Thursday.....  | The Lass o' Paties' Mill.           |
| Friday.....    | The last time I came o'er the muir. |
| Saturday.....  | Roslin Castle.                      |



The foundation-stone of this Hall was laid in 1651, when Mr. William Dunlop was Dean of Guild, and finished in 1659, when Mr. James Barnes held that office. Donation and inscription boards are hung round the walls, containing the names of the Deans of Guild \*. The building consists of two stories of ashlar work, with pediments rising over the walls at the upper windows. Immediately above the pillars and entablature of the principal entrance, other pillars are formed, supporting a pediment. In the space between the pillars, a representation of a ship with expanded sails, and three old men, in the costume of pensioners, are formed in basso relievo. This building, from its situation and present condition, is by no means suited to the wealth and respectability of Glasgow merchants. The steeple, however, adjoining the south front of the Hall, is considered to be one of the handsomest in the City; it is 164 feet high; after rising 85 feet in the shape of a square tower, a balustrade is formed, within which a tower of smaller dimensions arises, terminating in a balustrade; this arrangement being repeated, a pyramidal spire is terminated by a gilt ball and ship in full sail.

#### *Town Hospital.*

The buildings of the Town Hospital, which were erected from donations and subscriptions of public bodies and individuals, were so far finished, that the poor were admitted in 1733. The buildings form a quadrangle, the large court in the centre being used as airing ground for the paupers. The principal front is to Clyde-Street; it consists of a centre compartment, and two projecting wings of three stories. This range contains the great hall, where the inmates assemble for family worship, the committee room, and other apartments for the use of the charity. The buildings on the other sides of

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\* Provost Aird, when Dean of Guild, in 1695, caused an inscription board to be hung up in the hall with Scripture instructions, how to buy and sell with a safe conscience.



the quadrangle are chiefly fitted up for the accommodation of sick and fatuous persons, the insane having been removed, in 1814, to the Lunatic Asylum.

*Royal Infirmary.*

The Royal Infirmary is situated in the north quarter of the City, partly on the site of the Archbishop's Palace, near the Cathedral. The design partakes of the parallelogram form, with bold projections at each end, having a pediment in the centre, supported by pillars of the Corinthian order, and the royal arms, in alto relievo, cut in the tympan of the pediment. A spacious dome, with vertical lights, covering the operation hall, terminates the building, which consists of four stories. The interior arrangements are well fitted for the purposes of the Hospital, and its general form is so imposing, as to command universal approbation. Although the Infirmary contains 8 wards with 17 beds each, and can accommodate 136 patients, it has latterly been found inadequate for the accommodation of increasing applicants; accordingly, the managers are at this time \* making an addition at the back of the buildings, which, without injuring the general appearance, will give 4 additional wards, to contain 72 beds; so that the Infirmary will easily accommodate 208 patients. The expense of this addition, with the furniture, will cost nearly 4000*l.*, and is to be raised by special subscriptions and donations.

When the primary arrangements were completed, the Magistrates and Council, Merchants' and Trades' Houses, Professors of the College, Members of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, and other Public Bodies and Friends of the Institution, walked in procession, to witness the laying of the foundation-stone. Two crystal bottles of Glasgow manufacture were deposited; containing all the gold, silver, and copper coins of the present reign; a copy of the Charter,

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\* 1816.



and the names of the Magistrates and Council, and Managers, and specimens of the muslin manufacture. A plate was also deposited, containing a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation:

By the favour of God,  
 All good Almighty,  
 In the Reign of our most gracious Sovereign  
 George the Third,  
 James M'Dowall, Esq.  
 Lord Provost of the City of Glasgow,  
 And Preses of the Managers for carrying on  
 The Work,  
 On the xviii of May, in the year of our Lord  
 MDCCXCII,  
 Laid this first stone of a Building  
 For Healing the Diseases of the Poor,  
 To be Erected with Money  
 Voluntarily contributed  
 By the Inhabitants of this City,  
 And other Benevolent People in Scotland.  
 Robert & James Adams, *Architects*.  
 Q. F. F. Q. S.

*Trades' Hall Buildings.*

From the Reformation, down to the year 1791, the Incorporations, and, subsequently, the Trades' House met in their Hall, near the Cathedral, known by the name of the Alms House, from their chaplain distributing alms to decayed out-door members. This building having been found incommodious, and by no means suited to the increasing respectability of the Trades' Rank, has been appropriated to another use, and the Trades' Hall Buildings have been erected in lieu thereof; they are situated on the west side of Glassford-Street, fronting Garthland-Street. The front consists of a centre building and two wings; the hall is supported by a rusticated basement, with a projection



at its centre, on which there are four Doric columns, supporting an entablature. The facade is relieved with various mouldings, ornamented with griffins in basso relievo, and terminates in a balustrade, in the centre of which the city arms are cut in alto relievo, supported by two female figures in a recumbent posture. A dome rising through the roof, terminating in a lantern, gives a happy effect to the whole. The Hall, 70 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 24 feet high, exclusive of a magnificent dome, is fitted up with pilasters, ornamented entablature, and other appropriate decorations. Portraits of persons of the Trades' Rank, who had made donations to the house, and the arms of the 14 incorporated bodies, are hung round the walls. Tablets with the names and designations of the Conveners of the Trades' House, from 1605, down to the present day, are also placed on the walls. The other parts of the building are fitted up as committee rooms, &c.

The primary arrangements being completed, the Managers of the Trades' House and Incorporations, accompanied by the Magistrates, went in procession, to witness the laying of the foundation-stone of this building; when a plate was deposited, containing the following inscription:

By the blessing of God,  
The Foundation-Stone of this Fabric,  
(A Hall for the Trades' House and Incorporations  
of Glasgow,)

Was laid by John M'Aslan, Esq.  
*Convener of the Trades' House,*  
On the ninth day of September,  
In the Year of our Lord MDCCXCI,  
And the XXXI Year of the Reign of George III.,  
And of the Era of Masonry, 5791,

In presence of  
James M'Dowal, Esq. *Lord Provost.*  
Richard Marshall, Esq. } *Merchant Baillics.*  
John Hamilton, Esq. }



Robert Mann, Esq. *Trades' Baillie.*

Gilbert Hamilton, Esq. *Dean of Guild.*

John Gardner, *Collector of the House.*

and

The fourteen Deacons.

Robert Adams, Esq. *Architect.*

The hall of the Trades' House Free School adjoins this edifice, which, for extent, light, and ventilation, is justly admired.

*Assembly Rooms.*

The Assembly Rooms, erected by subscriptions of 20*l.* shares, by way of tontine, are situated on the north side of Ingram-Street. From a rusticated basement story, a bold projection is formed at the centre of the building, which supports four Ionic columns, pilasters, and entablature. Various appropriate ornaments are introduced on the front, which terminate in a balustrade. The interior consists of the assembly room, card, supper, and retiring rooms, and apartments for the housekeeper, public kitchen, &c. The principal room, 80 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 27 feet high, is finished in the most elegant manner, and fitted up with every requisite.

A tin plate was placed in the foundation-stone of the building, on which there was the following inscription, *viz.*

The Foundation-Stone  
Of this Building,  
Erected by Subscription,  
On the principle of a Tontine,  
For the purpose of  
Assembly and Concert Rooms  
in  
The City of Glasgow,  
Was laid  
On the 11th day of March,  
1796,



By Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.  
 In presence of the Magistrates,  
 And the Committee appointed by the Subscribers  
 To Conduct the Building.

(On the other side of the plate were the names of the Magistrates, Architects, and Contractors, &c.)

John Dunlop, Esq. *Provost.*

Laurence Craigie,

George Lothian, } Esqrs. *Baillies.*

John Paul,

John Laurie, Esq. *Dean of Guild.*

Robert Robertson, Esq. *Convener.*

Robert & James Adam, *Architects.*

John Brown, *Contractor.*

John Clarkson, *Superintendent.*

The wings, which are separated from the main building by a colonnade wall, were built in 1807, from designs by Mr. Henry Holland.

#### *Grammar School.*

In the year 1788, the Grammar School buildings, in Grey Friar's Wynd, were found to be insufficient for the purpose; accordingly a new set were erected on the north side of George's Street, in 1789. The front, which has a light cheerful appearance, consists of three compartments, the centre receding from the wings, in which large Venetian windows are formed. The interior is subdivided into a common hall, 70 feet long, and seven large well-aired rooms for the accommodation of the classes. At the back of the building, more than half an acre of ground is enclosed for the use of the students.

#### *Surgeon's Hall Buildings.*

In the year 1791, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons finding that their hall in the Trongate was not sufficiently



commodious, erected buildings on the east side of St. Enoch's Square. The front contains two stories; a rusticated basement supports a range of pilasters, entablature, and balustrade. The interior consists of the faculty-hall, library, committee-rooms, offices, &c.

#### *Barracks.*

In the year 1795, Government erected very spacious Barracks on the north side, and near the east end, of the Gallowgate. Exclusive of the guard-house, sutlery, infirmary, and magazine, there are three large buildings for the accommodation of the military. The centre is for officers: it is a handsome ashlar building, four stories high, having the royal arms in demi-relief, displayed in the tympan of the pediment. The other two buildings, placed at right angles from the centre one, are for the accommodation of the soldiers; they contain 72 apartments, fitted for 14 men each, exclusive of 24 kitchens. The whole is enclosed with a high wall, forming an extensive parade.

#### *City Guard-House.*

In the year 1810, the City Guard-House was removed from Candleriggs-Street, to the east side of Montrose-Street. Its front is formed with arched compartments, terminating in a cornice and blocking. The interior contains ample accommodation for the officers and soldiers, and the piazza, fronting the street, is sufficiently spacious for the relief.

#### *Bridewell.*

In the year 1799, a plain building, 106 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 6 stories high, was erected on the north side of Duke-Street, for the purposes of a Bridewell; it contains 126 cells, each 8 feet by 7 feet, exclusive of a chapel and a large work-room. On each side of the Bridewell, and at right angles thereto, spacious wings are formed, which contain the infirmary, public kitchen, keepers' lodgings, and rooms for raw materials for the manufactory, &c. The whole is enclosed with a wall.



*Markets, and Weigh-House.*

The principal Beef, Mutton, and Fish Markets, are situated in King-Street. The former occupies a space of 112 feet by 67 feet, and the latter 173 feet by 46 feet, subdivided into stalls around the area. The courts are paved with free-stone, and the fronts formed of ashlar work, with rusticated entries; the Beef-Market in Bell-Street being fitted up in a plainer style. The Vegetable or Green Market is also allotted into stalls, and is so spacious as to occupy the whole site of the former Wynd Church, having its principal entry from King-Street. The Butter, Cheese, and Poultry Markets, are placed in Montrose-Street. The Tron, or Weigh-House, is a large building, situated on the north side, and at the east end, of Ingram-Street, and is used for the general purposes of a Tron and Store-House. Prior to the late erection of markets in the City of Newcastle, the markets in King-Street were considered the best in the Island. Each stall in the Fish-Market has a water-pipe in it, and a bench covered with lead. The other markets have also a plentiful supply of water.

*Slaughter-House.*

The Slaughter-House, situated a little to the south of the Bridgegate-Street, was erected in 1810, and is, without doubt, the largest and most commodious in the Island. It contains 77 separate killing rooms, 2 cattle yards, and 2 alleys, and accommodation for the searchers and scavengers. The entire of the buildings and areas are paved with square stones, and covers 4736 square yards of ground. Water-pipes are placed along the whole of the killing rooms, and extensive sewers are formed to carry off every thing which would become offensive from the putrefaction of animal substances.

*Theatre.*

The Theatre in Dunlop-Street having been found inconvenient, and too small for the accommodation of the public,



a magnificent one has been erected on the west side of Queen-Street, on the principle of transferable shares of 25*l.* each, from designs by Mr. David Hamilton. This building is 158 feet long and 70 feet wide, calculated to contain 1500 persons, or about 250*l.* per night, being of greater extent than any of the provincial theatres. The east front of the building is composed of an arcade basement, supporting six Ionic columns, 30 feet high, with corresponding pilasters, entablatures, and appropriate devices. The centre, or principal vestibule, which leads to the boxes by a double flight of stairs, is separated from the corridors by a screen, interspersed with Corinthian columns, which gives the entrance a very impressive effect. The spectatory is of an elliptic form, displaying two tier of boxes, slips, and galleries; the prosenium is 30 feet wide, enriched with antique ornaments; and the stage balconies are done up in superior taste. The standard scenery are from the pencil of the celebrated Naismith, and are greatly admired; his landscape scenes, in particular, are fine specimens of the excellence of his taste; and the drop scene, which exhibits the picturesque view of the Frith of Clyde, from Dalnotter Hill, is not excelled by any thing of the kind in the country. The building and scenery cost upwards of 18,500*l.*

*Hutchison's Hospital.*

The buildings of Hutchison's Hospital having been removed from the Trongate, to make way for Hutchison-Street, the Patrons, in 1803, erected a Hall and Offices in Ingram-Street, fronting Hutchison-Street, from designs by Mr. David Hamilton. The basement is formed of rusticated work, on which columns of the Corinthian order are raised, supporting an entablature, over which there is an ornamented attic. Niches, designed to receive statues of the Founders, are formed between the lateral pilasters; and the pyramidal spire, 156 feet high, rising from the back part of the buildings, gives the whole a very light and cheerful effect. The great hall and committee rooms,



are fitted up in an elegant manner, for the accommodation of the Patrons of the Institution, who have granted temporary accommodation for the books of Stirling's Library, until the Managers of that Institution can be otherwise accommodated.

*Hunterian Museum.*

The Hunterian Museum, situated at the west end of the College Garden, in front of the Common Hall, was erected in 1804, from designs by Mr. William Stark, who chose the Roman Doric for the portico, as the gravest and most imposing order that could be employed in so confined a situation; and he made its parts as simple and large as that order could properly admit. Behind the portico he formed a recess, divided from it by a second row of columns, like the pronaos of an ancient temple. By this arrangement, securing great depth of shade, without projecting his columns too far into the narrow court, he produced a very rich effect in the angular view, and to so small a portico giving wonderful dignity on a near approach.

The merit of this building, however, is not confined to the portico; its general proportion, the simplicity of its parts, and the elegance of its form, render many views of it from the garden, little, if at all, inferior to that of the principal front. The interior, likewise, corresponds in a remarkable degree with the exterior appearance. There are, throughout, the same simplicity, the same elegance, and the same attention to picturesque effect. The saloon for paintings, is particularly beautiful in its form, proportions, and decorations, while it is, at the same time, well contrived for exhibiting to advantage the collection which it contains. With the exception of the staircase, which is too small and too plain, a man of taste will discover, in this elegant building, a unity and consistency rarely to be met with in modern works: no part is neglected, and no part over-charged.



*Goal and Court Houses.*

The Goal and Court Houses at the Cross, having been found insufficient for the purposes of the City and neighbourhood, the Magistrates and Council have erected spacious Public Offices and a Goal, at the west end of the Green, near the River. After the necessary arrangements had been completed, the foundation-stone was laid by the Lord Provost; when the gold, silver, and copper coins of the present reign were deposited, and a tin-plate, which contained the following inscription:

To afford more suitable accommodation,  
Such as the increasing Population  
And Wealth of this City,  
Have, for many years, required for those  
Engaged in the Administration of Justice, and in  
The Management of the Affairs  
Of the Community;  
And to provide  
More convenient Places of Confinement,  
Secure, and yet not injurious to Health, for  
The unfortunate Individuals  
Whose Imprisonment,  
Their Debts, or their Crimes,  
May render legally necessary,  
The Magistrates and Council of Glasgow  
Have resolved, after mature Deliberation,  
To Erect these Buildings,  
By the Favour of ALMIGHTY GOD.  
The Honourable James Black, Lord Provost of Glasgow,  
Laid this Foundation-Stone  
On the xviiiith Day of September  
MDCCCX,  
In the Lth Year of the Reign of our  
Most Gracious Sovereign,  
George the Third,



In presence of the different Members of the  
Magistracy and Town Council.

Which Undertaking

May the Supreme God Bless and Prosper.

William Stark, *Architect*;

Waddell & Park, *Masons*;

Galloway and Jaffray, *Wrights*.

From the open situation, and every other consideration, the Grecian Doric pointed itself out as the proper order for such a building. But architects have seldom succeeded in adapting this order to a front, in part of which the columns are to give place to a simple wall. Either they have reduced the massiveness of the entablature, on which the magnificence of the order entirely depends, or the cornice, which is admirably proportioned to the immense columns by which it is carried, has appeared heavy and even overwhelming in those parts where it is deprived of their support. This difficulty, Mr. Stark, by the general simplicity of the arrangement, and the size of the window dressings, has, as far as possible, overcome; and though, in this design, there may be somewhat wanting of that unity and symmetry which charm in his other works, the magnificence of the portico rivets the attention, and diverts the mind from what may be less perfect in the other divisions of the facade.

The portico exhibits very nearly the proportions of the Parthenon, and may serve to give some idea of that celebrated temple, divested indeed of the magnificence it derived from the most exquisite sculpture of ancient times. As in the Parthenon, the columns are placed on colossal steps, the dignity of which cannot be conceived without having been seen; and there is a recess divided from the portico by a screen of columns, like the pronaos of the temple, which adds greatly to the richness and grandeur of the effect. It was subject of regret to the architect, that the portico could not be projected farther from the side wall of the building, and the screen of the pro-



naos. But such a projection would have destroyed all affinity between the centre and the wings; in which porticos, on account of their expense, were inadmissible.

In so flat a situation, it may also be regretted, that greater elevation could not be given to the building, consistently with the employment of the Grecian Doric. This defect, would probably, however, have passed unnoticed, had it not been rendered much more observable by a parapet and rail, which has been found necessary for the protection of the building, since Mr. Stark's death.

A Grecian Doric portico of six columns, is necessarily long in proportion to its height; and to have shortened the compartments, by which the centre is connected with the wings, would have crowded the facade, and destroyed all affinity among the forms and proportions of its several parts.

In contemplating so magnificent a portico, small defects pass unnoticed; and if they could not be remedied without adopting a less imposing order, the most fastidious taste will applaud the architect, for having submitted to what was unavoidable, for the purpose of producing so sublime an effect.

These buildings, contain halls for the several courts, and ample accommodation for the civil and criminal establishments. The entry to the Goal is by the west front. This department consists of two spacious courts, 74 fire-rooms, 58 cells, and 2 apartments for prisoners under sentence of death, so completely cased with iron, that it is not necessary to subject the criminals to personal irons, as is done in almost every other goal in the kingdom. There are also a chapel, a military guard-house, and apartments for the Keeper of the Goal's family. Four cast-iron cisterns, calculated to contain 14,776 gallons of water, are placed on the top of the prisons, from which the several apartments and water-closets are supplied. Prisoners are received from the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Dumbarton. They amounted, in 1815, to 1172 persons, *viz.* 367 debtors, 525 male criminals, 239 female criminals, and 41 deserters. The whole



expense of these buildings, viz. 34,811*l.*, has been defrayed from the funds of the Corporation.

*Lunatic Asylum.*

As this building differs from all others in the City, in the peculiarity of its arrangements and diversity of its appurtenances, the following description, copied from a work of merit, although not in the usual stile, may, nevertheless, be acceptable:

“Modern architects seem very generally to have aimed at reputation, rather by the invention than the proportions of their designs. Little aware of the dignity arising from the graceful diminution of columns, from inter-columnations rather narrow than wide, from harmony in the details, and from congruity in all the parts, in reference to each other and to the whole, they must be astonished at Palladio’s fame, and unable to comprehend how his buildings, which are for the most part small in their dimensions, and without any pretensions to novelty or singularity in their forms, should so long have charmed the world, and at every repeated inspection afforded increased delight.

“In this respect, more perhaps than any other, Mr. Stark bore a nearer resemblance to an architect of ancient than of modern times. By constant and respectful study of their works, he seemed to have imbibed the spirit of the Greeks, while, by the powers of his genius, he adapted their principles to the wants, manners, and opinions of his countrymen. In the Lunatic Asylum, he had less opportunity than usual of pleasing, by the proportions of the mouldings, or the richness of the details; for every costly ornament would have been improper, and the situation of the building rendered its effect from a distance much more important, than its beauty on a near approach. Yet even here, he studied the details with the utmost care, convinced that the grandeur of the general form is never independent of a due proportion in the minuter parts.



“On considering the interior arrangements of a Lunatic Asylum, it appeared to him that wards, projected diagonally from a central building, would afford every facility, both for the superintendence and classification of the patients. Such a form had been little attempted, and never executed with a pleasing effect. The difficulties presented by it, the architect has admirably surmounted. By a just proportion of the diagonal wards to the central buildings, by raising over the latter a circular attic, and crowning the whole with a noble dome, he has given the Asylum a character of blended elegance and dignity, which perhaps sets it above all his other designs, and, simple and unadorned as it is, entitles it to a most eminent place among the works of art. So noble indeed is this design, that the managers could scarcely persuade the public, that, on erecting it, an extravagant sum of money had not been squandered on external decorations. Its effect is now a little injured by the garden walls, having been raised higher than the architect intended, and still more by a recent building, which interrupts its finest point of view; but wherever it is seen, it must excite feelings of the highest admiration; and even if, in course of time, all views of it as a whole should be intercepted by the extension of the Town, the dome will always remain one of the greatest ornaments of the City.”

The Asylum and airing grounds cover about three acres and a half. In the distribution, care has been taken to class the higher and lower ranks of both sexes, according to the frantic, ordinary, or convalescent state of the disease. The buildings contain 136 apartments for the use of the patients, exclusive of those appropriated for the housekeeper, apothecary, superintendent, physician, and committee; and the whole range of store-rooms, servants' apartments, kitchens, baths, &c. Each class of patients has separate entries to the subdivided airing grounds, which are laid out in gravel walks, flower plots, and shrubberies. The eating-rooms, parlours, and bed-rooms, for the higher ranks of patients, are spacious, and genteelly



furnished. The close-rooms for that class are 11 feet 6 inches long, 8 feet wide, and 10 feet 6 inches high; and for the paupers, 11 feet 6 inches long, 6 feet 6 inches wide, and 10 feet 6 inches high; each ward having a gallery 70 feet long by 7 feet 6 inches wide, for exercise in bad weather. The several apartments of the Asylum are rendered comfortable by the introduction of rarefied air, generated in the sunk story, and communicated by concealed flues.

The foundation-stone of the Glasgow Asylum for Lunatics, was laid by the Honourable the Lord Provost, acting Provincial Grand Master for the Lower Ward of Lanarkshire, in presence of the Magistrates, Public Bodies, Mason Lodges, and Contributors to the Institution. At twelve o'clock, noon, the several parties assembled in St. George's Church, when the Rev. Dr. M'Gill, Minister of the Tron Church, and one of the best friends of the Institution, delivered a suitable, impressive, and very energetic discourse.

Immediately after divine service was concluded, the procession moved down Buchanan-Street, along the Trongate, up the High-Street, along the Rottenrow, and down Taylor-Street, to the site of the building, situated between the Royal Infirmary and the Glasgow Observatory, in the following order;—

A Band of Music, Drums, &c.

The Town Officers, in Scarlet Uniforms, with Halberts.

The Magistrates, in full Dress, with their Staffs of Office.

The Town Clerks.

The Town Council, three and three.

The Town Officers of Paisley.

William Jamieson, Esq.

James White, Esq.

Robert Hart, Esq.

} *Magistrates of Paisley.*

The Officers of the Barony of Gorbals.

Robert Ferrie, Esq. *Chief Magistrate of Gorbals.*



David Niven, Esq. }  
William Mills, Esq. } *Resident Magistrates of Gorbals.*

Council of Gorbals, three and three.

The Beadles of the City Churches.

The Ministers of the City and Neighbourhood, in their Gowns and Bands.

A Deputation of two Members from each of the eight Church Sessions.

The Officer of the Merchants' House.

The Dean of Guild, in full Dress, with his Staff of Office.

The Members of the Merchants' House, three and three.

A Band of Music, Drums, &c.

The Officer of the Trades' House.

The Convener, in full Dress, with his Staff of Office.

The Members of the Trades' House, three and three.

The Rev. John Ritchie, Chaplain to the Trades' House, in his Gown.

Mr. Cowan, one of the teachers of the Trades' House Free School, in his Gown.

The Colours of the late Regiment of the Trades' House Volunteer Infantry, supported by Captains Meikle and Lyon, formerly of that Regiment.

The Deacons and Masters of the fourteen Incorporations.

The Directors of the Trades' House Free School, three and three.

The Officer of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.

The Preses and Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, three and three.

The Officer of the Faculty of Procurators.

The Dean and Faculty of Procurators, three and three.

The Officers of Police in their full Uniform.

Captain Mitchell, the Superintendent of Police, with his Medal and Badge of Office.

The Commissioners of Police, with their Batons of Office, three and three.



The Officer of the Lunatic Asylum.

The Committee, the Managers, and the Contributors to the Institution, three and three.

A Band of Music, Drums, &c.

GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.

The Grand Tyler, with a drawn Sword.

The Grand Stewards, with Rods.

Compass and Level, carried by two operative Brethren.

Two Grand Stewards, with Rods.

Square, Mallet, and Plumb, carried by Operative Brethren.

Two Grand Stewards, with Rods.

|                   |  |                         |  |                  |
|-------------------|--|-------------------------|--|------------------|
| Silver Cup        |  | Cornucopia, filled with |  | Silver Cup       |
| filled with Wine. |  | Corn and Corn Stalks.   |  | filled with Oil. |

Two Grand Stewards, with Rods.

Two Inscription Plates, carried by Operative Brethren, on one of which is inscribed:

To restore the Use of Reason,  
To alleviate Suffering, and lessen Peril,  
Where Reason cannot be restored,  
The

GLASGOW ASYLUM FOR LUNATICS  
Was Erected by Public Contribution,  
By the Favour of Almighty God.  
The Honourable James Black,

*Lord Provost of Glasgow,*

Acting Provincial Grand Master of the Lower Ward of  
Lanarkshire,

Laid this Foundation-Stone

On the Second Day of August, MDCCCX,

Era of Masonry, 5810,

And 50th Year of the Reign of our most gracious Sovereign,  
George the Third,

In Presence of the Committee, consisting of

Robert Cleghorn, M. D.

John Craig, Esq.



Robert M'Nair, Esq.

George Rutherford, Esq.

John Mair, Esq.

James Cleland, Esq.

And

William Jamieson, Esq. *Chief Magistrate of Paisley,*  
And of the other Managers and Contributors to this Asylum.

William Stark, Esq. *Architect.*

Messrs. Thomas Smith, and Alexander Hay, *Contractors.*

Robert M'Nair, Esq. *Treasurer.*

William Cuthbertson, Esq. *Secretary.*

Which Undertaking may the Supreme God bless and prosper.

*On the other Plate, the following Inscription is engraved:*

Magistrates of the City of Glasgow,

MDCCCX,

The Hon. James Black, *Lord Provost.*

*Baillies.*

George Rutherford, Esq.

Henry Monteith, Esq.

John Berry, Esq.

Robert Waddell, Esq.

Walter Ferguson, Esq.

John Hamilton, Esq. *Dean of Guild.*

James Cleland, Esq. *Convener of the Trades' House.*

Joshua Heywood, Esq. *Baillie of the River and Frith of Clyde.*

James M'Kenzie, Esq. *Treasurer.*

Richard Smellie, Esq. *Master of Works.*

James Spreull, Esq. *Chamberlain.*

Robert Ferrie, Esq. *Chief Magistrate of Gorbals.*

*The Grand Lodge, in continuation.*

Two Grand Stewards, with Rods.

Three Operative Brethren, carrying three Bottles filled with  
the Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins of the present Reign,



and another Bottle, containing an Almanack for the current year, and seven Glasgow Newspapers, viz. Journal, Courier, Herald, Western Star, Clyde Commercial Advertiser, Sentinel, and the Weekly Packet.

Two Grand Stewards, with Rods.

Architect, with the Plans of the Building.

Two Grand Stewards, with Rods.

The Contractors, and Mr. John Weir, the Superintendent of the Work.

|                |                        |                |
|----------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Usher of White | Bible open, carried on | Usher of White |
| Rod.           | a Crimson Cushion.     | Rod.           |

Grand Chaplain in his Gown.

Grand Jeweller.—Grand Bookseller.

|                   |                  |                |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Grand Secretary,  | Grand Treasurer, | Grand Clerk,   |
| with Crimson Bag. | with Gold Stick. | with his Book. |

Senior Grand Warden.—Junior Grand Warden.

Past Grand Master.—Grand Master.—Depute Grand Master.

|                |                           |                |
|----------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| Grand Steward, | Master of Grand Stewards, | Grand Steward, |
| with Rod.      | with Grand Master's Rod.  | with Rod.      |

*The other Lodges followed the Grand Lodge conformable to the following order;*

The Operative Glasgow St. John's.

Journeymen Glasgow Operatives.

*Lodges from the Country.*

| No.                          | No.                            |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 10, Hamilton.                | 170, Paisley St. Marion's.     |
| 78, Eaglesham Montgomery     | 175, Paisley St. James's.      |
| Kilwinning.                  | 191, Paisley Royal Arch.       |
| 112, New Monkland Montrose.  | 193, Renfrew Prince of Wales.  |
| 146, Cambuslang Royal Arch.  | 194, Calder Argyle.            |
| 149, Rutherglen Royal Arch.  | 221, Airdrie St. John's.       |
| 150, Partick St. Mary's.     | 237, Old Monkland St. James's. |
| 169, Shettleston St. John's. | 247, Lennox Kilwinning.        |



| <i>No.</i>                  | <i>No.</i>                |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 261, Caledonian St. John's. | 264, St. Andrew's Cumber- |
| 270, Airdrie Operatives.    | nauld.                    |

*Glasgow Lodges.*

| <i>No.</i>                  | <i>No.</i>            |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 28, St. Mungo's.            | 87, Thistle and Rose. |
| 64, Glasgow Partick Kilwin- | 129, Union and Crown. |
| ning.                       | 144, St. David's.     |
| 70, Montrose.               | 269, St. Patrick's.   |
| 76, Argyle.                 | 286, Star.            |

When the procession arrived at the site of the building, the Bands played the King's Anthem, and the Rev. Dr. Gibb of St. Andrew's Church, as Grand Chaplain, gave a very suitable, and highly impressive prayer; immediately after which, the Grand Treasurer deposited the bottle containing the coins, and the Grand Secretary, the bottle containing the newspapers, inscription plates, &c. Thereafter, the acting Provincial Grand Master laid the foundation-stone of the Asylum, with all the honours usual on such occasions, pronouncing, "May the Grand Architect of the Universe enable us successfully to carry on and finish the work of which we have now laid the foundation-stone, and every other undertaking which may tend to the advantage of the City of Glasgow, and its inhabitants; and may this building be long preserved from peril and decay!" On which, the brethren gave three cheers, and the bands played the Masons' Anthem.

The Grand Wardens then delivered to the acting Provincial Grand Master, the cornucopia, the wine, and the oil, which he poured on the stone, according to ancient custom, saying, "May the bountiful hand of Heaven ever supply this City and country with an abundance of corn, wine, and oil, and all the necessaries and comforts of life!" At the conclusion of this prayer, the brethren gave three cheers, and the bands played the Mason's Anthem.



The acting Provincial Grand Master then retired to the centre of the foundation of the building, which had been excavated upwards of one hundred feet in diameter, and six feet below the surface of the ground, where he was joined by the Magistrates, the Committee, the Grand Lodge, and the Office-Bearers of Thirty Lodges. The Public Bodies and the Masonic Brethren out of Office occupied the space above, which was enclosed by a guard, forming as it were a vast amphitheatre, which, for grandeur and magnificence, was never equalled in this part of the country.

The acting Provincial Grand Master then addressed himself, in an animated speech, to the Public Bodies and the Committee of Management; in which, expressing his thanks to them, in their several capacities, for their services, he declared the high sense which he entertained of the importance of this Institution, and “that, among those of which this City can fairly boast, none of them, in point of true benevolence, will stand higher in public regard, than that of which the foundation has been this day laid.”

To this, Robert M’Nair, Esq. of Belvedere, the projector of the Institution\*, and its humane, zealous, and successful Patron and Treasurer, made a suitable reply; in which, “in the name of the Committee of Management, most respectfully in his own name, and in the name of every unfortunate fellow-creature, whose lot may bring them under the protection of this Asylum, he returned thanks to the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Glasgow, to the Dean of Guild, to the Convener of the Trades’ House, and to the other Public Bodies and Private Individuals, who have so liberally contributed to this Institution. He returned particular thanks, also, to the professional Members of the Committee, for their services; services which, he said, could only

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\* Now Collector of His Majesty’s Customs at Leith.



be appreciated by those who knew them." And concluded, by expressing the obligations the Managers were under "to the Grand Lodge, the other Lodges in the City and Neighbourhood, and all those who had honoured them with their attendance, and added so much splendour to the solemnity of the day." The brethren then again gave three cheers, and the bands played the Masons' Anthem.

The procession was guarded by a detachment of 700 men from the 71st, or Glasgow Regiment, and the Argyleshire Militia. The Staff and Band of the 6th Regiment of Lanarkshire Local Militia, formerly the Trades' House Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, (upwards of eighty persons,) handsomely volunteered to assist in guarding the Trades' House. The propitiousness of the day added greatly to the splendour of the occasion. The procession, which consisted of more than 2000 persons and 240 musicians, was conducted in the most orderly manner; and reflected great credit on the judgment, zeal, and activity of Captain John Graham, of the 6th Regiment of Lanarkshire Local Militia, who acted as Grand Marshal. Although the concourse of spectators was incalculably great, from the deep interest which all ranks took in this Institution, no accident occurred. The collection at the Church doors, amounted to 163*l.* 2*s.*

#### *Glasgow Observatory.*

In the year 1810, the foundation-stone of the Glasgow Observatory was laid on the south side of Garnet Hill, situated a little to the north-west of George's Square, from designs by Mr. Webster of London, in the Egyptian style of architecture. The building is divided into three compartments. The centre contains the instruments for scientific observations; the east, those for popular observations; and the west is fitted up for the accommodation of the subscribers, where they have the use of astronomical instruments, and treatises connected with the science.



*Lyceum.*

The Lyceum is situated on the east side of South Albion-Street. The saloon is 54 by 33 feet, and the adjoining library 33 by 22 feet, the whole being elegantly fitted up, from designs by Mr. William Brown. The saloon is amply supplied with newspapers and periodical publications; and the library is stored with a well-chosen collection of books. Strangers are not admitted to the Lyceum, without being introduced by a Subscriber of Two Guineas.

*Riding-School.*

The Riding-School, erected by a subscription, in shares of 25*l.*, is situated on the west side of York-Street. It contains two circles of 40 feet each, and a gallery for spectators.

*Anderson's Institution Buildings.*

The buildings for Anderson's Institution are situated on the west side of John-Street. The ashlar front is relieved with mouldings, terminating in a balustrade and pediment: the roof being formed into a dome, has a very prominent and singular effect. The great hall is of a spherical form, and seated for 500 persons. The library, laboratory, committee, and apparatus apartments, are fitted up with every convenience, from designs by Mr. Robert Smith.

*Post Office.*

The Post Office, situated on the east side of South Albion-Street, has an ashlar front, relieved in the centre, and terminating in a pediment. At one end of the building there is a covered way, and at the other a spacious lobby, for the accommodation of the public. A range of windows are so placed in the lobby, that persons having boxes in the office, can see if they have letters before the delivery commences.



*Lock Hospital.*

The buildings for the Lock Hospital, situated on the south side of the Rottenrow, are plain, and so completely enclosed, that the patients can only see into the spacious court-yards. Convenient apartments are fitted up for the committee, the housekeeper, and surgeon.

*Magdalene Asylum.*

The Magdalene Asylum for the reception of females, who are desirous to return to the paths of virtue, is situated a little to the east of the Lunatic Asylum. It was erected in 1812, from designs by Mr. James Cleland, and is supported by voluntary contribution. The building consists of three stories; its front is divided into three compartments, the end ones terminating in pediments. The interior is fitted up with every suitable accommodation for the matron, the committee, and 34 penitents. The chapel, exclusive of the gallery, contains 150 persons. The managers being aware that the objects of this institution could not be obtained amid the bustle of active life, have enclosed above an acre of ground by a high wall, within which all the buildings for industry and accommodation are placed. As washing and dressing clothes for families form a prominent part of the economy of this establishment, the enclosed ground is laid down in grass, for the purposes of bleaching, and is amply supplied with water from the Water Companies.

*Bishop's Palace.*

The Bishop's Palace or Castle, erected in 1430, stood a little to the south-west of the Cathedral, nearly in front of where the Royal Infirmary now stands. It was enclosed with a strong wall of hewn stone, by Archbishop Beaton. The only remaining part of the ruins of the Castle were removed in 1789, to make way for the erection of the Infirmary.



## MONUMENTS AND STATUES.

There are a great number of Monuments erected in the church-yards to the memory of individuals. The following have been erected to the memory of public men:

*St. Mungo.*

In the Bishop's Cemetery, underneath the great altar in the Cathedral, a Monument had been erected to the memory of St. Mungo. All that is now to be seen of it is his effigy in a mutilated state.

*Bishop Law.*

On the south side of the great altar, a Monument to the memory of Bishop Law is in a tolerable state of preservation.

*Stuarts of Minto.*

In the Choir of the Cathedral, a Monument is erected to the memory of the Stuarts of Minto, who were Chief Magistrates of this City, and useful members of the community for a long period. The following literal inscription is engraved on a brass plate, sunk in the plane of the Monument:

1605

Heir ar BVREIT. Sr. Walter. Sr. Thomas. Sr. Jhone. Sr. Robert. Sr. Jhone. and Sr. Matt. Hier by leneal Descent to V theres, Barons and Kniches of the Hovs of Mynto, wt thair Vyffis Bairnes and Brotherein.

*Thomas Hutchison.*

In the year 1641, a Monument was erected on the south front of the Cathedral, to the memory of Thomas Hutchison, the benevolent founder of Hutchison's Hospital.

*King William III.*

In the year 1735, Mr. James Macrae, a citizen of Glasgow, and late governor of the presidency of Madras, presented to



the Town a metallic equestrian statue of King William III. The Statue is placed on a pedestal at the Cross, bearing an appropriate Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation:

In Honour of  
The Most Excellent Prince,  
William III., Sovereign of Great Britain,  
Pious, Valiant, Invincible,  
By whose Courage, Council, and Address,  
Often displayed in the Greatest Danger,  
To the United Provinces, well nigh overpowered,  
Unexpected Safety was obtained;  
To Britain and Ireland,  
Purer Religion, Law, and Liberty,  
Were Restored, Maintained, and Transmitted  
To Posterity,  
Under the Just Government of Patriotic Princes  
Of the Brunswick Line;  
And the Yoke of Slavery,  
Intended by the French for the whole of Europe,  
Was Averted;  
This Monument of his Immortal Deserts,  
In the xxxiii Year after his Decease,  
Being Accepted with the highest Approbation,  
By the Magistrates and People of Glasgow,  
Was Erected, by her Active and Faithful Citizen,  
James Macrae,  
Late Governor of the Presidency of Madras,  
1735.

*Andrew Cochran and John Bowman.*

Monuments are erected in the Choir of the Cathedral, to the memory of Andrew Cochran and John Bowman, who were Provosts of Glasgow, and worthy members of the community.



*John Orr.*

A Monument has been erected, at the public expense, in the Choir of the Cathedral, to the memory of John Orr, Advocate; on which there is the following inscription:

This Monument,  
Erected  
By the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council,  
In Honour of the Memory of  
JOHN ORR of Barrowfield,  
Advocate,  
Principal Town Clerk of Glasgow,  
Records  
The Sense entertained by  
A grateful Community,  
Of the Zeal, Talents, and Integrity  
Displayed by him during a Period of 22 Years,  
In discharging the various Duties of  
A most Important Office.

*Died the 16th December MDCCCIII, Aged 58 Years.*

*William Craig.*

A Monument has been erected at the expense of the community, and placed in the committee-room of the Town Hospital, on which there is the following inscription:

To the Memory  
Of WILLIAM CRAIG, Esq.  
Who,  
During 22 Years,  
With Unremitting Zeal and Fidelity,  
Acted as Preceptor  
To this Hospital.  
He Died XVIII August,  
MDCCCIV.



*Lord Nelson.*

The citizens of Glasgow were the first in the country to erect a Monument to the memory of the immortal Nelson. Immediately after the hero fell, a subscription was entered into, which soon amounted to 2075*l*. With this sum an Obelisk of chaste proportion was erected at the west end of the High Green. On Friday the 1st of August, being the anniversary of the battle of Aboukir, the foundation-stone was laid by Sir John Stuart of Allanbank, Bart. Provincial Grand Master Mason of the Under Ward of Lanarkshire, attended by the office-bearers of the Grand Lodge, and in presence of twenty-three Mason Lodges, the different public bodies of the City, and an immense concourse of spectators. After a grand procession from the High Church, where an appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Ritchie, the Grand Master laid the foundation-stone with the usual masonic ceremonies, in which was deposited a plate containing the following inscription:

By the Favour of ALMIGHTY GOD,  
 Sir John Stuart of Allanbank, Bart.  
 Provincial Grand Master Mason of the  
 Under Ward of Lanarkshire,  
 Laid this Foundation-Stone of the Monument  
 Erected by the Inhabitants of Glasgow,  
 In Grateful Remembrance of the Eminent Service  
 Of the Right Honourable  
 HORATIO LORD VISCOUNT NELSON,  
 Duke of Bronte in Sicily,  
 Vice-Admiral of the White Squadron  
 Of his Majesty's Fleet, &c. &c.  
 Who, After a Series of Transcendent and Heroic  
 Achievements, Fell Gloriously in the Battle  
 Off Cape Trafalgar,  
 On the XXI October, MDCCCV.  
 This Stone was laid on the 11 of August,



In the Year of our Lord MDCCCVI,  
Era of Masonry 5806, and the 44th Year of the  
Reign of our most Gracious Sovereign  
George the Third;  
In presence of John Hamilton, Esq.  
Lord Provost of the City of Glasgow,  
And the Members of the Committee of Subscribers  
To the Monument;  
Which Undertaking may the Supreme God prosper.  
D. Hamilton, *Architect*. A. Brocket, *Mason*.

On the 5th of August, 1810, the upper part of the Obelisk was completely shattered, and the greater part of its shaft rent, during a violent storm of thunder and lightning. It is very remarkable, that although the ashlar of the upper part were thrown out of their beds, and so suspended that a passenger could see through the Obelisk, yet at the present moment, after a lapse of six years, they seem to be still in the same situation.

*Sir John Moore.*

In the year 1809, this City lost one of her bravest sons, by the death of Sir John Moore \*, who, at the head of the British army in Spain, fell gloriously in the arms of victory, on the plains of Corunna, and was buried in the citadel of that town. When the accounts of his victory and death reached his native town, a subscription was immediately entered into, which amounted to upwards of 4000*l*. in a few days. The Committee of management have since instructed Mr. John Flaxman of London to make a bronze pedestrian statue, in his best style of execution; which will be placed on a pedestal in some conspicuous part of the City, to commemorate the memory and heroic achievements of the hero.

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\* Sir John was born in Donald's Land, north side of the Trongate, a little east from Candlerigg-Street.



*The Honourable William Pitt.*

In the year 1812, a full length statue, in marble, of that great minister, who conducted the affairs of Britain during an eventful period of twenty-six years, was erected in the Town Hall, by subscriptions from the citizens of Glasgow. This statue, which is in a plain dress, is allowed to be an exact resemblance of the premier. It was executed from the chisel of Mr. John Flaxman, London; cost upwards of 1300*l.*; and has the following inscription:

GULIELMO PITT, Cives Glasguenses posuerunt,  
A. D. MDCCCXII.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Cadogan.*

A Monument is erected in the Choir of the Cathedral to the memory of the brave Cadogan, on which there is the following inscription:

Sacred to the Memory  
Of  
The Honourable HENRY CADOGAN,  
Lieutenant-Colonel of the 71st, or Glasgow Regiment,  
Honorary Burgess of this City,  
Who gloriously fell, at the head of his Battalion,  
In the ever-memorable Battle of Vittoria,  
June 21st, 1813,  
Aged Thirty-Three Years.  
This Monument is erected  
By a few of his Friends in this City and  
Neighbourhood,  
To perpetuate the Remembrance  
Of his Worth as a Man and  
His Gallantry as a Soldier.

---

D. Hamilton, *Del. et Fecit.*



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CHAP. VIII.

Roman Catholic Bishops and Archbishops of Glasgow, from the foundation of the See down to the Reformation—Episcopal Archbishops, from the Reformation down to the Revolution—Presbyterian Clergymen, from the Reformation down to 1816—Seceding and Dissenting Clergymen, from the formation of their respective Societies down to 1816—Ministers' Stipends, and Amount of Accommodation in the several Places of Worship in 1816—Magistrates of Glasgow—Baillies of Gorbals, of the River and Frith of Clyde, and of Port-Glasgow City—Treasurers—Masters of Works—Deans of Guild, and Conveners of the Trades' House.

THE foundation of the See of Glasgow, is a matter in which few historians agree. That it is next to St. Andrews, in point of antiquity, is beyond all doubt. With regard to its founder, Kennet, in his "Parochial Antiquities," says, it was founded by Kentigern, or St. Mungo, in 560. Dr. Helyn, speaking of the See of St. Asaph in Wales, observes, "that the See was founded by St. Kentigern, a Scot, in 583," and that "St. Kentigern was then Bishop of Glasgow." From these authorities, it may be inferred, that St. Mungo founded the See of Glasgow, and was the first Bishop; and, that when a Cathedral Church of sufficient grandeur was finished, it would, in all probability, be dedicated to St. Mungo. St. David, Earl of Cumberland, afterwards King of Scotland, who may be considered as well versant in ecclesiastical matters, speaking of St. Mungo, calls him Bishop of Glasgow. Baldrede, St. Mungo's disciple, who founded a religious house at Inchinnan, succeeded him in the Bishoprick. The great blank in the record of this See cannot now be accounted for with any degree of certainty; perhaps the ravages of the Danes might have destroyed the Church, and murdered, or drove off the religious who had settled there, and that King Alexander I. had only revived the See, in 1123.

St. David, Prince of Cumberland, having succeeded his brother Alexander to the Crown of Scotland, in 1124, promoted his preceptor and chaplain, John Achaius, to the Bishoprick, in the year 1129. This Prelate was also Lord Chancellor; who, having built and adorned a part of the Cathedral Church, solemnly consecrated it on the 9th February 1133. The King was present, and gave to the Church the lands of Perdyc, now Partick. This Prelate divided the diocese into two Archdeaconries of Glasgow and Teviotdale; established the Offices of Dean, Sub-Dean, Chancellor, Treasurer, Sacrist, Chanter, and Successor, and settled a Prebendary on each of them out of the donations he received from the King. John governed the See 18 years, and died on the 28th of May 1147, and was buried at Jedburgh.

Herbert, the Lord Chancellor, succeeded Achaius in the Bishoprick. He was consecrated on the following St. Bartholomew's Day, by Pope Eugenius III. This Prelate stood out nobly against Rodger, Archbishop of York, who claimed superiority over the Church in Scotland. This matter being submitted to the Pope, his Holiness decided, that no person had superiority in spiritual matters over the Clergy in Scotland, but himself.

Ingebram Newbigging, Archdeacon of Glasgow, succeeded Herbert, in 1164. He had been made Chancellor of the Kingdom by St. David, in 1151, and was continued by Malcolm, in 1153.

Joceline, Abbot of Melrose, succeeded Ingebram; he was elected Bishop in 1174. In the years 1175, -6, -7, and -8, this Prelate made an addition to the Cathedral, and finished the works which had been so far carried on by John Achaius; he also procured a Charter from William, King of Scotland, surnamed the Lion, in 1180, erecting Glasgow into a Royal Burgh; and likewise a Charter to hold a fair for eight days annually. This Prelate gave to the Abbey of Paisley, the Churches of Mearns, Katkert, Ruglen, &c. He died at Melrose, on the 16th of April 1199.

Hugo De Roxburgh, Archdeacon of St. Andrews, and Lord Chancellor, was promoted to this See in 1199, and died on the 6th of July, same year.

William Malvoisin, (a Frenchman,) Lord Chancellor, was elected Bishop, in 1200. He brought over from France, and settled in Glasgow and several places in Scotland, a great number of friars, belonging to the several fraternities. He was translated to St. Andrews, in 1202.

Florentus, Lord Chancellor, son of the Earl of Holland, and by his mother a relation of the King, was elected Bishop; but died in Rome in 1207, before consecration.

Walter, Chaplain to William the Lion, was elected Bishop, in 1208. This Prelate was sent to England to treat for peace with King John; he was witness to a Charter of Walter II., Steward of Scotland, granting to the Abbey of Paisley liberty to elect a Prior and Abbot to themselves. He died in 1232.

William De Bondington, Archdeacon of St. Andrews, and Chancellor, was consecrated Bishop in the Cathedral, by Andrew, Bishop of Moray, in 1233. He introduced the Liturgy, as performed in the Church of Sarum in England. He died on the 10th of November 1258, and was buried near the high altar in Melrose Abbey.

John De Cheyam, an Englishman, Archdeacon of Bath, Chaplain to Pope Alexander IV. was by him consecrated Bishop of Glasgow, in 1260. This Prelate died in France, in 1268.

Nicholas De Moffat, Archdeacon of Teviotdale, was elected Bishop, in 1268. He died in 1270, without being consecrated.

William Wiseheart, Archdeacon of St. Andrews, was raised to this See in 1270, and was soon after translated to St. Andrews; where he died, in 1279.

Robert Wiseheart, nephew to William, was consecrated Bishop of Glasgow, at Aberdeen, by the Bishops of Aberdeen, Moray, and Dunblane, in 1272. This worthy Prelate and

Patriot was appointed one of the Lords of the Regency, upon the death of King Alexander III. in 1286; which office he discharged with great reputation and integrity. When the contest between Bruce and Baliol happened, King Edward I. of England, as umpire, had ordered the competitors to meet him at Norham; Bishop Wiseheart also attended; and the King of England, after making a long and premeditated speech, in which he told the Prelates and Nobles present, "that, although he might justly claim the superiority of the kingdom of Scotland to himself by right, yet, as a friend and arbiter elected by themselves, he would labour to compose the present controversy in the best manner he could; for the right," said he, "although there are different pretenders, belongeth only to one; and, for myself, I determine to wrong no man, but to do that which is just, assuring myself that you will all acquiesce, and take him for king who shall be pronounced so to be." The king having finished, Robert, Bishop of Glasgow, arose, and "gave him hearty thanks, in the name of the rest, for the good affection he bore to their country, and the pains he had taken to come and remove their debates; assuring him, at the same time, that it was from the good opinion they entertained of his wisdom and equity, that they had submitted to him, as sole arbiter, the judgment and decision of this weighty affair; but where it had pleased him to speak of a right of superiority over the kingdom, it was sufficiently known that Scotland, from the foundation of the state, was a free and independent kingdom, and not subject to any other power whatever; that their ancestors had valiantly defended themselves against the Romans, Picts, Britons, Saxons, and Danes, and all others who sought to usurp upon them; and although," said he, "the present occasion has bred some distraction in men's minds, all true-hearted Scotsmen will stand for the liberty of their country till their death, for they esteem their liberty to be more precious than their lives, and, in that quarrel, will neither separate nor divide; but, as he had professed, as a friend and as an

arbiter elected by themselves, to judge of and decide the present controversy, they were, therefore, all, in the most humble manner, to entreat him that he would proceed to determine the question, which they and their posterity should remember with their best affections and services."

When war had broken out by reason of the encroachments made by King Edward upon the honour and independency of Scotland, no man more vigorously withstood the tyranny than this Prelate; for which, he was thrown into prison by King Edward, who wrote to the Pope to have him deprived of his Bishoprick, on account of his being his enemy; and, had it not been out of fear of the Pope, it is not to be doubted but that the Bishop, being the King's prisoner, would have been put to death, as were many of the Scottish nobility. After the battle of Bannockburn, he was exchanged for another person of quality, in 1314. This excellent Prelate having had the happiness to see King Robert Bruce fully seated on the throne, to which he had not a little contributed, died in the month of November 1316.

Stephen De Dundemore, Chancellor of the See of Glasgow, was elected Bishop in 1317. As he was an enemy to the English interest, King Edward wrote to the Pope, requesting that Stephen De Dundemore should not be admitted. It appears that he was never consecrated, having died on his way to Rome.

John Wiseheart, Archdeacon of Glasgow, succeeded Bishop Dundemore in 1319. He was also an enemy to the English interest. Having fallen into King Edward's hands, he sent him a prisoner first to the Castle of Conewyne in the City of Chester, and thereafter to the Tower of London. It is probable that he was exchanged for some other person of rank, as we find that in 1322, with the unanimous consent of his Chapter, he gave to the Church of the Holy Cross, Edinburgh, and to the Canons thereof, the Church of Dalgarnock. He died in 1325.

John Lindsay was elected Bishop of this See, in 1325. When Edward Baliol set himself up for King, the Bishop of Glasgow was witness to a grant made by King Edward Baliol to King Edward III. of England, of date 12th February 1334. This Prelate, in 1335, returning from Flanders, was killed in an action at sea with the English.

William Rae, the Pope's delegate, being raised to the See, in 1335, gave an order, in his delegatorial capacity, that Robert, Lord High Steward of Scotland, Earl of Stratherne, afterwards King of Scotland by the name of Robert II., and the first of the royal house of Stuart, should erect and endow a Chaplainary in the Church of Glasgow, upon account of a dispensation by the Apostolic See for contracting of marriage between the said Lord High Steward and Elizabeth More, notwithstanding the impediment of consanguinity and affinity between them. This Prelate died in 1368.

Walter Wardlaw was raised to the See in 1368. This Prelate was in high favour with King Robert II. and was by him sent into France along with Douglas, Lord of Galloway, to renew the ancient league between the two crowns. The Bishop having given great satisfaction at the French Court, the King of France prevailed on Pope Urban VI., to make him a Cardinal, in 1381. He died in 1387.

Matthew Glendoning, a Prebend of the Cathedral Church in Glasgow, was the son of Glendoning of that ilk in Eskdale. He was elected Bishop in 1387, and died in 1408.

William Lauder, Archdeacon of Lothian, was made Bishop in 1408. When the See became vacant, Lauder was preferred merely by the provision of Pope Benedict the XIII., who set up for Pope at Avignon, in opposition to Gregory the XII. at Rome, and not by the election of the Chapter. Murdo, Duke of Albany, Regent of the Kingdom, made him Lord Chancellor, in 1423. And, on the 9th of August, same year, he was nominated first Commissioner for treating about the redemption of King James I., which was effected the same year. He died in 1425.

John Cameron, of the Lochiel family, was elected Bishop in 1426, he was Secretary of State, Lord Privy Seal, and the most princely of all the Prelates who have ever occupied the See of Glasgow. Having finished his palace, he ordered his prebendaries, which amounted to thirty-nine persons, to erect parsonages, and reside in the vicinity of the Cathedral; he having appointed curates to do the duty of their respective parishes. These parsonages were situated at the upper end of the High-Street, near the ancient Cross, the Drygate, Rottenrow, and Deanside-Brae. The Limmerfield running parallel with, and lying on the east side of Kirk-Street, being chiefly for the accommodation of laymen dependent on the Bishop.

The great resort of ecclesiastics and noblemen of the first consideration, rendered the court of this spiritual prince so splendid as to vie with royalty itself; and his processions and grand entries into the Cathedral were conducted with so much magnificence, as to strike the beholder with admiration. During the celebration of the great festivals of the church, this Prelate entered the Choir by the great west door, preceded by twelve officers, one of them carrying his silver crosier, or pastoral staff, and each of the other eleven carrying a silver mace, followed by the thirty-nine members of the Chapter, while bells were ringing and organs playing, accompanied by the vocal music of the Choristers who were gorgeously arrayed in costly vestments; Te Deum was then sung, and high mass celebrated. On solemn occasions, this dignified Prelate caused the relicts belonging to the Church, to be exhibited for the edification of the faithful. These consisted of a great number of articles; among others, there were, “1st, The image of our Saviour in gold; 2^d, The images of the twelve Apostles in silver; 3^d, A silver cross, adorned with precious stones, and a small piece of the wood of the cross of our Saviour; 4th, Another cross of smaller dimensions, adorned with precious stones; 5th, One silver casket, gilt, containing some of the hairs of the Blessed

Virgin; 6th, In a square silver coffer, part of the scourges of St. Kentigern and St. Thomas of Canterbury, and a part of the hair garment made use of by St. Kentigern, our patron; 7th, In another silver casket, gilded, part of St. Bartholomew the Apostle; 8th, In a silver casket, gilded, a bone of St. Ninian; 9th, In another silver casket, gilded, part of the girdle of the Blessed Virgin Mary; 10th, In a crystal case, a bone of some unknown saint, and of St. Magdalen; 11th, In a small phial of crystal, part of the milk of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and part of the manger of our Lord; 12th, In a small phial, a liquor of the colour of saffron, which flowed of old from the tomb of St. Kentigern; 13th, One other silver phial, with some bones of St. Eugene and St. Blaze; 14th, In another silver phial, part of the tomb of St. Catherine the Virgin; 15th, One small hide, with a part of St. Martin's cloak; 16th, One precious hide, with a part of the bones of St. Kentigern, and St. Thomas of Canterbury; 17th, Four other hides, with bones of saints, and other relicts; 18th, A wooden chest, with many small relicts; 19th, Two linen bags, with the bones of St. Kentigern, and St. Thanew, and other deceased saints." Cart. vol. 2d, p. 12, 13. The exactions of Bishop Cameron, rendered necessary from his love of splendour, became so intolerable, that he was respected only for his power, and it is said that he ended his days more like an ancient Roman than a Christian Prelate. He died in 1446. During this Bishop's administration, the following dignified Clergymen were resident; viz. The Dean, Sub-Dean, Arch-Deacon, Chanter, Chancellor, and Treasurer, who had all rich livings, and deputies to officiate for them. The principals, however, were under the necessity of attending the following courts, belonging to the Bishop; viz. *First*, the Chapter, with whom legislative powers were vested, and who regulated, annexed, or disjoined parishes, and sold or let Church lands or tithes; *Second*, Diocesan Synods, in which cases of discipline and appeals from inferior courts were investigated; *Third*, Deaneries, this was a court analogous to Presbyteries, and

vested with similar powers; *Fourth*, the Consistorial court, in which all matters of tithes, marriages, testaments, &c. were managed. This court granted dispensations in certain cases, to marry within the prescribed degrees; and had also the power of seizing on the effects of the intestate, on pretext of promoting the good of the soul of the deceased. The Bishop had also his court of Regality, which extended over the whole Diocese.

James Bruce, Bishop of Dunkeld, and Lord Chancellor, was raised to the See of Glasgow in 1447. He was the son of Sir Robert Bruce of Clackmannan, and formerly Rector of the Church of Kilmeny, in Fifeshire.

William Turnbull, Archdeacon of St. Andrews, Lord Privy Seal, and Lord of Provan, was raised to the See in 1448. He founded the University, and died at Rome in 1454, universally regretted.

Andrew Muirhead was raised to the Bishoprick in 1455. He was of the family of Lochope, Rector of Cadzow, (now Hamilton,) and a man of great abilities and learning. He was one of the Commissioners appointed to negotiate a truce between Scotland and England, in 1462, which he successfully accomplished at York. He was also employed to treat with the court of Denmark, anent the marriage of his Sovereign, King James III., and a Princess of that court, in which he was also successful. This Prelate built houses on the north side of the Cathedral, for the Vicars of the Choir.

John Laing, who held the joint offices of Lord Treasurer and Lord Register, was raised to the See of Glasgow in 1474. He died in 1483.

George Carmichael, Rector of Carnwath, was elected Bishop in 1483. His ordination did not take place, he having died on his way to Rome.

The See erected into an Archbishoprick.

Robert Blackadder, Bishop of Aberdeen, was made Bishop of Glasgow in 1484. He was in such high favour with Pope

Alexander VI., that, in the year 1488, he procured a bull, erecting the See into an Archbishoprick; notwithstanding the most violent opposition from the Archbishop of St. Andrews, and other dignified clergymen. Archbishop Blackadder was one of the successful negotiators anent the marriage between King James IV. and the Princess Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII. of England. During this Prelate's incumbency, the Reformation began to dawn in the Diocese of Glasgow. Upwards of thirty persons had been summoned before the Council, for vending heretical opinions; among these were Adam Reid of Barskimming, Campbell of Cessnock, &c. Instead of making concessions, these enlightened men openly defended and supported the doctrines of the Reformation; for which, they were severely reprimanded. The Archbishop finding the new heresy rather difficult to put down, undertook a journey to the Holy Land, soon after the interrogatories of Reid and Campbell, and died on his way thither, in 1508.

James Beaton, Bishop of Galloway, from the favour of John, Duke of Albany, was translated to the See of Glasgow in 1508. He had been created Lord Chancellor, and possessed the rich Abbeys of Kilwinning and Arbroath. When Albany went over to France, the Archbishop was appointed one of the Lords of the Regency. This Prelate enclosed the Episcopal Palace with a magnificent wall of ashlar work, towers, and bastions. After possessing the See for about 14 years, he was translated to the Primacy of St. Andrews.

Gavin Dunbar, tutor to James V., and Chancellor of the Kingdom, was raised to the See of Glasgow in 1522. During Archbishop Dunbar's time, the doctrines of the Reformation were much studied, and pretty generally understood; which, giving the church great alarm, they determined to make an example of the heretics. Having soon matured their plan of coercion, they pitched upon Mr. Patrick Hamilton, whose friends had got him created Abbot of Ferne, in Ross-shire, when very young; being of a respectable family, he was sent

abroad for finishing his education, where he imbibed the doctrines of Martin Luther, and having soon after returned to his native country, he felt but ill-disposed to the leading doctrines of the church; and, so great was his dislike to the hierarchy, that neither the influence of his connections, nor the rank he held in society, could restrain him from exposing the corruptions of the church. Friar Campbell, who was Prior of the Dominicans, under colour of friendship, insinuated himself into Mr. Hamilton's confidence, and basely accused him to Beaton, Archbishop of St. Andrews.

Mr. Hamilton was thereupon invited to St. Andrews to dispute upon the doctrines of justification, free will, and other topics of that nature. The discussion was immediately turned into a tribunal; for, on the afternoon of that very day, 28th February 1527, he was burned before the gate of St. Salvador College, in St. Andrews, in consequence of the following sentence, *viz.* “Wee, James, by the mercie of God, Archbishop of St. Andrews, Primate of Scotland, with the council, decree, and authority, of the most Reverend Fathers in God, and Lords, Abbots, Doctors in Theology, Professors of the Holy Scriptures, and Masters of the University, assisting us, for the time, sitting in judgment, within our Metropolitan Church of St. Andrews, in the cause of heretical pravitie, against Mr. Patrick Hamilton, Abbot, or Pensionary of Ferne; being summoned to appear before us to answer for certain articles taught and preached by him, and so appearing before us, and decern, the merits of the cause being repletely weighed, discussed, and understood, by faithful inquisition. We have found the said Mr. Patrick Hamilton many ways infamed with heresy, disputing, holding, and maintaining divers heresies of Martin Luther and his followers, repugnant to our faith, and which are already condemned by general councils, and most famous universities; and he, being under the same infamie, have presumed to preach wicked heresy, such as ‘that man is in sin so long as he liveth; that children incontinent

after their baptism are sinners; all Christians, that be worthy to be called Christians, do know that they are in grace; no man is justified by works, but by faith only; good works make not a good man, but a good man doth make good works; that faith, hope, and charity, are so knit, that he that hath the one, hath the rest, and he that wanteth the one of them, wanteth the rest,' &c. with divers other heresies, and detestable opinions, and hath persisted in the same. This, our sentence, given and read in our Metropolitan Church, on the last day of February 1527, in the presence of the most Reverend Fathers in Christ, and Lords Gavin, Archbishop of Glasgow; George, Bishop of Dunkeldin; John, Bishop of Brechin; William, Bishop of Dumblain; Patrick, Prior of St. Andrews; David, Abbot of Aberbrothick; George, Abbot of Dumfermline; Alexander, Abbot of Cambus-Kenneth; Henry, Abbot of Lowdon; John, Prior of Pittenweem; the Dean and Sub-Dean of Glasgow, Mr. Hugh Spence, Thomas Ramsay, Allan Meldrum, &c. &c. and in the presence of the clergy and people. That the said heretic shall be turned over to the civil power to be burned, as an example to other heretics." When tied to the stake, Mr. Hamilton was insulted by the Friars, and particularly by Campbell, who had betrayed him. The doctrines of the Reformation still gaining ground, it was resolved to make some examples in Glasgow, so as to intimidate the heretics in the west. As Archbishop Dunbar was a humane man, and exceedingly averse to measures of this kind, John Lauder, Andrew Oliphant, and Friar Maltman were sent from Edinburgh to assist him; when they soon devoted to their fury, Jeremiah Russel, one of the Grey Friars of Glasgow, and John Kennedy, a young gentleman of Ayrshire, not eighteen years of age. The Bishop would willingly have spared them, but the commissioners from Edinburgh told him, if he spared the lives of heretics, he was not a friend to the church. On this consideration, they were delivered over to the secular power, and immediately brought to the stake. These martyrs conducted

themselves with great magnanimity at the place of execution, and were the only persons who were put to death, in the Diocese of Glasgow, for their adherence to the principles of the Reformation. Archbishop Dunbar died on the 30th of April 1547, and was interred in the Bishop's Cemetery, underneath the Chancel of the Cathedral.

James Beaton, Abbot of Aberbrothick, Chanter of the Cathedral Church in Glasgow, and nephew to Beaton, Archbishop of St. Andrews, succeeded Archbishop Dunbar in 1551, after a dispute of nearly four years between him and Alexander Gordon, brother to the Earl of Huntly, whom the Chapter had elected. The matter being referred to the Pope, his Holiness installed Beaton, and made Mr. Gordon titular Archbishop of Athens.

When Archbishop Beaton took possession of the See of Glasgow, he found the minds of men so completely agitated with matters of religion, and his whole Diocese so split into factions, that it was impossible for him to do any thing of importance, in virtue of his high office; he, therefore, betook himself to prudent measures. Having conveyed all that was valuable from the Church to his Castle, he convened his vassals, and the neighbouring gentry who were friendly to the old system of worship, and required their assistance in case of any sudden attack from the Reformers. As Argyle, Glencairn, and other persons of consideration, had signed the national covenant, the Bishop applied for protection to the Duke of Chatlerault, the man of the greatest power in the neighbourhood. The Duke readily agreed, and, by his bond, dated 6th of February 1558, he engaged his faith and honour to defend him. At last, when the Archbishop perceived that the zeal of the Reformers carried them to pull down Churches and Monasteries, and destroy images, he deemed it prudent to withdraw himself entirely from the kingdom. Accordingly, in 1560, he retired into France, escorted by a detachment of the forces of that nation, which were then stationed at Glasgow;

taking with him all the writings, documents, and plate, which pertained to the See and University of Glasgow, with every other moveable of value which belonged to the Archbishoprick. Immediately after the Bishop's retreat, the reformed religion was established by law. This Prelate seems to have been a man of great abilities and goodness of heart; Queen Mary appointed him her Ambassador to the court of France, and he was continued in that office by her son James VI., who, in 1588, restored him to the temporalities of the See of Glasgow. The Archbishop's letters to Queen Mary are written with the affection of a parent, and the submission of a good and loyal subject. He died at Paris, on 24th of August 1603; and left every thing he took from Glasgow to the Scots College at Paris, and to the Monastery of the Carthusians, to be returned to Glasgow so soon as its inhabitants returned to the mother church.

The revenues which had been granted from time to time, in support of the splendour of the See of Glasgow, were very great. The Archbishops were Lords of the Lordships of the Royalty and Barony of Glasgow; besides, there were 18 Baronies of land, which belonged to them, within the Sherifffdoms of Lanark, Dumbarton, Ayr, Renfrew, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, Dumfries, and Stewartry of Annandale, including upwards of 240 parishes. It is said, they had also a large estate in Cumberland, within their jurisdiction, which was named of old the Spiritual Dukedom. When the Bishop was raised to the rank of Archbishop, in 1484, jurisdiction was given him over the Bishops of Galloway, Argyle, and the Isles.

PROTESTANT ARCHBISHOPS.

Although the Presbyterian form of church government was established in Scotland at the Reformation, the Episcopal mode was afterwards introduced, in 1572. The following is an account of the Protestant Archbishops from that period

down to the Revolution, in 1688; when Prelacy was completely set aside, and Presbytery confirmed by law.

James Boyd of Trochrig, Minister of Kirkoswald, was raised to the See in 1572, he was the first Protestant Archbishop of Glasgow, who was regularly appointed. In 1576, when the General Assembly called in question the lawfulness of the Episcopal function, he learnedly defended it from scripture and antiquity. He was, however, turned out of his office; but was allowed to retain the temporalities till his death. This Prelate feued the Lands of Bedlay to Lord Boyd, and the Gorbals to Mr. George Elphinston, a merchant in Glasgow.

Robert Montgomrie, one of the Ministers of Stirling, was raised to the See in 1581. This Prelate, by a private paction with the Lennox Family *, granted them the title of hereditary Lords of the Bishop's Castle, with all the emoluments pertaining thereto, for the paltry consideration of 1000*l.* Scots, and some corn and poultry; this transaction coming to the knowledge of the Church, the Archbishop was obliged to quit the Benefice. Sometime afterwards, he became Minister of Symington, and latterly of Stewarton, in Ayrshire, where he died.

William Erskine, succeeded Bishop Montgomrie; but, never being in holy orders, was elected simply titular Archbishop in 1585. From the peculiar situation of the Bishop, and other matters moving King James VI., he disqualified him in 1587, and appointed Walter, Commendator of Blantyre, to feu out the lands. Accordingly, in the same year, he feued out the whole Barony of Glasgow, chiefly to the old renters, converting

* The Episcopal Dignitaries in Scotland, from their appointment, in 1572, down to the Revolution, had not the happiness to enjoy that rank or influence in Society which their brethren in England did; for, on the one hand, they were narrowly watched, and their conduct strictly scrutinized, and some times misconstrued, by the rigid Covenanted Presbyterians; while, on the other, the powerful ambitious nobles made an undue use of them for stripping the Church of its revenues, so that they might apply the greater part of them to their own use, under colour of law.

the real rent into a feu duty; a valuable part being applied to the King's use.

James Beaton, who, at the Reformation in 1560, had retired into France, was restored to the temporalities of the Archbishoprick in 1588. He died at Paris, in 1603.

John Spottiswood, Parson of Calder, in the County of Edinburgh, was raised to the Archbishoprick in 1603. He was consecrated in London, by the Bishop of London, in presence of a number of English Prelates. He governed the See till 1615, when he was translated to the Primacy of St. Andrews. This Prelate made several repairs on his Palace, and had made some progress in covering the roof of the Cathedral with lead at the time of his translation. He died in 1639.

James Law, Bishop of Orkney, was raised to the See of Glasgow, in 1615. He completed the lead on the roof of the Cathedral, and died in 1632. During this Prelate's incumbency, John Ogilvie, a Jesuit from the College of Gratz, in Germany, was tried on suspicion of being a Popish emissary; he was found guilty, and executed at Glasgow on the same day.

Patrick Lindsay, Bishop of Ross, a younger branch of the Crawford family, formerly Minister of St. Vigean's, in Angus-shire, was made Archbishop of Glasgow in 1633. He was tenacious of all his privileges, and zealous in executing the temporal as well as the spiritual duties of his office, which rendered him very obnoxious to the Covenanters. It was in this Prelate's time that the memorable Assembly met at Glasgow, when they deposed him and the whole bench of Bishops.

Andrew Fairfowl, Minister of Dunse, succeeded Archbishop Lindsay in 1661; he did not long enjoy his office. He died in 1663, and was buried in the Abbey Church of Holyrood-House.

Alexander Burnet, Bishop of Aberdeen, was raised to this See in 1664, which he governed till 1669, when he was turned out of his office owing to a dispute he had with the Duke of

Lauderdale, who was then Prime Minister. The cause of the elevation of this Prelate, is said to have been his steady attachment to the varying fortunes of Charles II.

Robert Leighton, Bishop of Dumblane, formerly Minister of Newbottle, was raised to the See of Glasgow in 1670, which he enjoyed four years; when he resigned his situation, and retired to Sussex, where he died, in 1685.

Alexander Burnet was restored to the See, in consequence of a letter from the King's Majesty, dated 7th of September 1674. He was afterwards translated to the Primacy of St. Andrews; where he died, on the 24th of August 1684.

Arthur Ross, Bishop of Argyle, was promoted to the See of Glasgow, on the translation of Archbishop Burnet, in 1679. He filled the See five years, when he was translated to St. Andrews; where he continued till the Revolution.

Alexander Cairncross, Bishop of Brechin, was raised to the See of Glasgow in 1684, through the influence of the Duke of Queensberry. As this Prelate was averse to annulling the penal statutes and religious tests, he was deprived of his office in 1687. He was, however, soon after appointed Bishop of Raphoe in Ireland.

John Paterson, Bishop of Edinburgh, was the last who filled the Arch-episcopal Chair in Glasgow. He was elected in 1687, and remained in his office till the Revolution, when the government of the Church by Bishops gave way to the Presbyterian form of Church Government in Scotland. This Prelate died in Edinburgh, in 1708, aged 76 years.

PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMEN.

The following is a list of the Presbyterian Clergymen, who, in succession, have had a regular settlement in the Churches of Glasgow, from the Reformation, in the year 1560, to 1816. Exclusive of those Clergyman who were regularly settled, there were others who occasionally officiated in some of the Churches of the City, for a considerable time after the Reformation.

When the Reformation had just been effected, it was found necessary to govern the Church by Superintendents; accordingly, Mr. John Willock was appointed Superintendent of the West, and had a spiritual charge of the Churches in Glasgow.

Inner High Church.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. Alexander Lauder † was the first Minister who enjoyed the Benefice after the Revolution; he was styled Parson of Glasgow. 1560
2. Mr. Archibald Douglas was styled Parson and Dean of Glasgow. 1564
3. Mr. David Wemyss, } Colleagues. { 1572
4. Mr. John Cooper, from Edinburgh, } 1588
5. Mr. Robert Scott; he was presented by the King's Majesty, and received by the Magistrates and Council, on condition that they were to pay no part of his stipend. 1604
6. Mr. William Struthers; he was admitted in 1611
Mr. Struthers was afterwards translated to Edinburgh.
7. Mr. John Maxwell; he was admitted in 1629
8. Mr. Edward Wright, from Clackmannan Parish; he was admitted in 1641
9. Mr. Robert Ramsay; he was from Blackfriars Church. 1646
Mr. Ramsay was preferred to the Principality in the University of Glasgow in 1650.
10. Mr. John Carstairs; he was admitted in 1650

† Mr. Lauder was the Roman Catholic Parson of Glasgow at the Reformation, and was allowed to retain the Benefice till his death. Mr. Douglas was a kind of Episcopalian, whose religious opinions were not well defined; having found matters very disagreeable at home, he went abroad; and died about the year 1571. He was succeeded, in the following year, by Mr. Wemyss, who was the first Presbyterian Clergyman of Glasgow.

SETTLED IN

Mr. Carstairs was turned out of his office at the Restoration of King Charles II., in 1660, because he would not conform to Episcopacy.

11. Mr. James Durham, formerly Minister of the Black Friars Church; he was admitted in 1651

Mr. Durham returned from the Court, where he had been acting as Private Chaplain to the Royal Family †.

12. Mr. Ralph Rogers; he was admitted in 1658

Mr. Rogers was turned out at the Restoration.

13. Mr. Ralph Rogers; he was restored at the Revolution, which happened this year, 1688

14. Mr. James Brown; he was admitted in 1690

15. Mr. John Gray; he was admitted in 1692

16. Mr. George Campbell, from Stair; he was admitted in 1715

17. Dr. John Hamilton, from Barony Parish; he was admitted on the 16th of March 1749

18. Dr. William Taylor*; he was ordained at Paisley, 2d July 1772, and admitted in Glasgow, 24th August, 1780

Dr. Taylor was preferred to the Principality in the University of Glasgow in 1803.

19. _____ 18
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† As the Presbyterians, at this period, had great reason to be alarmed for the safety of their system of church government, they had the address to procure the appointment of Chaplain Royal to Mr. Durham, in the hope that his popular talents and zeal for the Presbyterian form of church government would operate in their favour. It was soon found out, however, that the bias which the King had formed in favour of Episcopacy was so great, that it was unnecessary for Mr. Durham to remain any longer at the Court.

* Those marked thus (*) denotes their being in office in 1816.

Tron Church.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. John Bell, a Regent in the College, was the first Minister. 1592
2. Mr. John Bell, Jun.; he was settled in 1630
3. Mr. Robert Baillie, from Kilwinning; he was settled in 1642
Mr. Baillie was Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow, and had been one of the Commissioners at the General Assembly, Westminster.
4. Mr. Hugh Blair, from Eastwood; he was admitted in 1644
Mr. Blair conformed at the Restoration.
5. Mr. George Young, from Mauchline; he was admitted in 1644
Mr. Young conformed at the Restoration †.
6. Mr. George Young, Jun. succeeded his father when very young; he was admitted in 1658
7. Mr. Neil Gillies; he was admitted in 1690
8. Mr. Alexander Woodrow; he was admitted in 1701
9. Mr. James Clark; he was admitted in 1702
10. Mr. Alexander Main; he was admitted in 1708
11. Mr. William Wishart; he was admitted in 1724
Mr. Wishart went to London, and was afterwards Principal in Edinburgh College.
12. Mr. John Anderson, from Port-Glasgow. 1730
13. Dr. John Corse, from the Chapel of Gorbals, where he was a preacher; he was ordained on 2d June 1743
14. Dr. John M'Call, from Symington; he was admitted 14th November, 1782

† Mr. Young was admitted a Minister of the Cathedral Kirk; but, some difference arising respecting the stipend, he was afterwards settled in the New Kirk (Tron Church.)

SETTLED IN

15. Dr. Stevenson M'Gill; he was ordained at East-wood, 8th September 1791, and admitted in Glasgow, 12th October 1797
 Dr. M'Gill was preferred to the Divinity Chair in the University of Glasgow in 1814.
16. Dr. Thomas Chalmers*; he was ordained at Kilmany, 12th May 1803, and admitted in Glasgow, 21st July 1815
17. _____ 18
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Black Friars Church.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. Robert Wilkie was the first Minister. 1622
2. Dr. Elliot; he was admitted in 1633
3. Mr. John Bell, Jun., from Eaglesham. 1636
4. Mr. Robert Ramsay, from Dundonald. 1640
5. Mr. James Durham; he was admitted in 1647
 Mr. Durham left his charge to be Private Chaplain to the Royal Family in 1649†.
6. Mr. Robert Craighead; he was admitted in 1698
7. Mr. David Brown, from Paisley. 1701
8. Dr. John Hamilton, from Strathaven; he was Father to Dr. John Hamilton, who was afterwards Minister in the Inner High Church. 1713
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† The records are not explicit as to Mr. Durham's immediate Successor. In 1649, the Common Session, which at that time had become paramount to all other powers, directed "that Mr. Hugh Blair of the New Kirk, should take the burthen of the haill Sabbath in the Black Friars Kirk;" and, it is probable, that the Regents in the College, who at that period were chiefly Clergymen, supplied the cure till Mr. Craighead's appointment.

- | | SETTLED IN |
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| 9. Dr. John Gillies; he was ordained on 29th July | 1742 |
| 10. Dr. John Lockhart*; he was ordained at Cam-
busnethan, 29th June 1786, and admitted in
Glasgow, 30th September | 1796 |
| 11. _____ | 18 |
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Outer High Church.

- | | SETTLED IN |
|---|------------|
| 1. Mr. Patrick Gillespie was the first Minister.
Mr. Gillespie was preferred to the Principality
in the University of Glasgow, in 1652. | 1648 |
| 2. Mr. Andrew Gray; he died very young of a fever. | 1653 |
| 3. Mr. Robert M'Ward; he was admitted in
Mr. M'Ward was ejected from his office at
the Restoration. | 1656 |
| 4. Mr. Alexander Hastie; he was admitted in | 1691 |
| 5. Mr. John Scott, from Carluke. | 1713 |
| 6. Mr. James Stirling; he was ordained on 26th April | 1737 |
| 7. Mr. Thomas Randel, (now Dr. Davidson, Edin-
burgh;) he was ordained at Inchtute, 21st Feb-
ruary 1771, and admitted in Glasgow, 18th Nov-
ember | 1778 |
| Mr. Randel left his charge in Glasgow, 7th
October 1778. | |
| 8. Dr. Robert Balfour*; he was ordained at Lecropt,
14th April 1774, and admitted in Glasgow, 17th
June | 1779 |
| 9. _____ | 18 |
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Wynd Church.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. John Christie was the first Minister. 1687
2. Mr. John Gray, from Inner High Church. 1700
3. Mr. James Dick, from Carluke. 1730
4. Dr. William Craig, from Cambusnethan. 1738
5. Mr. George Bannatyne, from Craigie. 1766
6. Dr. William Porteous; he was ordained at Whitburn, 10th June 1760, and admitted in Glasgow, 28th June 1770

The Wynd Church Congregation was translated to St. George's Church, in 1807.

7. Dr. William Muir*; he was ordained, in St. George's Church, on 27th August 1812
 8. _____ 18
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North-West Church.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. John Anderson was the first Minister; he was translated from Dumbarton. 1720

Mr. Anderson was grandfather to Mr. John Anderson, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, and Founder of the Andersonian Institution.

2. Mr. John M'Laurin, from Luss. 1723

Mr. M'Laurin was brother to the celebrated Professor in the University of Edinburgh, and uncle to Lord Dreghorn, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

3. Dr. Robert Findlay; he was ordained at Galston, 23d August 1744; sometime afterwards he went to be Minister of the Low Church, Paisley, and

SETTLED IN

was admitted in Glasgow, on 25th March 1756

Dr. Findlay was preferred to the Divinity Chair in the University of Glasgow, on 6th January 1783.

4. Mr. Archibald Bonar; he was ordained at Newburn, 21st March 1779, and admitted in Glasgow, 17th July 1783

Mr. Bonar was translated to Cramond, 5th January 1785.

5. Dr. Alexander Rankin *; he was ordained at Cambusnethan, 17th August 1781, and admitted in Glasgow, 8th September 1785

6. _____ 18
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St. Andrew's Church.

SETTLED IN

1. Dr. William Craig was the first Minister; he was ordained at Cambusnethan, 20th April 1737, and accepted a presentation to be the Minister of the Wynd Church, in 1738; he was admitted into St. Andrew's Church on 16th March 1763

Dr. Craig was father to Lord Craig, a Senator of the College of Justice, and one of the Lords Commissioners of the High Court of Justiciary.

2. Dr. William Lockhart; he was ordained at Coulter, 2d September 1772, and admitted in Glasgow on 18th of November 1784

3. Dr. William Ritchie; he was ordained at Tarbolton, 24th April 1794; he went afterwards to be Minister of Kilwinning, and was admitted in Glasgow, on 1st October 1802

SETTLED IN

Dr. Ritchie was translated to the High Church in Edinburgh, in 1807†, and thereafter preferred to the Divinity Chair in the University of that City.

4. Dr. Gavin Gibb*; he was ordained at Fintry, 19th April 1787; he went to be Minister of Strathblane, on 22d September 1791, and was admitted in Glasgow, 16th February 1809

Dr. Gibb was preferred to be Assistant and Successor to the Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Glasgow, in 1814.

5. _____ 18
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St. Enoch's Church.

SETTLED IN

1. Dr. William Taylor, Jun.* was the first Minister; he was ordained at Baldernock, 24th April 1777, and admitted in Glasgow, 14th October ‡ 1782

† Dr. Ritchie having introduced an organ into St. Andrew's Church, during divine service, on Sunday, 23d August 1807, several of his brethren and others took offence. The matter was ultimately carried before the Presbytery; when they gave it as their opinion, that organs in churches are contrary to law and to the constitution of the church.

‡ As precedence takes place from ordination, and not from admission, the following is the order of the Clergymen belonging to the City:

1. Principal Taylor, ordained 2d July 1772.
2. Dr. Balfour, ordained 14th April 1774.
3. Dr. Taylor, Jun. ordained 24th April 1777.
4. Dr. Rankin, ordained 17th August 1781.
5. Dr. Lockhart, ordained 29th June 1786.
6. Dr. Gibb, ordained 19th April 1787.
7. Dr. Chalmers, ordained 12th May 1803.
8. Dr. Muir, ordained 27th August 1812.

SETTLED IN

2. _____ 18

Barony Church.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. Alexander Rowat was the first Minister; he
was translated from Rutherglen. 1595
2. Mr. John Blackburn; he had been Master of the
Grammar School in Glasgow for a long period. 1615
3. Mr. Zacharias Boyd, the celebrated Paraphrast. 1623
4. Mr. Donald Cargill; he was admitted in 1654
Mr. Cargill was turned out at the Restora-
tion, and executed at Edinburgh on the 27th of
July 1681.
5. Mr. David Liddell, from Girgilkirk. 1662
Mr. Liddell was appointed Professor of Di-
vinity, in the University of Glasgow, in 1674.
6. Mr. Alexander George, from Cathcart. 1675
7. Mr. Robert Langlands, from Milton. 1691
8. Mr. James Stirling. 1699
9. Dr. John Hamilton; he was ordained on the 8th of
September 1737
10. Mr. Laurence Hill; he was ordained at Kilmar-
nock, on 6th May 1725, and admitted in Glas-
gow, 8th March 1750
11. Dr. John Burns*; he was chosen Assistant to Mr.
Hill in 1770, and ordained on 26th May 1774
12. _____ 18

Gorbals Chapel and Church.

The Barony of Gorbals originally formed a part of Govan Parish, from which it is distant about two miles.

In the year 1729, a Chapel of Ease was built in Gorbals, by subscription of the inhabitants; the Preachers were simply Probationers, till 20th February 1771, when a disjunction took place, erecting the Barony into a separate Parish, with right of patronage in favour of the College of Glasgow, stipulating that the Heritors should be bound to provide an annual money stipend, not less than 67*l.* sterling, and 23*l.* in lieu of manse and glebe. The College, on the 6th of March in the same year, presented Mr. William Anderson, the then Preacher, to be the first Minister of the Parish of Gorbals. And immediately thereafter, they sold the right of patronage to the Heritors and Elders of Gorbals, for the sum of 1000 merks Scots, reserving the whole tiends to the Parish of Govan, of which they are Patrons.

The Chapel was opened, and a Sermon preached by the Rev. John M'Laurin, Minister of the North-West Church, Glasgow, in 1732.

In the year 1760, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered in the Chapel, for the first time, by the Rev. William Thom, Minister of Govan.

Preachers.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. Anderson was the first Preacher. 1732
2. Mr. John Corse; he went to be Minister of the Tron Church, Glasgow, in 1743.
3. Mr. M'Knight; he went to Edinburgh.
4. Mr. Wait; he went to Galston about 1754.
5. Mr. Peter Maxwell; he went to New Monkland about 1759.
6. Mr. Charles Nisbet; he went to Montrose about 1763; he was afterwards made Doctor of Divin-

SETTLED IN

ity, and elected President of the College of Prince-Town, America.

7. Mr. James Oliphant; he went to Kilmarnock about 1766, and to Dumbarton about 1773.
8. Mr. Wallace; he died in Gorbals, in 1769.
9. Mr. Dun; he also died in Gorbals.
10. Mr. William Anderson was admitted a Preacher in 1766

Ministers.

1. Mr. William Anderson was the first Minister of the Parish; he was ordained on 9th May 1771
 2. Dr. James M'Lean*; he was ordained on 30th April† 1793
 3. _____ 18
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Shettleston Chapel of Ease to the Barony Parish.

Prior to the year 1752, there was only one place of worship for this extensive Parish. At this period, a Chapel was built, by subscription, at Shettleston, a small Village about 3 miles east from Glasgow. The Incumbents were all Probationers, excepting Mr. Mushet, who was ordained by the Presbytery of Stirling in 1783, to qualify him for the cure of a Presbyterian Meeting-House in Carlisle.

Preachers.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. Neil Roy was the first Preacher. 1756
 2. Mr. Thomas Linning. 1759
 3. Mr. John Maitland. 1762
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† The Gorbals Chapel sederunt book having been mislaid for a considerable time past, the above information respecting the preachers has been received from an intelligent Heritor.

SETTLED IN

4. Mr. Robert Rentoul; he afterwards went to Ireland. 1769
 5. Mr. Colin Gillies. 1772
- Mr. Gillies went to the West Parish of Greenock, as Assistant and Successor to Mr. Turner, and was afterwards a Minister in Paisley.
6. Mr. Joseph Hodgson; he went to Carmunnock. 1774
 7. Mr. John Bower; he went to Old Monkland. 1776
 8. Mr. James M'Nair; he went to Slamannan. 1783
 9. Mr. Henry Mushet *; he was removed from Carlisle to Workington, and admitted in Shettleston in 1788
 10. _____ 18
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College Chapel.

Previous to the year 1763, the Professors and Students attended Divine Service in the Black Friars, or College Church. At this period, the number of Students had so much increased, that it was thought proper to retire from the Black Friars Church, and to have Divine Service performed in the Common Hall by a Chaplain of their own, where the Students would be more under the immediate observation of the Professors; accordingly, four young men, distinguished for their talents, were selected, who preached on Sundays, *per vices*, for a number of years, from November till May, for which they received a moderate compensation, there being no endowment for a Chaplain in the College. Of late years, the duty has been performed by such of the Professors as are in Holy Orders, but without any permanent establishment. Among the first Preachers in the College Chapel, were the late Dr. Meek, Cambuslang; Dr. Muttrie, Kirkcudbright; Mr. Wright; Pro-

fessor Arthur; Mr. Bell; Mr. Taylor, &c. &c.; and latterly, Dr. M'Turk; and now, Professor Mylne.

Canon-Street Chapel.

For a number of years previous to 1766, the people of Glasgow, had a certain share in the choice of their Ministers, through the representation of their Elders. At this date, the Magistrates and Council, of themselves, presented Mr. Bannatyne to the Wynd Church; which giving offence to a number of Elders and others, they built the Chapel in Canon-Street, and gave it the name of the Meeting-House of the Free Presbyterian Society, and its Members joined the Presbytery of Relief as soon as circumstances would permit. On the 3d of June 1767, the Society made choice of Mr. William Cruden to be their Minister; who remained with them till 1774, when he left Glasgow to be Pastor of a Presbyterian Religious Society who met in Crown-Court, Bow-Street, London. At this period, the Society in Canon-Street, applied to the Presbytery of Glasgow, and was received by them into the Establishment, under the denomination of a Chapel of Ease.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. James Furlong was the first Minister; he was admitted 20th July 1775

Mr. Furlong resigned his charge, and was admitted Minister of Rutherglen, 17th August 1780.

- 2-3. Messrs. John M'Leod and James Steven were ordained Colleagues in the Chapel, on 9th February 1782

Mr. Steven resigned his charge, in August 1788.

4. Mr. Archibald Williamson was ordained Colleague to Mr. M'Leod, in 1791

Mr. Williamson died on 10th February 1810; since which period, Mr. M'Leod has discharged the whole duties of the Ministerial office in the Chapel.

SETTLED IN

5. _____ 18

Ingram-Street Gaelic Chapel.

Previous to the year 1777, there were a number of Highlanders in Glasgow, who were not capable of receiving religious instruction in the English language; a subscription was therefore set on foot, and a Chapel built in Ingram-Street, in 1777, where divine service is performed in the Gaelic language in the forenoon, and in the English in the afternoon.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. Hugh M'Dearmit was the first Minister. 1778

Mr. M'Dearmit left Glasgow in 1781, and went to Comrie.

2. Mr. John Fraser; he was admitted in 1782

Mr. Frazer left Glasgow in 1791, and went to Kiltarlity.

3. Mr. Angus M'Intosh; he was admitted in 1792

Mr. M'Intosh left Glasgow in 1797, and went to Tain.

4. Mr. John M'Laren *, from Comrie; he was ordained in Mull, and admitted in Glasgow, in 1797

5. _____ 18

Calton Chapel of Ease to Barony Parish.

The population having greatly increased in the Calton, a Chapel was built by subscription, in 1793.

1. Mr. James Begg was the first Minister; he was ordained, 29th May 1794

SETTLED IN

Mr. Begg resigned his charge, having accepted a call to be Minister of the New Monkland Parish in 1801.

2. Mr. James Wood; he was admitted on 23d June 1802

Mr. Wood came from Falstone, in Northumberland, and returned to it in 1804.

3. Mr. Matthew Graham *; he was ordained in the Chapel, on the 19th of January 1805

4. _____ 18
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Duke-Street Gaelic Chapel.

Owing to the great increase of Northern Highlanders in Glasgow, a second Gaelic Chapel was built by subscription, in 1798. Divine service is performed in the Gaelic language in the forenoon, and English in the afternoon.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. J. M'Kenzie was the first Minister; he was admitted in October 1798

Mr. M'Kenzie resigned his charge in June 1809, and went to Aberdeen.

2. Mr. David Carmont *, from Croy; he was admitted in April 1810

3. _____ 18
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Anderston Chapel of Ease to Barony Parish.

This Chapel was built, by subscription, in 1799.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. John Love *, from London, was the first Minister; he was admitted in February 1800

SETTLED IN

2. _____ 18

Gorbals Gaelic Chapel.

The Gorbals old Church was purchased in 1813, and the Presbytery of Glasgow have since erected it into a Gaelic Chapel, where divine service is performed in the Gaelic language in the forenoon, and English in the afternoon.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. J. M'Kenzie was the first Minister; he was admitted in 1814

2. _____ 18

MINISTERS WHO HAVE SECEDED OR DISSENTED FROM THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, AND EPISCOPALIAN AND ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN.

Scotch Episcopalians; vulgarly called Jacobites, from their former attachment to the Royal House of Stuart.

The Scotch Episcopalians were the first religious body, not connected with the Church of Scotland, who regularly met for worship, in Glasgow, after the Revolution.

SETTLED IN

1. Bishop Alexander Duncan, formerly Minister of New Kilpatrick, was the first officiating Clergyman; he was admitted in 1715

The congregation, at this period, met in a dwelling-house in Bell-Sreet.

SETTLED IN

2. Mr. George Graham, from Perthshire; he succeeded
Bishop Duncan, in 1740

During Mr. Graham's incumbency, the congregation removed to a larger dwelling-house, in Candlerigg-Street.

3. Mr. Thomas Lyon, from St. Andrews; he was admitted in 1750

About the year 1754, the congregation had so much increased, that it was removed to a large hall in Stockwell-Street.

4. Mr. Andrew Wood, from Perthshire; he was admitted in 1778

Mr. Wood was afterwards settled in America.

5. Mr. Andrew M'Donald; he was admitted in 1787

Mr. M'Donald was Domestic Chaplain to Mr. Oliphant of Gask, in Perthshire, who procured him a living in London, in the same year.

6. Mr. Alexander Jamieson *, from Marykirk, Kincardineshire; he was admitted in 1788

In the year 1800, the congregation was removed to a large hall in George's Street, which has been very commodiously fitted up as a place of worship.

7. _____ 18
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English Episcopal Chapel.

The Episcopal Chapel, situated behind St. Andrew's Square, was built in 1750.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. James Riddoch was the first Minister; he
was admitted in 1750

SETTLED IN

Mr. Riddoch was afterwards preferred to be Minister of St. Paul's, Aberdeen.

2. Mr. John Falconer; he was admitted in 1751

Mr. Falconer was ordained by the Bishop of Carlisle, at Rose Castle, and was Minister of Musselburgh, before he came to Glasgow.

3. Mr. ——— Sanderson; he was admitted as junior Minister, in 1783

Mr. Sanderson left Glasgow, in 1785.

4. Mr. William Andrews; he was admitted as junior Minister, in 1785

Mr. Andrews was an American Royalist, who took refuge in this country soon after the breaking out of the war in 1774; he left Glasgow in 1787.

5. Mr. James Franks; he was admitted as junior Minister, in 1788

Mr. Franks was preferred to a cure in Halifax, Yorkshire, and left Glasgow in 1791.

6. Mr. James Forster; he was admitted as junior Minister, in 1791

Mr. Forster was a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; he left Glasgow in 1794.

7. Mr. Francis Grant was admitted as junior Minister, in 1794

Mr. Grant was son to Sir James Grant of Moneymusk; he left Glasgow in 1795.

8. Mr. William Routledge*; he was admitted as junior Minister, on 20th April 1795

Mr. Routledge was from St. Bridges, in Cumberland; he was ordained Deacon, by the Bishop of Carlisle, in 1791; and Priest, by the Archbishop of York, in 1794. Mr. Falconer died in 1808; since which period, Mr. Routledge has

performed the whole clerical duties of the Chapel †.

9. _____ 18

The Friends, commonly called Quakers.

From the year 1716, down to this present day, the Friends, although often but few in number, have had a Meeting-House

† An Organ was put up in the Chapel in 1775, which was the only one that had been in a place of worship in Glasgow since the Reformation.

Prior to 1806, the Scotch and English Episcopalians in Scotland were considered as distinct bodies; the latter, although strictly Episcopal, had not the privilege of being placed under the immediate control of any ecclesiastical superior, the English Bishops having no jurisdiction in Scotland since the Revolution. In the beginning of 1806, a junction took place, when the English Episcopalian Clergymen in Scotland, (with the approbation of all concerned,) gave in their submission to the Scotch Bishops; and Glasgow was then united in a Diocese with Edinburgh and Fife. Till this important junction took place, the English Episcopalians, resident in Scotland, could not receive the ordinance of confirmation.

The first diet of confirmation which took place in Glasgow, was on the 15th of May 1806. On this occasion, the Right Rev. William Abernethy Drummond, D. D. Bishop of the United Diocese of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Fife, confirmed - - - - - 90 persons.

On 4th May 1808, Bishop Drummond confirmed - - - - - 49 do.

On 5th December 1811, the Right Rev. Daniel Sandford, D. D.

Bishop of the United Diocese of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Fife, confirmed - - - - - 56 do.

On 3d August 1815, Bishop Sandford confirmed - - - - - 72 do.

Total confirmed in Glasgow, - - - - - 267 do.

The number of Members, during the last seven years, were as follows:

In 1809, during the four festivals, viz. Easter Day, Whitsunday, Michaelmas and Christmas Day, the communicants amounted to 675.—In 1810, to 643.—In 1811, to 753.—In 1812, to 675.—In 1813, (during this year, the Chapel was under repair for several months,) to 501.—In 1814, to 827.—In 1815, to 904.

In 1800, the baptisms amounted to 285.—And in 1815, to 1016.

in Glasgow. About 80 years ago, they had a Meeting-House and a separate burying-ground near the east end of Stirling-Street. The ground was afterwards disposed by the Society, on the express condition that the bones of their friends should not be disturbed in all time coming. From that period down to 1815, they uniformly rented an apartment to meet in; and, in 1816, they have built a large Meeting-House in Portland-Street, and are now in the habit of burying their dead in a separate piece of ground in the neighbourhood of Partick.

THE ASSOCIATE BURGHERS.

The Burghers were the first religious body, who had broke off from the Church of Scotland, that had a place of worship in Glasgow.

Shuttle-Street Meeting-House.

Shuttle-Street Meeting-House was built in 1740.

SETTLED IN

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|---|------|
| 1. Mr. James Fisher was the first Minister; he was
admitted in | 1741 |
| 2. Mr. George Henderson was admitted Colleague
and Successor to Mr. Fisher, in | 1771 |
| 3. Mr. Alexander Pirie was admitted Colleague and
Successor to Mr. Henderson, in | 1782 |
| 4. Dr. John Dick * was admitted Colleague and Suc-
cessor to Mr. Pirie, in | 1810 |
| 5. _____ | 18 |
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Campbell-Street Meeting-House.

Campbell-Street Meeting-House was built in 1791.

SETTLED IN

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|--|------|
| 1. Mr. William Kidston was the first Minister; he was
admitted in | 1792 |
|--|------|

SETTLED IN

2. Mr. W. Brash *; he was admitted Colleague and
Successor to Mr. Kidston, in 1815
3. _____ 18

Campbell-Street Meeting-House, O. L.

Campbell-Street Meeting-House was built in 1800.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. William Watson was the first Minister; he
was admitted in 1802
2. Mr. Alexander Turnbull *; he was ordained in 1813
3. _____ 18

THE ASSOCIATE ANTIBURGHERS.

Havannah-Street Meeting-House.

Havannah-Street Meeting-House was built in 1752.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. John Jamieson was the first Minister; he
was ordained in 1753
2. Mr. James Ramsay; he was ordained Colleague
and Successor to Mr. Jamieson, in 1772
Mr. Ramsay resigned his charge in 1800.
3. Mr. Robert Muter *; he was ordained in 1800

The Meeting-House was rebuilt in 1801,
having fronts to Havannah and Duke Streets.

4. _____ 18

Anderston Meeting-House.

Anderston Meeting-House was built in 1792.

SETTLED IN

1. Dr. John Mitchell * was the first Minister; he was
ordained in August 1793
2. _____ 18

REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS.

The Meeting-House was built in Calton, in 1756.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. Innes was the first Minister; he was ordained
in 1757
2. Mr. Lothian succeeded Mr. Innes. —
3. Mr. Duncan succeeded Mr. Lothian. —
4. Mr. Thomson succeeded Mr. Duncan. —
5. Mr. M'Millan, Sen. succeeded Mr. Thomson. —
6. Mr. Fairlie succeeded Mr. M'Millan. —
7. Mr. Armstrong * succeeded Mr. Fairlie; he was
settled in February 1815
8. _____ 18

CHURCH OF RELIEF.

Anderston Meeting-House.

Anderston Meeting-House was built in 1770.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. Joseph Neil was the first Minister; he was
admitted in 1771
2. Mr. James Stewart *; he was ordained in 1775

Dovehill Meeting-House.

Dovehill Meeting-House was built in 1774.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. Thomas Bell was the first Minister; he was
admitted in 1775
 2. Mr. John Brodie; he was admitted in 1803
 3. Mr. John Barr *; he was ordained in 1812
 4. _____ 18
-
-
-

Campbell-Street Meeting-House.

Campbell-Street Meeting-House was built in 1791.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. James Dunn was the first Minister; he was
admitted in September 1792
 2. Mr. Robert Brodie *; he was ordained in 1807
 3. _____ 18
-
-
-

John-Street Meeting-House.

John-Street Meeting-House was built in 1799.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. John Watson * was the first Minister; he was
admitted in 1800
 2. _____ 18
-
-
-

Gorbals Meeting-House.

Gorbals Meeting-House was built in 1801.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. William Thomson * was the first Minister;
he was admitted in August 1801
2. _____ 18

Tolcross Meeting-House.

Tolcross Meeting-House was built in 1806.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. William M'Ilwham * was the first Minister;
he was admitted, 21st April 1807
2. _____ 18

Bridgeton Meeting-House.

Bridgeton Meeting-House was built in 1806.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. John Reston was the first Minister; he was
admitted on 17th March 1808
Mr. Reston retired on the 10th of May 1810.
2. Mr. John M'Farlane *; he was admitted, 20th Sept. 1810
3. _____ 18

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Prior to 1779, popular prejudice, in the minds of a number of the citizens of Glasgow, against the Roman Catholic religion, had arisen to such a height, that its professors durst not publicly avow their principles. They were few in number, and

met in a clandestine manner, in a room off a dwelling-house in Blackstock's Land, near the foot of Saltmarket-Street. Bishop Hay †, who was settled at Edinburgh, and his coadjutor, Bishop Geddes, came to Glasgow four times in the year, *per vices*, when mass was celebrated, and other religious rites performed.

In the year 1792, when the spirit of emigration among the Highlanders was carried to an alarming height, particularly in those districts where the inhabitants were chiefly Roman Catholics, the manufacturers of Glasgow, as an incitement to those hardy labourers to settle among them, rented a large apartment in Mitchell-Street, formerly the Tennis Court, to be used as a Roman Catholic Chapel; and, having, with concurrence of the Magistrates, guaranteed the free exercise of their religion, they agreed to pay the rent, and the greater part of the Priest's stipends. From this period, their numbers rapidly increased, so that, in 1797, they built a Chapel, near the Barracks, which accommodates 600 persons. And, in 1816, they are building a new Chapel, in Clyde-Street, to contain 2,220 persons. When this Chapel is opened, it is proposed to abandon the old one as a place of worship.

† "Bishop George Hay was of the Annathill Family, in the Parish of New Monkland, County of Lanark, and was educated a Protestant. His father was a Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh, and a strict Member of the Scotch Episcopalian Church, (Jacobites,) and his son was brought up in the same principles. It was not till young Hay had finished his academic education at Edinburgh, and had gone to London for the improvement of his business as a Surgeon, that he espoused the principles of the Roman Catholic religion, and determined on a monastic life. He soon after this became very zealous for the Catholic faith; and, having studied at Rome, he was ultimately consecrated a Bishop by the Pope. During a long life, he was highly respected; and his memory is held in great veneration by all sincere Catholics who had the pleasure of knowing him. The Bishop wrote several tracts in vindication of his religious principles, which are much valued by his followers. In 1780, a mob, which has been vulgarly termed the Popish Mob, destroyed the Bishop's library and dwelling-house in Edinburgh; and, in 1782, when on a visit to his relations in Glasgow, (the family of the writer hereof,) he found it necessary to retire in a clandestine manner to escape persecution."

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. Alexander M'Donald was the first Priest; he was settled in 1792
 2. Mr. John Farquharson; he was settled in 1795
 3. Mr. Andrew Scott *; he was settled in 1805
 4. _____ 18
-
-
-

METHODISTS.

In the year 1799, the Methodists rented a Hall in Stockwell-Street, where Mr. John Wesley frequently preached, in his tours through Scotland. At this period, the members of the Society were but few in number.

John-Street Meeting-House.

This Meeting-House was built in 1786, and is supplied with itinerant Preachers, by the Conference in London.

Tradestown Meeting-House.

This Meeting-House was built in 1813, and is supplied with Preachers, as above.

Great Hamilton-Street Meeting-House.

This Meeting-House was built in 1816, and is to be supplied with Preachers, by the Conference.

INDEPENDENTS.

Tabernacle.

The Circus in Jamaica-Street was fitted up as a place of worship, under the denomination of the Tabernacle; and was opened by the Rev. Rowland Hill, of London, on 28th February 1799. Mr. Greville Ewing, who was formerly one of the Ministers of Lady Glenorchy's Chapel, Edinburgh, was

admitted at the above period, and continued to discharge the duties of his office in this place of worship, which belonged to Mr. Haldane, till 1810, when the congregation withdrew to a Meeting-House of their own, which they have built in Nile-Street.

Nile-Street Meeting-House.

	SETTLED IN
1. Mr. Greville Ewing *; he was admitted in	1799
2. _____	18

Albion-Street Chapel.

Albion-Street Chapel was built in 1802.

	SETTLED IN
1. Mr. Ralph Wardlaw * was the first Minister; he was ordained in	1803
2. _____	18

Gorbals Chapel.

In 1812, -13, a congregation was organized in the Trades' Hall, by Mr. Campbell; whose friends, in 1814, have built a Meeting-House in Gorbals.

	SETTLED IN
1. Mr. William Campbell * was the first Minister; he was admitted in	1814
2. _____	18

Unitarian Chapel, Union-Place.

The Unitarian Chapel was built in 1812.

SETTLED IN

1. Mr. James Yates was the first Minister; he opened
the Chapel, in 1812
2. Mr. Benjamin Mardon* succeeded Mr. Yates, in 1816
3. _____ 18

Stipend† and Amount of Accommodation in the various Places of Worship connected with the Establishment, and the Chapels in communion with the Churches of England and Rome, and in the Meeting-Houses of the Seceders and Dissenters within the City, and those parts of the Suburbs to which the Population List extends:—

<i>Churches.</i>	<i>Sittings.</i>	<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Stipend.</i>
Outer High Church,.....	1362	Dr. Balfour,	£400
Tron Church,	1277	Dr. Chalmers,	400
Carried forward,	2639	Carried forward,	800

Sterling.

† In 1638, the Stipend of the Ministers of Glasgow was	} £58 : 16 : 11½
£706 : 3 : 4, Scots, or.....	
In 1642, (High Church, in full of Manse and Glebe,)	} 66 : 13 : 4
£800 Scots, or.....	
In 1643, Do. do. £946 Scots, or.....	78 : 16 : 8
In 1723, 2000 Merks Scots, or.....	111 : 2 : 2 ⁶⁶ / ₁₀₀
In 1762, 2500 do. or.....	138 : 17 : 9 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀
In 1778,	165 : 0 : 0
In 1796,	200 : 0 : 0
In 1801,	250 : 0 : 0
In 1808,	500 : 0 : 0
In 1814,	400 : 0 : 0

<i>Churches.</i>	<i>Sittings.</i>	<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Stipend.</i>
Brought forward,.....	2639	Brought forward,.....	£800
Barony Church,.....	1248	Dr. Burns, tiends & glebe, suppose.....	500
Black Friars Church,.....	1218	Dr. Lockhart,.....	400
St. George's Church,.....	1195	Dr. Muir,.....	400
North-West Church,.....	1183	Dr. Ranken,.....	400
Inner High Church,.....	1165	Dr. Taylor, P. G. C. tiends and glebe, suppose.....	500
St. Andrew's Church,.....	910	Dr. Gibb,.....	400
St. Enoch's Church,.....	822	Dr. Taylor, Jun.....	400
The Magistrates and Council have resolved to build two additional Parish Churches, <i>viz.</i> one at the north termination of M'Farlane Street, to contain 1750 sitters, and another at the west end of the Town, to contain 1450 sitters,..	3200	Stipend for the Ministers of the two new Churches,..	800
Number of Sittings in the Parish Churches within the Royalty,.....	13,580	Total of Stipends for the Ministers in the Parish Churches within the Roy- alty,.....	£4,600
<i>Chapels.</i>			
College Chapel,.....	990	Mr. Mylne, Chaplain dur- ing the Session,.....	£ 50
Chapel of Ease, Canon- Street,	1696	Mr. M'Leod,.....	200
Gaelic Chapel Ingram-St.,	1090	Mr. M'Laren,.....	200
Gaelic Chapel Duke-Street,	1300	Mr. Carmont,.....	200
Carried forward,.....	18,656	Carried forward,.....	£5,250

By a decision of the Court of Tiends, in 1815, the stipends of the Ministers of the Inner High and Barony Parishes, are henceforth to be wholly paid from the tiends; they have also glebes, which are feued out for building on; and are the only clergymen, in the parish churches in the City, who are not to receive their stipend from the Corporation funds. The arrangements for the transfer being still incomplete, the amount is not yet ascertained; it is understood, however, that the living will average at least 500*l.* sterling, per annum.

<i>Chapels.</i>	<i>Sittings.</i>	<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Stipend.</i>
Brought forward,.....	13,580	Brought forward,	£4,600
Sittings in Chapels within the Royalty,.....	5,076	Stipend for the Ministers of the Chapels within the Royalty,	650
Total Sittings connected with the Establishment within the Royalty,.....	18,656	Total Stipend for the Clergy- men belonging to the Esta- blishment within the Roy- alty,	5,250
<i>In Suburbs.</i>			
Gorbals Church,.....	1600	Dr. M'Lean,.....	£250
Gorbals Gaelic Chapel,.....	1050	Mr. M'Kenzie,.....	200
Shettleston Chapel,.....	934	Mr. Mushet,.....	120
Calton Chapel,.....	1400	Mr. Graham,.....	250
Anderston Chapel,.....	1250	Mr. Love,.....	200
	6,234		1,020
Total Sittings connected with the Establishment in the Royalty and Sub- urbs,.....	24,890	Total Stipend connected with the Establishment in the Royalty and Sub- urbs,.....	6,270
Scotch Episcopalians,.....	60	Mr. Jamieson,.....	40
English Episcopalians,.....	641	Mr. Routledge,.....	300
Total Sittings,	701	Total Stipend,	340
Roman Catholic,.....	2,220	Mr. Scott,.....	70
Burgher, Shuttle-Street,...	1550	Dr. Dick,.....	320
Burgher, Campbell-Street,	1296	Messrs. Kidston and Brash, each 200 <i>l.</i>	400
Do. do. do.	1500	Mr. Turnbull,.....	210
Total Burgher Sittings,....	4,346	Total Stipend of Burghers,	930
Antiburgher, Duke-Street,	1300	Mr. Muter,.....	280
Do Anderston,...	1000	Dr. Mitchell,.....	300
Total Antiburgher Sitt- ings,.....	2,300	Total Stipend of Antiburgh- ers,	580
Reformed Congregation,...	600	Mr. Armstrong,.....	150
Relief, Anderston,.....	1140	Mr. Stewart,.....	200
Do. Dovehill,.....	1250	Mr. Barr,.....	270
Do. Gorbals,	1700	Mr. Thompson,.....	200
Do. Campbell-Street, ..	1250	Mr. Brodie,.....	200
Do. John-Street,	1400	Mr. Watson,.....	210
Carried forward,.....	6740 35,057	Carried forward,.....	£1080 £8,340

<i>Churches.</i>	<i>Sittings.</i>	<i>Incumbents.</i>	<i>Stipend.</i>
Brought forward,.....	6740 35,057	Brought forward,.....	£1080 £8,340
Relief, Bridgeton,.....	1320	Mr. M'Farlane,.....	200
Do. Tolcross,.....	1350	Mr. M'Ilwham,.....	180
Total Relief Sittings,.....	9,410	Total Stipend of Relief	
		Church.....	1,460
Independents, Nile-Street, 1550		Mr. Ewing,.....	300
Ditto, Albion-Street,.....	900	Mr. Wardlaw,.....	300
Ditto, Gorbals,.....	900	Mr. Campbell,.....	150
Total Independents Sittings,.....	3,350	Total Stipend of Independents,.....	750
Methodists, John-Street, ...	1000	Money and allowance, including a dwelling-house, &c. equal to.....	180
Do. Tradestown,....	1200	Ditto,.....	180
Do. Great Hamilton-Street,.....	1400	Ditto,.....	180
Do. Ingram-Street, 100		Ditto,—Vacant,.....	0
Total Methodists Sittings,.....	3,700	Total Stipend of Methodists,.....	540
Unitarians,.....	600	Mr. Mardon,.....	120
Total of Sittings in the several places of worship within the Royalty and Suburbs, where the service is conducted by Clergymen†,.....	52,117	Total of Ministers' Stipend within the Royalty and Suburbs,.....	£11,210

The average rent of each seat, in the before-mentioned places of worship, necessary to pay the Minister's stipends, is 4s. 3d. and a fraction; and the whole stipend payable to the Clergy within the population district, is in the proportion of 1s. 10d. and a fraction, to each member of the community.

† The Magistrates and Council are Patrons of all the Parish Churches in the City, except the Inner High and Barony, which are vested in the Crown.

Meeting-Houses within the Royalty, where the Worship is conducted by Lay Elders, who receive no Stipend.

<i>Meeting-Houses.</i>	<i>Sittings.</i>
Old Independents, Grey Friars Wynd,.....	500
Baptists, George's Street,.....	400
Do. Morison's Court,.....	350
Do. John-Street *,.....	30
Do. South Albion-Street *,.....	15
	— 795
Quakers, Portland-Street,.....	400
Glassites, Dovehill,.....	200
Bereans, Brunswick-Street *,.....	74
Do. Shuttle-Street *,.....	8
	— 82
Universalists, John-Street *,.....	63
Old Light Antiburghers, King-Street *,.....	60
Particular Independents, Shuttle-Street *,.....	28
Unitarian Baptists *,.....	10
	—
Total of Sittings,.....	2138

Sittings where the worship is conducted by Clergymen, 52,117
 Do. do. by Lay Elders, 2,138

Total Sittings in the whole Places of Worship within
 the population district, 54,255

Those marked thus (*) denote the number of members, as the Meeting-Houses are not exclusively their places of worship.

The number of Seats in the City Churches, and in the College and Canon-Street Chapels, have been ascertained by actual measurement; and the numbers of the others have been received from the respective Secretaries.

Proportion of Church Sittings, in the City and Suburbs, to the Population.

Population within the Royalty, (See Population List)	-	63,635
Deduct one-half, being two-thirds of the supposed number of examinable persons within the Royalty,	- - - -	31,817½
		<u>31,817½</u>
Church accommodation connected with the Establishment within the Royalty,	- - - -	18,656
Deduct Barony Church,	- - - -	1,248
		<u>17,408</u>
Deficiency in Established Church accommodation, within the Royalty,	- - - -	14,409½
Church accommodation, of whatever description, within the Royalty,		37,563
Supposed number of examinable persons, brought down,	-	<u>31,817½</u>
Overplus of accommodation within the Royalty, conformable to the scale of two-thirds of examinable persons †,	- - -	5,745½
Population of the City and Suburbs,	- - -	120,000
Deduct one-half, as above,	- - -	60,000
		<u>60,000</u>
Church accommodation connected with the Establishment,	-	24,890
Do. not connected with the Establishment,	- - -	27,227
		<u>52,117</u>
Population in the City and Suburbs, for which there is no Church accommodation of any description, conformable to the foregoing rate,	- - - -	7,883

† As doubts had arisen respecting the church accommodation, which should be legally provided for the population of a Parish, the Presbytery of Glasgow appointed a Committee of their number to examine into the matter. Accordingly, on the 2d of August 1809, the Committee reported, "that by the Acts of Parliament, 9th May 1563, ch. 75, and 1572, James VI. 3d Par. ch. 54, the Bishops were invested with powers for fixing the necessary accommodation, and, considering that Presbyteries have come in place of the Bishops, in as far as is consistent with the Presbyterian form of church government, they have had reference to a case in point, wherein the Presbytery of Dingwall decerned against the Heritors of the Parish of Dingwall, and ordained them to provide church accommodation for two-thirds of all the examinable persons in the Parish; the Heritors having disputed the power of the Presbytery in this case, and protested against the sentence, the matter was carried before the Court of Session; and, on the 22d of June 1787, the Supreme Court finally decided against the Heritors." On hearing this Report, and considering its import at great length, the Presbytery came to the following resolution, viz. "Upon the whole, it appears that the law anent church accommodation in Parish Churches is

Comparison between the Churches of the City of Edinburgh and Glasgow, in 1816.

(Those marked thus † are Single Charges, and those marked ‡ are Collegiate.)

Glasgow has 10 Parish Churches, all
Single Charges.

Edinburgh has 11 Parish Churches,
six of them are Collegiate.

	<i>Sitters.</i>		<i>Sitters.</i>
Outer High Church contains	1362	† St. George's Church * contains	1476
Tron, - - - -	1277	‡ High Church, - - -	1248
Black Friars, - - -	1218	† Lady Yester's, - - -	1114
St. George's, - - -	1195	† New Grey Friars, - - -	1082
North-West, - - -	1183	‡ St. Andrew's, - - -	1060
Inner High, - - -	1165	‡ Old Grey Friars, - - -	975
St. Andrew's, - - -	910	† College, - - - -	874
St. Enoch's, - - -	822	‡ Tron, - - - -	812
Two New Churches, - -	3200	† Little, or Haddow's Hold, -	799
	—	‡ Tolbooth, - - - -	767
	12,332	‡ Old, - - - -	707
	—		—
			10,197

Rental of Church Seats in Glasgow,	- - -	£4718 : 14 : 0
Stipend for Nine Ministers, at 400 <i>l</i> .	- - -	3600
Stipend for One Minister, at 500 <i>l</i> .	- - -	500

— 4100 : 0 : 0

Rental of Church Seats in Edinburgh,	- - -	L5078 : 0 : 1
Stipend for Seventeen Ministers, at 520 <i>l</i> .	- - -	L8840 : 0 : 0

The Average Rent of each Seat, in the Parish Churches of Glasgow, necessary to pay the Ministers' Stipends, is 6*s*. 7*d*. and a fraction. And in Edinburgh, 16*s*. 2*d*. and a fraction.

sufficiently clear, and provides (as far as statute and decision can provide) room in said Churches for two-thirds of the Parishioners above twelve years of age, usually designed examinable persons, whether these be rich or poor. According to the tables of population, framed by ingenious men, such as Price, Wallis, and Playfair, one-fourth of the Population of a County is below thirteen years of age, and three-fourths above it; of course, two-thirds of the population above twelve years of age, will comprehend at least one-half of the population of a Parish."

* The Rental of this Church, in 1815-16, under the ministration of Mr. Andrew Thomson, is 1,656*l*. 15*s*. The Seats in the Area are let at 27*s*. 6*d*. each; Back Seats under the Gallery, 18*s*. each; Front of the Gallery, 42*s*. each; Middle of Gallery, 21*s*. each; Back Gallery Seats, 12*s*. each.

A COMPLETE LIST OF THE PROVOSTS OF GLASGOW, IN SUCCESSION, FROM THE YEAR 1472 TO 1604, AND OF THE PROVOSTS AND BAILLIES, FROM THAT PERIOD DOWN TO 1815.

Richard De Dunidovis is said to have been Provost in 1268; but, as there is a great blank in the records after this period, the list has been restricted to the year 1472.

Provosts.

John Stuart of Minto,	1472	Robert Lindsay of Dun-	
Sir T. Stuart of Minto,	1480	rod,	1560
Allan Stuart,	1507	Sir John Stuart of Min-	
Sir John Stuart of Min-		to,	1569
to *,	1513	Lord Boyd,	1574
Sir Robert Stuart of		Thomas Craufurd of	
Minto,	1528	Jordan-Hill,	1577
Archibald Dunbar of		Earl of Lennox,	1578
Baldoon,	1538	Sir M. Stuart of Minto,	1580
Lord Belhaven,	1541	Earl of Montrose,	1583
John Stuart of Minto,	1543	Lord Kylsyth,	1584
Andrew Hamilton of		Sir M. Stuart of Minto,	1586
Middop,	1545	Sir George Elphinstone	
Andrew Hamilton of		of Blythswood,	1600
Cochney,	1553		

Provosts and Baillies.

October 3d, 1604.

Sir G. Elphinstone, *Provost.*

Baillies.

William Anderson,

Thomas Mure,

John Anderson.

October 2d, 1605.

Sir G. Elphinstone, *Provost.*

Baillies.

William Anderson,

Archibald Faulds,

Robert Rowat.

* Provost Stuart was slain at the Battle of Flowden.

*December 22d, 1606.*Sir G. Elphinstone, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Matthew Turnbull,

Thomas Mure,

Robert Rowat.

*October 1st, 1611.*James Inglis, *Provost.**Baillies.*

James Stewart,

Matthew Turnbull,

James Braidwood.

*October 6th, 1607.*Sir John Houston, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Matthew Turnbull,

James Inglis,

James Braidwood.

*October 6th, 1612.*James Inglis, *Provost.**Baillies.*

James Stewart,

Matthew Turnbull,

James Braidwood.

*October 4th, 1608.*Sir John Houston, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Matthew Turnbull,

James Inglis,

James Braidwood.

*October 5th, 1613.*James Stewart, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Matthew Turnbull,

James Hamilton,

J. Anderson.

*October 3d, 1609.*James Inglis *, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Matthew Turnbull,

George Muir,

James Braidwood.

*October 4th, 1614.*James Hamilton, *Provost.**Baillies.*

James Bell,

Colin Campbell,

James Braidwood.

*October 2d, 1610.*James Inglis, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Matthew Turnbull,

James Stewart,

James Braidwood.

*October 3d, 1615.*James Hamilton, *Provost.**Baillies.*

James Bell,

Colin Campbell,

James Braidwood.

* Mr. Inglis was the first resident citizen of Glasgow who was Provost.

*October 1st, 1616.*James Hamilton, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Matthew Turnbull,

James Bell,

Robert Rowat.

*October 2d, 1621.*James Hamilton, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Gabriel Cunningham,

Robert Fleming,

Thomas Morson.

*September 30th, 1617.*James Stewart, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Gabriel Cunningham,

William Weems,

Robert Rowat.

*October 6th, 1622.*James Hamilton, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Gabriel Cunningham,

John Rowat,

Thomas Morson.

*October 6th, 1618.*James Stewart, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Gabriel Cunningham,

William Stewart,

James Braidwood.

*September 30th, 1623.*Gabriel Cunningham, *Provost.**Baillies.*

John Rowat,

John Cunningham,

Walter Douglas.

*October 5th, 1619.*James Inglis, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Matthew Turnbull,

Robert Fleming,

Patrick Maxwell.

*October 1st, 1624.*Gabriel Cunningham, *Provost.**Baillies.*

William Stewart,

George Barclay,

John Peadie.

*October 3d, 1620.*James Inglis, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Matthew Turnbull,

William Stewart,

Patrick Maxwell.

*October 4th, 1625.*James Inglis, *Provost.**Baillies.*

George Barclay,

Patrick Bell,

John Peadie.

October 3d, 1626.

James Inglis, *Provost.*
Baillies.

Patrick Bell,
James Stewart,
William Neilson.

October 4th, 1631.

Gabriel Cunningham, *Provost.*
Baillies.

James Stewart,
John Anderson,
John Peadie.

October 2d, 1627.

James Hamilton, *Provost.*
Baillies.

James Stewart,
George Barclay,
William Neilson.

October 2d, 1632.

Gabriel Cunningham, *Provost.*
Baillies.

George Barclay,
John Barns,
John Anderson.

September 30th, 1628.

James Hamilton, *Provost.*
Baillies.

Colin Campbell,
George Barclay,
John Peadie.

October 1st, 1633.

William Stuart, *Provost.*
Baillies.

George Muir,
John Maxwell,
William Howie.

October 6th, 1629.

Gabriel Cunningham, *Provost.*
Baillies.

Colin Campbell,
James Stewart,
John Peadie.

September 30th, 1634.

Patrick Bell, *Provost.*
Baillies.

John Dunlop,
James Hamilton,
Ninian Anderson.

October 5th, 1630.

Gabriel Cunningham, *Provost.*
Baillies.

George Barclay,
Walter Stirling,
Thomas Morson.

October 6th, 1635.

Patrick Bell, *Provost.*
Baillies.

Colin Campbell,
Henry Glen,
Gavin Nisbet.

*October 4th, 1636.*Colin Campbell, Sen. *Provost.*
*Baillies.*John Barns,
James Bell,
William Neilson.*October 5th, 1641.*James Stewart, *Provost.*
*Baillies.*John Anderson,
James Bell,
Manasses Lyle.*October 3d, 1637.*James Stewart, *Provost.*
*Baillies.*John Anderson,
Colin Campbell,
Ninian Anderson.*October 4th, 1642.*William Stuart, *Provost.*
*Baillies.*Walter Stirling,
James Hamilton,
John Anderson.*October 2d, 1638.*Patrick Bell, *Provost.*
*Baillies.*Henry Glen,
Matthew Hamilton,
William Neilson.*October 3d, 1643.*James Bell, *Provost.*
*Baillies.*John Barns,
Colin Campbell,
Gavin Nisbet.*October 1st, 1639.*Gabriel Cunningham, *Provost.*
*Baillies.*John Anderson,
George Potterfield,
Richard Allan.*October 1st, 1644.*James Bell, *Provost.*
*Baillies.*John Anderson,
Matthew Hamilton,
William Neilson.*October 6th, 1640.*James Stewart, *Provost.*
*Baillies.*Henry Glen,
Colin Campbell,
William Neilson.*October 11th, 1645.*George Potterfield, *Provost.*
*Baillies.*Robert Hamilton,
Peter Johnston,
John Taylor.

October 6th, 1646.

George Potterfield, *Provost.*

Baillies.

J. Anderson, Sen.

Colin Campbell,

William Neilson.

October 5th, 1647.

James Stewart, *Provost.*

Baillies.

Robert Mack,

John Graham,

William Lightbody.

After the above Magistrates had served eight months, there was a new Election on the 4th of June 1648, so that there were two sets of Magistrates for this year, viz.

Colin Campbell, Sen. *Provost.*

Baillies.

John Anderson,

James Tran,

William Neilson.

October 3d, 1648.

George Potterfield, *Provost.*

Baillies.

Ninian Anderson,

Thomas Allan,

Peter Johnston.

October 2d, 1649.

George Potterfield, *Provost.*

Baillies.

William Dunlop,

William Thom,

Ninian Galhazie.

October 1st, 1650.

John Graham, *Provost.*

Baillies.

James Hamilton,

Thomas Brown,

William Lightbody.

September 30th, 1651.

George Potterfield, *Provost.*

Baillies.

Robert Mack,

James Kincaid,

Thomas Campbell.

October 5th, 1652.

Daniel Wallace, *Provost.*

Baillies.

John Anderson, Sen.

James Pollock,

Walter Neilson*.

October 2d, 1655.

John Anderson, Sen. *Provost.*

Baillies.

John Anderson,

William Walkinshaw,

William Neilson.

* The Magistrates of 1652, and their Council, continued in office three years

*October 4th, 1636.*Colin Campbell, Sen. *Provost.*
*Baillies.*John Barns,
James Bell,
William Neilson.*October 5th, 1641.*James Stewart, *Provost.*
*Baillies.*John Anderson,
James Bell,
Manasses Lyle.*October 3d, 1637.*James Stewart, *Provost.*
*Baillies.*John Anderson,
Colin Campbell,
Ninian Anderson.*October 4th, 1642.*William Stuart, *Provost.*
*Baillies.*Walter Stirling,
James Hamilton,
John Anderson.*October 2d, 1638.*Patrick Bell, *Provost.*
*Baillies.*Henry Glen,
Matthew Hamilton,
William Neilson.*October 3d, 1643.*James Bell, *Provost.*
*Baillies.*John Barns,
Colin Campbell,
Gavin Nisbet.*October 1st, 1639.*Gabriel Cunningham, *Provost.*
*Baillies.*John Anderson,
George Potterfield,
Richard Allan.*October 1st, 1644.*James Bell, *Provost.*
*Baillies.*John Anderson,
Matthew Hamilton,
William Neilson.*October 6th, 1640.*James Stewart, *Provost.*
*Baillies.*Henry Glen,
Colin Campbell,
William Neilson.*October 11th, 1645.*George Potterfield, *Provost.*
*Baillies.*Robert Hamilton,
Peter Johnston,
John Taylor.

October 6th, 1646.

George Potterfield, *Provost*.

Baillies.

J. Anderson, Sen.

Colin Campbell,

William Neilson.

October 5th, 1647.

James Stewart, *Provost*.

Baillies.

Robert Mack,

John Graham,

William Lightbody.

After the above Magistrates had served eight months, there was a new Election on the 4th of June 1648, so that there were two sets of Magistrates for this year, viz.

Colin Campbell, Sen. *Provost*.

Baillies.

John Anderson,

James Tran,

William Neilson.

October 3d, 1648.

George Potterfield, *Provost*.

Baillies.

Ninian Anderson,

Thomas Allan,

Peter Johnston.

October 2d, 1649.

George Potterfield, *Provost*.

Baillies.

William Dunlop,

William Thom,

Ninian Galhazie.

October 1st, 1650.

John Graham, *Provost*.

Baillies.

James Hamilton,

Thomas Brown,

William Lightbody.

September 30th, 1651.

George Potterfield, *Provost*.

Baillies.

Robert Mack,

James Kincaid,

Thomas Campbell.

October 5th, 1652.

Daniel Wallace, *Provost*.

Baillies.

John Anderson, Sen.

James Pollock,

Walter Neilson *.

October 2d, 1655.

John Anderson, Sen. *Provost*.

Baillies.

John Anderson,

William Walkinshaw,

William Neilson.

* The Magistrates of 1652, and their Council, continued in office three years.

September 30th, 1656.

John Anderson, Sen. *Provost.*
Baillies.

Thomas Allan,
Andrew Cunningham,
John Hall, Surgeon.

The Election of Magistrates
was deferred by desire of
the Lord Protector, con-
formable to his letter, dated
30th September 1657.

March 2d, 1658.

John Anderson, Jun. *Provost.*
Baillies.

John Walkinshaw,
James Barns,
Walter Neilson.

October 5th, 1658.

John Bell, *Provost.*
Baillies.

Frederick Hamilton,
Robert Rae,
Andrew Moodie.

October 4th, 1659.

John Bell, *Provost.*
Baillies.

James Campbell,
James Pollock,
James Colquhoun.

October 2d, 1660.

Colin Campbell, of Blyths-
wood, *Provost.*

Baillies.
John Walkinshaw,
James Barns,
John Ker.

October 1st, 1661.

Colin Campbell, *Provost.*
Baillies.

Patrick Bell,
William Cummin,
Andrew Moodie.

October 6th, 1662.

John Bell, *Provost.*
Baillies.

James Campbell,
Robert Rae,
James Colquhoun.

October 5th, 1663.

The Magistrates were conti-
nued as last year; but this
to be no precedent in time
coming.

October 4th, 1664.

William Anderson, *Provost.*
Baillies.

James Pollock,
John Herbertson,
John Ker.

October 3d, 1665.

William Anderson, *Provost.*
Baillies.

John Walkinshaw,
Peter Gemmell,
John Miller.

October 4th, 1670.

William Anderson, *Provost.*
Baillies.

Frederick Hamilton,
Hugh Nisbett,
James Colquhoun.

October 2d, 1666.

William Anderson, *Provost.*
Baillies.

Robert Rae,
John Anderson,
William Boyd.

October 3d, 1671.

William Anderson, *Provost.*
Baillies.

Robert Rae,
John Caldwell,
William Wallace.

October 1st, 1667.

John Anderson, Sen. *Provost.*
Baillies.

James Pollock,
John Caldwell,
John Ker.

October 2d, 1672.

William Anderson, *Provost.*
Baillies.

Peter Gemmell,
D. M'Gilchrist,
James Ferrie.

October 6th, 1668.

William Anderson, *Provost.*
Baillies.

John Walkinshaw,
Peter Gemmel,
James Ferrie.

October 1st, 1673.

William Anderson, *Provost.*
Baillies.

John Walkinshaw,
Hugh Nisbett,
John Hall, Surgeon.

October 5th, 1669.

James Campbell, *Provost.*
Baillies.

Ninian Anderson,
James Kerr,
John Wilson.

October 6th, 1674.

John Bell, *Provost.*
Baillies.

John Anderson,
John Johnston,
James Colquhoun.

*October 5th, 1675.*John Bell, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Ninian Anderson,

Robert Campbell,

John Wallace.

*October 5th, 1680.*John Bell, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Hugh Nisbett,

John Johnston,

Duncan Campbell.

*October 3d, 1676.*James Campbell, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Patrick Bell,

John Barns, Sen.

John Miller.

*October 5th, 1681.*Sir John Bell, *Provost.**Baillies.*

John Barns,

John Corse,

John Wallace.

*October 2d, 1677.*James Campbell, *Provost.**Baillies.*

John Johnston,

John Campbell,

James Colquhoun.

*October 3d, 1682.*John Barns, *Provost.**Baillies.*

John Fleming,

Alexander Zuil,

Alexander Ross.

*October 1st, 1678.*John Bell, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Ninian Anderson,

George Johnston,

George Graham.

*October 2d, 1683.*John Barns, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Hugh Nisbett,

John Anderson,

George Graham.

September 30th, 1679.

The above Magistrates continued another year, by an order from the Privy Council, at Edinburgh.

*September 30th, 1684.*John Johnston, *Provost.**Baillies.*

George Johnston,

John Crawford,

William Watson.

October 6th, 1685.

John Johnston, *Provost.*

Baillies.

Robert Corse,

John Bryson,

John Hall, Surgeon.

in consequence of which,
the Magistrates and Council
were elected by a poll
vote of all the Burgesses,
on the 2d of July 1689,
viz.

November 18th, 1686.

John Barns, *Provost.*

Baillies.

John Anderson,

James Hamilton.

John Wallace.

Hon. John Anderson, of Dow-
hill, *Provost.*

Baillies.

John Leckie, Esq.

John Gibson, Esq.

George Nisbett, Esq.

January 3d, 1687.

Walter Gibson, *Provost.*

Baillies.

Colin Bell,

John Galhazie,

John Wardrop.

September 30th, 1690.

Hon. John Anderson, *Provost.*

Baillies.

William Napier, Esq.

John Aird, Sen. Esq.

Robert Brock, Esq.

October 2d, 1688.

Walter Gibson, *Provost.*

Baillies.

James Gibson,

James Crawford,

J. Paterson.

October 6th, 1691.

Hon. James Peadie, *Provost.*

Baillies.

Matthew Cummin, Esq.

James Sloss, Esq.

Simon Tennent, Esq.

The above Magistrates conti-
nued only nine months.

The Revolution was confirmed
in England, on the 13th of
February, and in Scotland,
on the 11th of April, 1689;

October 4th, 1692.

Hon. James Peadie, *Provost.*

Baillies.

John Cross, Esq.

John Aird, Jun. Esq.

John Wardrop, Esq.

*October 3d, 1693.*Hon. William Napier, *Provost.**Baillies.*

John Aird, Sen. Esq.

John Leckie, Esq.

George Nisbett, Esq.

*October 4th, 1698.*Hon. James Peadie, *Provost.**Baillies.*

James Sloss, Esq.

William Wardrop, Esq.

George Buchanan, Esq.

*October 4th, 1694.*Hon. William Napier, *Provost.**Baillies.*

James Sloss, Esq.

James Stewart, Esq.

Simon Tennent, Esq.

*October 3d, 1699.*Hon. John Anderson, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Robert Rodger, Esq.

Matthew Cummin, Esq.

George Nisbett, Esq.

*October 1st, 1695.*Hon. John Anderson, *Provost.**Baillies.*

John Cross, Esq.

Robert Rodger, Esq.

George Buchanan, Esq.

*October 1st, 1700.*Hon. John Anderson, *Provost.**Baillies.*

John Aird, Sen. Esq.

Robert Zuil, Esq.

John Wardrop, Esq.

*October 6th, 1696.*Hon. John Anderson, *Provost.**Baillies.*

John Aird, Sen. Esq.

Matthew Cummin, Esq.

George Nisbett, Esq.

*September 30th, 1701.*Hon. Hugh Montgomrie, *Pr.**Baillies.*

John Aird, Jun. Esq.

Thomas Peter, Esq.

Thomas Hamilton, Esq.

*October 5th, 1697.*Hon. James Peadie, *Provost.**Baillies.*

John Aird, Jun. Esq.

George Muirhead, Esq.

John Wardrop, Esq.

*October 6th, 1702.*Hon. Hugh Montgomrie, *Pr.**Baillies.*

Robert Rodger, Esq.

James Montgomrie, Esq.

George Buchanan, Esq.

October 5th, 1703.

Hon. John Anderson, *Provost.*

Baillies.

Robert Zuil, Esq.

James Coulter, Esq.

George Robertson, Esq.

October 3d, 1704.

Hon. John Anderson, *Provost.*

Baillies.

James Sloss, Esq.

John Bowman, Esq.

John King, Esq.

October 2d, 1705.

Hon. John Aird, Jun. *Provost.*

Baillies.

Robert Rodger, Esq.

William Dickie, Esq.

George Buchanan, Esq.

October 1st, 1706.

Hon. John Aird, Jun. *Provost.*

Baillies.

James Coulter, Esq.

Henry Smith, Esq.

Thomas Hamilton, Esq.

The union between Scotland
and England commenced
on the 1st of May, 1707.

September 30th, 1707.

Hon. Robert Rodger, *Provost.*

Baillies.

John Bowman, Esq.

Thomas Smith, Esq.

John Brown, Esq.

October 5th, 1708.

Hon. Robert Rodger, *Provost.*

Baillies.

William Dickie, Esq.

Michael Coulter, Esq.

Matthew Gilmour, Esq.

October 4th, 1709.

Hon. John Aird, *Provost.*

Baillies.

Henry Smith, Esq.

William Smith, Esq.

Thomas Hamilton, Esq.

October 3d, 1710.

Hon. John Aird, *Provost.*

Baillies.

John Bowman, Esq.

William Donaldson, Esq.

John Brown, Esq.

October 2d, 1711.

Hon. Robert Rodger, *Provost.*

Baillies.

William Dickie, Esq.

Peter Murdoch, Esq.

Thomas Hamilton, Esq.

*September 30th, 1712.*Hon. Robert Rodger, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Thomas Peter, Esq.

Robert Bogle, Sen. Esq.

Thomas Hamilton, Esq.

*October 1st, 1717.*Hon. John Aird, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Robert Alexander, Esq.

Robert Robertson, Esq.

John Armour, Esq.

*October 6th, 1713.*Hon. John Aird, *Provost.**Baillies.*

John Bowman, Esq.

William Anderson, Esq.

Patrick Mitchell, Esq.

*September 30th, 1718.*Hon. John Aird, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Charles Miller, Esq.

John Whitehill, Esq.

Matthew Gilmour, Esq.

*October 5th, 1714.*Hon. John Aird, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Peter Murdoch, Esq.

Robert Alexander, Esq.

John Graham, Esq.

*October 6th, 1719.*Hon. John Bowman, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Peter Murdoch, Esq.

John Orr, Esq.

Stephen Crawford, Esq.

*October 4th, 1715.*Hon. John Bowman, *Provost.**Baillies.*

William Dickie, Esq.

Charles Miller, Esq.

Thomas Hamilton, Esq.

*October 4th, 1720.*Hon. John Bowman, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Robert Alexander, Esq.

Robert Tennent, Esq.

John Armour, Esq.

*October 2d, 1716.*Hon. John Bowman, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Henry Smith, Esq.

John Stirling, Esq.

Stephen Crawford, Esq.

*October 3d, 1721.*Hon. John Aird, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Charles Bogle, Esq.

Robert Bogle, Jun. Esq.

James Mitchell, Esq.

*September 30th, 1722.*Hon. John Aird, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Peter Murdoch, Esq.

Andrew Ramsay, Esq.

Matthew Gilmour, Esq.

*October 3d, 1727.*Hon. James Peadie *, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Peter Murdoch, Esq.

Walter Stirling, Esq.

James Mitchell, Esq.

*October 1st, 1723.*Hon. Charles Miller, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Robert Tennent, Esq.

Samuel M'Call, Esq.

John Armour, Esq.

*October 1st, 1728.*Hon. John Stirling, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Hugh Rodger, Esq.

Walter Blair, Esq.

Robert Robertson, Esq.

*October 6th, 1724.*Hon. Charles Miller, *Provost.**Baillies.*

John Stirling, Esq.

James Johnston, Esq.

James Mitchell, Esq.

*September 30th, 1729.*Hon. John Stirling, *Provost.**Baillies.*

William Craig, Esq.

William Gordon, Esq.

George Stirling, Esq.

*October 5th, 1725.*Hon. John Stark, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Robert Bogle, Jun. Esq.

Arthur Tran, Esq.

Matthew Gilmour, Esq.

*October 6th, 1730.*Hon. Peter Murdoch, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Walter Stirling, Esq.

John Coulter, Esq.

James Peacock, Esq.

*October 4th, 1726.*Hon. John Stark, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Robert Alexander, Esq.

William Craig, Esq.

Robert Reid, Esq.

*October 5th, 1731.*Hon. Peter Murdoch, *Provost.**Baillies.*

George Hamilton, Esq.

Andrew Aiton, Esq.

Robert Peacock, Esq.

* Provost Peadie died in July 1728.

October 3d, 1732.

Hon. Hugh Rodger, *Provost.*
Baillies.

William Craig, Esq.
 George Bogle, Esq.
 George Buchanan, Esq.

October 4th, 1737.

Hon. John Coulter, *Provost.*
Baillies.

Andrew Aiton, Esq.
 Andrew Cochran, Esq.
 Andrew Armour, Esq.

October 2d, 1733.

Hon. Hugh Rodger, *Provost.*
Baillies.

John Coulter, Esq.
 John Luke, Esq.
 Robert Robertson, Esq.

October 3d, 1738.

Hon. Andrew Aiton, *Provost.*
Baillies.

Laurence Dinwiddie, Esq.
 Richard Allan, Esq.
 George Buchanan, Esq.

October 1st, 1734.

Hon. Andrew Ramsay, *Pro.*
Baillies.

Andrew Aiton, Esq.
 Laurence Dinwiddie, Esq.
 John Craig, Esq.

October 2d, 1739.

Hon. Andrew Aiton*, *Provost.*
Baillies.

Archibald Buchanan, Esq.
 Robert Cross, Esq.
 Robert Leitch, Esq.

September 30th, 1735.

Hon. Andrew Ramsay, *Pro.*
Baillies.

William Craig, Esq.
 Andrew Cathcart, Esq.
 George Buchanan, Esq.

September 30th, 1740.

Hon. Andrew Buchanan, *Pro.*
Baillies.

Andrew Cochran, Esq.
 Archibald Hamilton, Esq.
 Robert Mackie, Esq.

October 5th, 1736.

Hon. John Coulter, *Provost.*
Baillies.

John Luke, Esq.
 Archibald Buchanan, Esq.
 Thomas Wardrop, Esq.

October 6th, 1741.

Hon. Andrew Buchanan, *Pro.*
Baillies.

Laurence Dinwiddie, Esq.
 George Murdoch, Esq.
 Allan Dreghorn, Esq.

* The foundation-stone of St. Andrew's Church was laid by Provost Aiton.

*October 5th, 1742.*Hon. Lawrence Dinwiddie, *Pr.**Baillies.*

Richard Allan, Esq.

John Brown, Esq.

Andrew Armour, Esq.

*October 6th, 1747.*Hon. John Murdoch, Jun. *Pro.**Baillies.*

George Murdoch, Esq.

Colin Dunlop, Esq.

James Clark, Esq.

*October 4th, 1743.*Hon. Lawrence Dinwiddie, *Pr.**Baillies.*

Archibald Hamilton, Esq.

Alexander Stirling, Esq.

James Smith, Esq.

*October 4th, 1748.*Hon. Andrew Cochran, *Pro.**Baillies.*

John Brown, Esq.

Robert Christie, Esq.

Thomas Napier, Esq.

*October 2d, 1744.*Hon. Andrew Cochran, *Pro.**Baillies.*

George Murdoch, Esq.

John Murdoch, Jun. Esq.

John M'Indoe, Esq.

*October 3d, 1749.*Hon. Andrew Cochran, *Pro.**Baillies.*

John Murdoch, Sen. Esq.

James Donald, Esq.

Robert Barbour, Esq.

*October 1st, 1745.*Hon. Andrew Cochran, *Pro.**Baillies.*

Richard Allan, Esq.

George Carmichael, Esq.

Robert Donaldson, Esq.

*October 2d, 1750.*Hon. John Murdoch, Jun. *Pro.**Baillies.*

George Black, Esq.

William Dunlop, Esq.

Thomas Scott, Esq.

*September 30th, 1746.*Hon. John Murdoch, Jun. *Pro.**Baillies.*

John Murdoch, Sen. Esq.

George Black, Esq.

Thomas Scott, Esq.

*October 1st, 1751.*Hon. John Murdoch, Jun. *Pro.**Baillies.*

Matthew Bogle, Esq.

John Glassford, Esq.

James Whytlaw.

October 3d, 1752.

Hon. John Brown, *Provost.*
Baillies.

John Murdoch, Sen. Esq.
 Thomas Dunmoor, Esq.
 Robert Finlay, Esq.

October 4th, 1757.

Hon. Robert Christie, *Provost.*
Baillies.

Alexander Spiers, Esq.
 Alexander Campbell, Esq.
 Daniel Munro, Esq.

October 2d, 1753.

Hon. John Brown, *Provost.*
Baillies.

James Donald, Esq.
 Archibald Ingram, Esq.
 James Buchanan, Esq.

October 3d, 1758.

Hon. John Murdoch, Jun. *Pro.*
Baillies.

Archibald Ingram, Esq.
 Walter Brisbane, Esq.
 J. Robertson, Esq.

October 1st, 1754.

Hon. George Murdoch, *Pro.*
Baillies.

George Carmichael, Esq.
 William Crawford, Esq.
 James Glen, Esq.

October 2d, 1759.

Hon. John Murdoch, Jun. *Pro.*
Baillies.

John Murdoch, Sen. Esq.
 John Jamieson, Esq.
 James Wotherford.

September 30th, 1755.

Hon. George Murdoch, *Pro.*
Baillies.

Robert Christie, Esq.
 James Spreull, Esq.
 James Whytlaw, Esq.

September 30th, 1760.

Hon. Andrew Cochran, *Pro.*
Baillies.

Alexander Campbell, Esq.
 Walter Brock, Esq.
 Thomas Napier, Esq.

October 5th, 1756.

Hon. Robert Christie, *Provost.*
Baillies.

Thomas Dunmoor, Esq.
 Alexander Wilson, Esq.
 Robert Finlay, Esq.

October 6th, 1761.

Hon. Andrew Cochran, *Pro.*
Baillies.

Colin Dunlop, Esq.
 James Baird, Esq.
 J. Robertson, Esq.

October 5th, 1762.

Hon. Archibald Ingram, *Pro.*
Baillies.

Alexander Spiers, Esq.

John Alston, Esq.

James Buchanan, Esq.

October 6th, 1767.

Hon. George Murdoch, *Pro.*
Baillies.

John Gray, Esq.

William Lang, Esq.

William Ewing, Esq.

October 4th, 1763.

Hon. Archibald Ingram, *Pro.*
Baillies.

Walter Brock, Esq.

Alexander Mackie, Esq.

Duncan Niven, Esq.

October 4th, 1768.

Hon. James Buchanan, *Pro.*
Baillies.

George Brown, Esq.

J. Brown, Jun. Esq.

John Jamieson, Esq.

October 2d, 1764.

Hon. John Bowman, *Provost.*
Baillies.

John Jamieson, Esq.

John Gray, Esq.

John Miller, Esq.

October 4th, 1769.

Hon. James Buchanan, *Pro.*
Baillies.

J. C. Campbell, Esq.

J. Brown, Sen. Esq.

William Craig, Esq.

October 1st, 1765.

Hon. John Bowman, *Provost.*
Baillies.

John Alston, Esq.

Robert Donald, Esq.

George Buchanan, Jun. Esq.

October 2d, 1770.

Hon. Colin Dunlop, *Provost.*
Baillies.

Arthur Connell, Esq.

John Tilloch, Esq.

William Ewing, Esq.

September 30th, 1766.

Hon. George Murdoch, *Pro.*
Baillies.

James Buchanan, Esq.

Neil Bannatyne *, Esq.

Peter Murdoch †, Esq.

James Clark, Esq.

October 1st, 1771.

Hon. Colin Dunlop, *Provost.*
Baillies.

Archibald Smellie, Esq.

Hugh Wylie, Esq.

James Brodie, Esq.

* Baillie Bannatyne died on the 4th of March 1767.

† Mr. Murdoch was elected a Baillie on the 12th of March 1767.

October 6th, 1772.

Hon. Arthur Connell, *Provost*.

Baillies.

J. Shortridge, Esq.

Alexander Gordon, Esq.

Walter Lang, Esq.

September 30th, 1777.

Hon. Robert Donald, *Provost*.

Baillies.

James Murdoch, Esq.

John Campbell, Esq.

George Milne, Esq.

October 5th, 1773.

Hon. Arthur Connell, *Provost*.

Baillies.

Robert Donald, Esq.

William French, Esq.

William Simpson, Esq.

October 6th, 1778.

Hon. William French, *Pro.*

Baillies.

Andrew Buchanan, Esq.

Richard Marshall, Esq.

John Craig, Esq.

October 4th, 1774.

Hon. James Buchanan, *Pro.*

Baillies.

Hugh Wylie, Esq.

John Clark, Esq.

James Brodie, Esq.

October 5th, 1779.

Hon. William French, *Pro.*

Baillies.

Alexander Donald, Esq.

Alexander Brown, Esq.

William Craig, Esq.

October 3d, 1775.

Hon. James Buchanan, *Pro.*

Baillies.

Alexander Gordon, Esq.

Alexander M'Caul, Esq.

Duncan Niven, Esq.

October 3d, 1780.

Hon. Hugh Wylie, *Provost*.

Baillies.

Patrick Colquhoun, Esq.

Walter Stirling, Esq.

Alexander Buchanan, Esq.

October 1st, 1776.

Hon. Robert Donald, *Provost*.

Baillies.

William French, Esq.

George Crawford, Esq.

Robert Mann, Esq.

October 2d, 1781.

Hon. Hugh Wylie*, *Provost*.

Baillies.

Alexander M'Caul, Esq.

Walter Neilson, Esq.

George Milne, Esq.

* Provost Wylie died on the 20th of February 1782, and Patrick Colquhoun, Esq. was elected Provost on the 26th current.

October 1st, 1782.

Hon. Patrick Colquhoun, *Pro.**Baillies.*

Alexander Brown, Esq.

John Riddell, Esq.

John M'Aslan, Esq.

October 2d, 1787.

Hon. John Riddell, *Provost.**Baillies.*

John Laurie, Esq.

Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.

Robert Mann, Esq.

September 30th, 1783.

Hon. Pat. Colquhoun *, *Pro.**Baillies.*

Robert Findlay, Esq.

Joseph Scott, Esq.

Robert Smith, Esq.

September 30th, 1788.

Hon. J. Campbell, Jun. *Pro.**Baillies.*

John Dunlop, Esq.

John Alston, Jun. Esq.

Ninian Glen, Esq.

October 5th, 1784.

Hon. J. C. Campbell, *Provost.**Baillies.*

Alexander Low, Esq.

John Laurie, Esq.

James Muirhead, Esq.

October 6th, 1789.

Hon. J. Campbell, Jun. *Pro.**Baillies.*

James M'Dowall, Esq.

James Gordon, Esq.

James M'Lehose, Esq.

October 4th, 1785.

Hon. J. C. Campbell, *Provost.**Baillies.*

John Brown, Jun. Esq.

John Dunlop, Esq.

John M'Aslan, Esq.

October 5th, 1790.

Hon. James M'Dowall, *Pro.**Baillies.*

Richard Marshall, Esq.

John Hamilton, Jun. Esq.

Robert Mann, Esq.

October 3d, 1786.

Hon. John Riddell, *Provost.**Baillies.*

J. Campbell, Jun. Esq.

James M'Dowall, Esq.

James M'Ewan, Esq.

October 4th, 1791.

Hon. James M'Dowall, *Pro.**Baillies.*

John Alston, Esq.

David Dale, Esq.

David Hendry, Esq.

* Mr. Colquhoun, now LL. D. and Chief Police Magistrate, Queen's Square, Westminster, is the father of the City of Glasgow.

October 2d, 1792.

Hon. Gilbert Hamilton, *Pro.*
Baillies.

Robert Muirhead, Esq.
Laurence Craigie, Esq.
Robert Robertson, Esq.

October 3d, 1797.

Hon. James M'Dowall, *Pro.*
Baillies.

William Bogle, Esq.
Geo. Buchanan, Yngst, Esq.
Archibald Newbigging, Esq.

October 1st, 1793.

Hon. Gilbert Hamilton, *Pro.*
Baillies.

John Hamilton, Jun. Esq.
John Buchanan, Esq.
John Tennent, Esq.

October 2d, 1798.

Hon. Laurence Craigie, *Pro.*
Baillies.

Robert Muirhead, Esq.
Thomas Hopkirk, Esq.
Robert Austin, Esq.

September 30th, 1794.

Hon. John Dunlop, *Provost.*
Baillies.

David Dale, Esq.
William Bogle, Esq.
Robert Waddell, Esq.

October 1st, 1799.

Hon. Laurence Craigie, *Pro.*
Baillies.

John Hamilton, Esq.
James Black, Esq.
John Morrison, Esq.

October 6th, 1795.

Hon. John Dunlop, *Provost.*
Baillies.

Laurence Craigie, Esq.
George Lothian, Esq.
John Paul, Esq.

September 30th, 1800.

Hon. John Hamilton, *Provost.*
Baillies.

William Wardlaw, Esq.
Peter Bald, Esq.
Robert Tennent, Esq.

October 4th, 1796.

Hon. James M'Dowal, *Pro.*
Baillies.

Robert Carrick, Esq.
William Wardlaw, Esq.
William Pinkerton, Esq.

October 6th, 1801.

This year, an additional Merchant and Trades' Baillie were added to the Magistracy, by an Act of the Convention of Royal Burghs.

Hon. John Hamilton, *Provost.* John M'Caul, Esq.
Baillies. William Aird, Esq.

William Smith, Esq. Andrew Paton, Esq.

James M'Kenzie, Esq.

Alexander Stewart, Esq.

Robert Austin, Esq.

Andrew Paton, Esq.

October 5th, 1802.

Hon. Laurence Craigie, *Pro.*
Baillies.

James M'Kenzie, Esq.

Robert Dunlop, Esq.

Archibald Campbell, Esq.

Robert Austin, Esq.

David Scott, Esq.

October 4th, 1803.

Hon. Laurence Craigie, *Pro.*
Baillies.

Archibald Campbell, Esq.

James Robertson, Esq.

William Cuthbertson, Esq.

David Scott, Esq.

William Aird, Esq.

October 2d, 1804.

Hon. John Hamilton, *Provost.*
Baillies.

William Cuthbertson, Esq.

Kirkman Finlay, Esq.

John M'Caul, Esq.

William Aird, Esq.

Andrew Paton, Esq.

October 1st, 1805.

Hon. John Hamilton, *Provost.*

Baillies.

John M'Caul, Esq.

Daniel M'Kenzie, Esq.

Robert M'Nair, Esq.

Andrew Paton *, Esq.

Robert Robertson, Esq.

Basil Ronald, Esq.

September 30th, 1806.

Hon. James M'Kenzie, *Pro.*

Baillies.

Robert M'Nair, Esq.

Alexander Stewart, Esq.

James Dennistoun, Esq.

Basil Ronald, Esq.

James Cleland, Esq.

October 6th, 1807.

Hon. James M'Kenzie, *Pro.*

Baillies.

James Dennistoun, Esq.

Nicol Brown, Esq.

William Glen, Esq.

John Ballantyne, Esq.

George Lyon, Esq.

* Baillie Paton died soon after his re-election, and Mr. Robertson was elected in his stead.

October 4th, 1808.

Hon. James Black, *Provost.*

Baillies.

William Glen, Esq.

• George Rutherford, Esq.

Joshua Heywood, Esq.

John Ballantyne, Esq.

Robert Waddell, Esq.

October 3d, 1809.

Hon. James Black, *Provost.*

Baillies.

George Rutherford, Esq.

Henry Monteith, Esq.

John Berry, Esq.

Robert Waddell, Esq.

Walter Ferguson, Esq.

October 2d, 1810.

Hon. John Hamilton, *Provost.*

Baillies.

Henry Monteith, Esq.

John Guthrie, Esq.

Samuel Hunter, Esq.

Walter Ferguson, Esq.

Robert Ferrie, Esq.

October 1st, 1811.

Hon. John Hamilton, *Provost.*

Baillies.

John Guthrie, Esq.

Joshua Heywood, Esq.

Andrew Templeton, Esq.

Robert Ferrie, Esq.

Robert Tennent, Esq.

October 6th, 1812.

Hon. Kirkman Finlay, *Pro.*

Baillies.

Joshua Heywood, Esq.

Charles S. Parker, Esq.

William Leckie, Esq.

Robert Tennent, Esq.

William Rodger, Esq.

October 5th, 1813.

Hon. Kirk. Finlay, M. P. *Pro.*

Baillies.

Charles S. Parker, Esq.

Samuel Hunter, Esq.

William Dalglish, Esq.

William Rodger, Esq.

Archibald Newbigging, Esq.

October 4th, 1814.

Hon. Henry Monteith, *Pro.*

Baillies.

William Dalglish, Esq.

Andrew Templeton, Esq.

William Eccles, Esq.

Archibald Newbigging, Esq.

Robert Hood, Esq.

October 3d, 1815.

Hon. Henry Monteith, *Pro.*

Baillies.

Andrew Templeton, Esq.

William Leckie, Esq.

William Muir, Esq.

Robert Hood, Esq.

Robert Jamieson, Esq.

[illegible]

DEANS OF GUILD, FROM THE YEAR 1604 TO 1816.

Matthew Turnbull,	1604	James Hamilton,	1637
Matthew Turnbull,	1605	Walter Stirling,	1638
Archibald Faulds,	1606	Walter Stirling,	1639
William Seymour,	1607	James Bell,	1640
George Muir,	1608	John Barns,	1641
James Bell,	1609	John Barns,	1642
James Bell,	1610	Henry Glen,	1643
William Weems,	1611	Henry Glen,	1644
James Bell,	1612	Andrew Cunningham,	1645
James Bell,	1613	James Hamilton,	1646
John Lawson,	1614	William Dunlop,	} 1647
John Rowat,	1615	James Hamilton,	
John Rowat,	1616	William Dunlop,	1648
Colin Campbell,	1617	John Graham,	1649
Colin Campbell,	1618	William Dunlop,	1650
John Rowat,	1619	William Dunlop,	1651
John Rowat,	1620	James Hamilton,	1652
Colin Campbell,	1621	James Hamilton,	1653
Matthew Turnbull,	1622	James Hamilton,	1654
Matthew Turnbull,	1623	John Bell,	1655
Patrick Bell,	1624	John Bell,	1656
Matthew Turnbull,	1625	James Campbell,	1657
Colin Campbell,	1626	James Campbell,	1658
Colin Campbell,	1627	James Barns,	1659
Patrick Bell,	1628	Frederick Hamilton,	1660
Patrick Bell,	1629	Frederick Hamilton,	1661
John Barns,	1630	John Barns,	1662
John Barns,	1631	John Barns,	1663
Henry Glen,	1632	Frederick Campbell,	1664
Henry Glen,	1633	James Pollock,	1665
John Barns,	1634	John Walkinshaw,	1666
John Barns,	1635	John Walkinshaw,	1667
James Hamilton,	1636	Robert Rae,	1668

Deans of Guild.

John Anderson,	1669	John Aird, Jun. Esq.	1703
Robert Rae,	1670	John Aird, Jun. Esq.	1704
John Walkinshaw,	1671	John Bowman, Esq.	1705
John Walkinshaw,	1672	John Bowman, Esq.	1706
John Caldwell,	1673	Thomas Peter, Esq.	1707
Frederick Hamilton,	1674	Thomas Peter, Esq.	1708
Frederick Hamilton,	1675	Thomas Smith, Esq.	1709
Ninian Anderson,	1676	Thomas Smith, Esq.	1710
Ninian Anderson,	1677	Robert Zuill, Esq.	1711
Robert Campbell,	1678	Robert Zuill, Esq.	1712
Robert Campbell,	1679	Thomas Smith, Esq.	1713
Ninian Anderson,	1680	Thomas Smith, Esq.	1714
Hugh Nisbett,	1681	Adam Montgomrie, Esq.	1715
Hugh Nisbett,	1682	Adam Montgomrie, Esq.	1716
J. Fleming,	1683	Thomas Thomson, Esq.	1717
Robert Corse,	1684	Thomas Thomson, Esq.	1718
George Johnstone,	1685	James Peadie, Esq.	1719
Robert Campbell,	1686	James Peadie, Esq.	1720
Robert Campbell,	1687	Gilbert Buchanan, Esq.	1721
William Napier, Esq.	1688	Gilbert Buchanan, Esq.	1722
William Napier, Esq.	1689	John Stark, Esq.	1723
James Peadie, Esq.	1690	John Stark, Esq.	1724
John Leckie, Esq.	1691	James Peadie, Esq.	1725
John Leckie, Esq.	1692	James Peadie, Esq.	1726
John Cross, Esq.	1693	Hugh Rodger, Esq.	1727
John Cross, Esq.	1694	Andrew Buchanan, Esq.	1728
John Aird, Jun. Esq.	1695	Andrew Buchanan, Esq.	1729
John Aird, Jun. Esq.	1696	Wm. Cunningham, Esq.	1730
Robert Rodger, Esq.	1697	Wm. Cunningham, Esq.	1731
Robert Rodger, Esq.	1698	Andrew Ramsay, Esq.	1732
John Aird, Jun. Esq.	1699	Andrew Ramsay, Esq.	1733
John Aird, Jun. Esq.	1700	Arthur Tran, Esq.	1734
Robert Zuill, Esq.	1701	Arthur Tran, Esq.	1735
Robert Zuill, Esq.	1702	John Gartshore, Esq.	1736

Deans of Guild.

John Gartshore, Esq.	1737	George Brown, Esq.	1771
James Robertson, Esq.	1738	James Buchanan, Esq.	1772
James Robertson, Esq.	1739	James Buchanan, Esq.	1773
George Bogle, Esq.	1740	John C. Campbell, Esq.	1774
George Bogle, Esq.	1741	John C. Campbell, Esq.	1775
Matthew Bogle, Esq.	1742	Hugh Wylie, Esq.	1776
Matthew Bogle, Esq.	1743	Hugh Wylie, Esq.	1777
George Bogle, Esq.	1744	Alexander M ^c Caul, Esq.	1778
George Bogle, Esq.	1745	Alexander M ^c Caul, Esq.	1779
John Brown, Esq.	1746	John C. Campbell, Esq.	1780
John Brown, Esq.	1747	John C. Campbell, Esq.	1781
George Bogle, Esq.	1748	James M ^c Grigor, Esq.	1782
George Bogle, Esq.	1749	James M ^c Grigor, Esq.	1783
George Murdoch, Esq.	1750	Alexander Brown, Esq.	1784
George Murdoch, Esq.	1751	Alexander Brown, Esq.	1785
Robert Christie, Esq.	1752	William Coats, Esq.	1786
Robert Christie, Esq.	1753	William Coats, Esq.	1787
John Bowman, Esq.	1754	Alexander Low, Esq.	1788
John Bowman, Esq.	1755	Alexander Low, Esq.	1789
Archibald Ingram, Esq.	1756	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.	1790
Archibald Ingram, Esq.	1757	Gilbert Hamilton, Esq.	1791
Colin Dunlop, Esq.	1758	John Dunlop, Esq.	1792
Colin Dunlop, Esq.	1759	John Dunlop, Esq.	1793
Archibald Ingram, Esq.	1760	John Laurie, Esq.	1794
Archibald Ingram, Esq.	1761	John Laurie, Esq.	1795
George Brown, Esq.	1762	Robert Findlay, Esq.	1796
George Brown, Esq.	1763	Robert Findlay, Esq.	1797
Arthur Connel, Esq.	1764	Archibald Smith, Esq.	1798
Arthur Connel, Esq.	1765	Archibald Smith, Esq.	1799
John C. Campbell, Esq.	1766	John Lawrie, Esq.	1800
John C. Campbell, Esq.	1767	John Lawrie, Esq.	1801
Archibald Smellie, Esq.	1768	Robert Carrick, Esq.	1802
Archibald Smellie, Esq.	1769	Robert Carrick, Esq.	1803
George Brown, Esq.	1770	John Lawrie, Esq.	1804

Deans of Guild.

John Lawrie, Esq.	1805	Daniel M'Kenzie, Esq.	1811
James Black, Esq.	1806	Daniel M'Kenzie, Esq.	1812
James Black, Esq.	1807	John Guthrie, Esq.	1813
John Hamilton, Esq.	1808	John Guthrie, Esq.	1814
John Hamilton, Esq.	1809	James Ewing, Esq.	1815
Robert M'Nair, Esq.	1810		1816

CONVENERS OF THE TRADES' HOUSE, FROM 1604 TO 1816.

Duncan Sempel, skiper,	1604	Thomas Morson, coop.	1612
John Braidwood, cord.	1605	Patrick Maxwell, tailor,	1613
John Braidwood, cord.	1606	Patrick Maxwell, tailor,	1614
Ninian Anderson, cord.	1607	James Fisher, maltman,	1615
Ninian Anderson, cord.	1608	James Fisher, maltman,	1616
Thomas Morson, coop.	1609	Patrick Maxwell, tailor,	1617
Thomas Morson, coop.	1610	Patrick Maxwell, tailor,	1618
Ninian Anderson, cord.	1611	John Braidwood, cord.	1619

Conveners of the Trades' House.

Thomas Morson, coop.	1620	Manasses Lyle, skinner,	1653
John Peadie, skinner,	1621	Manasses Lyle, skinner,	1654
Walter Douglas, malt.	1622	Walter Neilson, malt.	1655
John Peadie, skinner,	1623	Walter Neilson, malt.	1656
David Shearer, cooper,	1624	Manasses Lyle, skinner,	1657
William Neilson, malt.	1625	Patrick Bryce, weaver,	1658
Ninian Anderson, cord.	1626	John Buchanan, weaver,	1659
Ninian Anderson, cord.	1627	Manasses Lyle, skinner,	1660
William Neilson, malt.	1628	Manasses Lyle, skinner,	1661
William Neilson, malt.	1629	John Miller, tailor,	1662
J. Anderson, cordiner,	1630	John Miller, tailor,	1663
J. Anderson, cordiner,	1631	Walter Neilson, malt.	1664
Ninian Anderson, cord.	1632	Walter Neilson, malt.	1665
Ninian Anderson, cord.	1633	John Miller, tailor,	1666
Gavin Nisbet, tailor,	1634	John Miller, tailor,	1667
Ninian Galhazie, malt.	1635	Manasses Lyle, skinner,	1668
Ninian Galhazie, malt.	1636	William Wallace, malt.	1669
Richard Allan, tanner,	1637	William Wallace, malt.	1670
Richard Allan, tanner,	1638	James Ferrie, hammer.	1671
Ninian Galhazie, malt.	1639	Patrick Bryce, maltman,	1672
Ninian Galhazie, malt.	1640	Patrick Bryce, maltman,	1673
William Neilson, malt.	1641	William Wallace, malt.	1674
William Neilson, malt.	1642	James Ferrie, hammer.	1675
Manasses Lyle, skinner,	1643	James Ferrie, hammer.	1676
Manasses Lyle, skinner,	1644	William Watson, tailor,	1677
Ninian Galhazie, malt.	1645	William Watson, tailor,	1678
Manasses Lyle, skinner,	1646	James Ferrie, hammer.	1679
Thomas Scott, baker, }	1647	James Ferrie, hammer.	1680
Manasses Lyle, skin. }		Alexander Ross, wright,	1681
W. Lightbody, maltman,	1648	Robert Telfer, hammer.	1682
W. Lightbody, maltman,	1649	John Wallace, maltman,	1683
Peter Johnston, tailor,	1650	John Smith, hammer.	1684
W. Lightbody, maltman,	1651	John Smith, hammer.	1685
Manasses Lyle, skinner,	1652	John Wallace, maltman,	1686

Conveners of the Trades' House.

John Wallace, maltman, 1687	Mat. Gilmour, Esq. ham. 1721
Jn. Wardrop, Esq. cord. 1688	Jas. Mitchell, Esq. malt. 1722
John Gilchrist, Esq. tail. 1689	Jas. Mitchell, Esq. malt. 1723
John Gilchrist, Esq. tail. 1690	John Armour, Esq. tail. 1724
Jn. Wardrop, Esq. cord. 1691	John Armour, Esq. tail. 1725
Sim. Tennent, Esq. tail. 1692	Jas. Mitchell, Esq. malt. 1726
Sim. Tennent, Esq. tail. 1693	Robert Reid, Esq. wri. 1727
George Nisbet, Esq. wri. 1694	Robert Reid, Esq. wri. 1728
George Nisbet, Esq. wri. 1695	John Clark, Esq. tail. 1729
Sim. Tennent, Esq. tail. 1696	John Clark, Esq. tail. 1730
Sim. Tennent, Esq. tail. 1697	John Craig, Esq. ham. 1731
Jn. Wardrop, Esq. cord. 1698	John Craig, Esq. ham. 1732
Jn. Wardrop, Esq. cord. 1699	Walter Lang, Esq. ham. 1733
Sim. Tennent, Esq. tail. 1700	Rt. Robertson, Esq. malt. 1734
Sim. Tennent, Esq. tail. 1701	James Drew, Esq. malt. 1735
Tho. Hamilton, Esq. tail. 1702	James Drew, Esq. malt. 1736
Tho. Hamilton, Esq. tail. 1703	Tho. Wodrop, Esq. malt. 1737
Geo. Robertson, Esq. tail. 1704	Tho. Wodrop, Esq. malt. 1738
Geo. Robertson, Esq. tail. 1705	And. Armour, Esq. tail. 1739
Ge. Buchanan, Esq. malt. 1706	And. Armour, Esq. tail. 1740
Ge. Buchanan, Esq. malt. 1707	Robt. Mackie, Esq. ham. 1741
John Brown, Esq. cord. 1708	Robt. Mackie, Esq. ham. 1742
John Brown, Esq. cord. 1709	Thomas Scott, Esq. bak. 1743
Mat. Gilmour, Esq. ham. 1710	Thomas Scott, Esq. bak. 1744
Mat. Gilmour, Esq. ham. 1711	Mat. Gilmour, Esq. ham. 1745
John Graham, Esq. tail. 1712	Mat. Gilmour, Esq. ham. 1746
John Graham, Esq. tail. 1713	Jn. Hamilton, Esq. ham. 1747
Ste. Crawford, Esq. tail. 1714	Jn. Hamilton, Esq. ham. 1748
Ste. Crawford, Esq. tail. 1715	Robt. Finlay, Esq. cord. 1749
Mat. Gilmour, Esq. ham. 1716	Robt. Finlay, Esq. cord. 1750
Mat. Gilmour, Esq. ham. 1717	Jas. Buchanan, Esq. tail. 1751
John Armour, Esq. tail. 1718	Jas. Buchanan, Esq. tail. 1752
John Armour, Esq. tail. 1719	James Clark, Esq. tail. 1753
Mat. Gilmour, Esq. ham. 1720	James Clark, Esq. tail. 1754

Conveners of the Trades' House.

George Nisbet, Esq. wri. 1755	Ninian Glen, Esq. wri. 1786
George Nisbet, Esq. wri. 1756	Jn. Tennent, Esq. malt. 1787
J. Wotherford, Esq. ham. 1757	Jn. Tennent, Esq. malt. 1788
J. Wotherford, Esq. ham. 1758	Jn. M'Aslan, Esq. gard. 1789
Daniel Munro, Esq. tail. 1759	Jn. M'Aslan, Esq. gard. 1790
Daniel Munro, Esq. tail. 1760	Jas. M'Lehose, Esq. malt. 1791
Duncan Niven, Esq. bar. 1761	Jas. M'Lehose, Esq. malt. 1792
Duncan Niven, Esq. bar. 1762	W. Auchincloss, Esq. coo. 1793
James Clark, Esq. tail. 1763	W. Auchincloss, Esq. coo. 1794
James Clark, Esq. tail. 1764	Rt. Robertson, Esq. coop. 1795
Fr. Crawford *, Esq. wri. 1765	Rt. Robertson, Esq. coop. 1796
John Jamieson, Esq. skin. 1766	Rob. Waddell, Esq. wri. 1797
G. Buchanan, Esq. malt. 1767	Rob. Waddell, Esq. wri. 1798
G. Buchanan, Esq. malt. 1768	Ar. Newbigging, Esq. wea. 1799
Walter Lang, Esq. bak. 1769	Ar. Newbigging, Esq. wea. 1800
Walter Lang, Esq. bak. 1770	John Morrison, Esq. wri. 1801
William Craig, Esq. wri. 1771	John Morrison, Esq. wri. 1802
William Craig, Esq. wri. 1772	George Lyon, Esq. ham. 1803
Will. Ewing, Esq. bak. 1773	George Lyon, Esq. ham. 1804
Will. Ewing, Esq. bak. 1774	Robert Austin, Esq. gard. 1805
John Craig, Esq. bak. 1775	Robert Austin, Esq. gard. 1806
John Craig, Esq. bak. 1776	William Brand, Esq. dy. 1807
Duncan Niven, Esq. bar. 1777	William Brand, Esq. dy. 1808
Duncan Niven, Esq. bar. 1778	James Cleland, Esq. wri. 1809
J. Jamieson, Esq. skin. 1779	James Cleland, Esq. wri. 1810
J. Jamieson, Esq. skin. 1780	Basil Ronald, Esq. skin. 1811
R. Auchincloss, Esq. coop. 1781	Basil Ronald, Esq. skin. 1812
R. Auchincloss, Esq. coop. 1782	Wal. Ferguson, Esq. bar. 1813
Robert Mann, Esq. wri. 1783	Wal. Ferguson, Esq. bar. 1814
Robert Mann, Esq. wri. 1784	Robert Ferrie, Esq. wri. 1815
Ninian Glen, Esq. wri. 1785	_____ 1816

* Mr. Crawford died in office. His funeral was attended by the Members of the Trades' House, and the Fourteen Incorporations.

Conveners of the Trades' House.

1816	James Colquhoun
1815	James Colquhoun
1814	James Colquhoun
1813	James Colquhoun
1812	James Colquhoun
1811	James Colquhoun
1810	James Colquhoun
1809	James Colquhoun
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1806	James Colquhoun
1805	James Colquhoun
1804	James Colquhoun
1803	James Colquhoun
1802	James Colquhoun
1801	James Colquhoun
1800	James Colquhoun
1799	James Colquhoun
1798	James Colquhoun
1797	James Colquhoun
1796	James Colquhoun
1795	James Colquhoun
1794	James Colquhoun
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1624	James Colquhoun
1623	James Colquhoun
1622	James Colquhoun
1621	James Colquhoun
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1618	James Colquhoun
1617	James Colquhoun
1616	James Colquhoun
1615	James Colquhoun
1614	James Colquhoun
1613	James Colquhoun
1612	James Colquhoun
1611	James Colquhoun
1610	James Colquhoun
1609	James Colquhoun
1608	James Colquhoun
1607	James Colquhoun
1606	James Colquhoun
1605	James Colquhoun
1604	James Colquhoun

Number of Conveners, from the erection of the House in 1604 } 218
down to 1816,.....

Of whom there were,

Tailors,.....	44
Maltmen,.....	44
Hammermen,.....	27
Cordiners,.....	22
Wrights,.....	21
Skinners,.....	18
Coopers,.....	11
Bakers,.....	9
Barbers,.....	6
Weavers,.....	4
Gardeners,.....	4
Dyers,.....	2
Skipers,.....	1

TREASURERS, FROM THE YEAR 1604 TO 1816.

William Wilson,	1604	Thomas Pollock,	1642
John Orr,	1605	Walter Neilson,	1643
Alexander Reid,	1606	James Fleming,	1644
Alexander Pollock *,	1607	Andrew Moodie,	1645
David Shearer,	1615	John Anderson,	1646
William Howie,	1616	John Miller,	1647
Gabriel Liston,	1617	James Kincaid,	1648
John Cunningham,	1618	Thomas Inglis,	1649
John Peadie,	1619	Henry Glen,	1650
John Robertson,	1620	Patrick Bryce,	1651
William Howie,	1621	John Luke,	1652
Robert Barr,	1622	John Luke,	1653
William Neilson,	1623	John Luke,	1654
Thomas Norval,	1624	Matthew Aitken,	1655
Gavin Nisbet,	1625	John Liston,	1656
Andrew Faulds,	1626	Donald M'Gilchrist,	1657
James Peadie,	1627	James Colquhoun,	1658
Thomas Young,	1628	Colin Campbell,	1659
Robert Paterson,	1629	John Moodie,	1660
Ninian Galhazie,	1630	Hugh Nisbet,	1661
John Wilson,	1631	Robert Campbell,	1662
Ninian Paterson,	1632	Robert Campbell,	1663
Richard Allan,	1633	John Watson,	1664
John Marshall,	1634	Thomas Peadie,	1665
J. Anderson, Jun.	1635	Robert Scott,	1666
William Robertson, Jun.	1636	Robert Scott,	1667
Robert Hodzyard,	1637	Thomas Scott,	1668
Andrew Martin,	1638	John Luke,	1669
William Coats,	1639	Patrick Bryce,	1670
James Tran,	1640	John Bredie,	1671
John Clarke,	1641	Simon Tennent,	1672

* Mr. Pollock remained in office from 1607 to 1615.

Treasurers.

John Bryson,	1673	Thomas Thomson, Esq.	1707
Archibald Shields,	1674	Robert Hogg, Esq.	1708
Robert Corse,	1675	John Buchanan, Esq.	1709
David Sharp,	1676	Patrick Mitchell, Esq.	1710
John Govan,	1677	William Gow, Esq.	1711
John Robertson,	1678	John Craig, Esq.	1712
James Corbett,	1679	John Whitehill, Esq.	1713
William Spaldy,	1680	John Armour, Esq.	1714
John Ritchie,	1681	James Smith, Esq.	1715
Andrew Younger,	1682	Francis Hopkirk, Esq.	1716
Robert Finnyson,	1683	John Orr, Esq.	1717
David Crawford,	1684	John Auchincloss, Esq.	1718
Robert M'Millan,	1685	Walter Blair, Esq.	1719
James Hutchison,	1686	John Miller, Esq.	1720
John Purveyance,	1687	James Johnston, Esq.	1721
John Boyd, Esq.	1688	James Luke, Esq.	1722
Thomas Peter, Esq.	1689	Arthur Tran, Esq.	1723
George Buchanan, Esq.	1690	Robert Robertson, Esq.	1724
John Aird, Esq.	1691	Michael Wallace, Esq.	1725
John Robertson, Esq.	1692	George Buchanan, Esq.	1726
Robert Rodger, Esq.	1693	John Coulter, Esq.	1727
George Robertson, Esq.	1694	George Stirling, Esq.	1728
George Muirhead, Esq.	1695	George Bogle, Esq.	1729
Robert Dickie, Esq.	1696	Robert Luke, Esq.	1730
Robert Alexander, Esq.	1697	Robert Boyd, Esq.	1731
Thomas Hamilton, Esq.	1698	John Craig, Esq.	1732
Robert Zuill, Esq.	1699	John Gartshore, Esq.	1733
John Wallace, Esq.	1700	Robert Finlay, Esq.	1734
James Coulter, Esq.	1701	Robert Cross, Esq.	1735
Stephen Crawford, Esq.	1702	Andrew Armour, Esq.	1736
John Bowman, Esq.	1703	George Leitch, Esq.	1737
John Paul, Esq.	1704	Allan Dreghorn, Esq.	1738
John Anderson, Esq.	1705	Arch. Hamilton, Esq.	1739
Matthew Gilmour, Esq.	1706	James Nisbet, Esq.	1740

Treasurers.

John Brown, Esq.	1741	Walter Stirling, Esq.	1775
James Buchanan, Esq.	1742	James Brodie, Esq.	1776
George Carmichael, Esq.	1743	James M'Grigor, Esq.	1777
Robert Donaldson, Esq.	1744	Robert Mann, Esq.	1778
John Murdoch, Esq.	1745	James Dennistoun, Esq.	1779
James Clark, Esq.	1746	George Buchanan, Esq.	1780
Arthur Robertson, Esq.	1747	Henry Ritchie, Esq.	1781
Robert Barbour, Esq.	1748	George Buchanan, Esq.	1782
Robert Dunlop, Esq.	1749	James Hopkirk, Esq.	1783
James Whytlaw, Esq.	1750	George Buchanan, Esq.	1784
William Crawford, Esq.	1751	Patrick Colquhoun, Esq.	1785
James Glen, Esq.	1752	James Brodie, Esq.	1786
James Spreull, Esq.	1753	David Dale, Esq.	1787
John Tassie, Esq.	1754	James Brodie, Esq.	1788
Alexander Spiers, Esq.	1755	William Coats, Esq.	1789
John Robertson, Esq.	1756	William Auchincloss,	1790
John Jamieson, Esq.	1757	John Dunlop, Esq.	1791
David Hendry, Esq.	1758	Robert Mann, Esq.	1792
Walter Brock, Esq.	1759	James M'Dowall, Esq.	1793
Duncan Niven, Esq.	1760	James M'Lehose, Esq.	1794
William Lang, Esq.	1761	James M'Dowall, Esq.	1795
John Miller, Esq.	1762	John M'Aslan, Esq.	1796
Peter Murdoch, Esq.	1763	Robert Muirhead, Esq.	1797
Robert Martin, Esq.	1764	William Pinkerton, Esq.	1798
James Buchanan, Esq.	1765	John Buchanan, Esq.	1799
John Jeffrey, Esq.	1766	Robert Austin, Esq.	1800
John Brown, Esq.	1767	Laurence Craigie, Esq.	1801
William Simpson, Esq.	1768	William Craig, Esq.	1802
John Tilloch, Esq.	1769	John Laurie, Esq.	1803
George Buchanan, Esq.	1770	Robert Austin, Esq.	1804
John Shortridge, Esq.	1771	James Dennistoun, Esq.	1805
Duncan Niven, Esq.	1772	Arch. Newbigging, Esq.	1806
Alexander M'Caul, Esq.	1773	John Hamilton, Esq.	1807
Robert Auchincloss, Esq.	1774	James Cleland, Esq.	1808

Treasurers.

James M'Kenzie, Esq.	1809	John Berry, Esq.	1813
Robert Robertson, Esq.	1810	Robert Ferrie, Esq.	1814
Nicol Brown, Esq.	1811	Joshua Heywood, Esq.	1815
Robert Austin, Esq.	1812		1816

BAILLIES OF THE RIVER AND FRITH OF CLYDE.

Colin Campbell,	1636	John Wallace,	} 1647
Archibald Faulds,	1637	Walter Stirling,	
Thomas Glen,	1638	Peter Cummin,	1648
Thomas Glen,	1639	Robert Finlay,	1649
Archibald Faulds,	1640	James Kincaid,	1650
Archibald Faulds,	1641	Henry Glen,	1651
Thomas Glen,	1642	John Wilson,	1652
Thomas Glen,	1643	John Wilson,	1653
John Watson,	1644	John Wilson,	1654
Robert Mack,	1645	John Miller,	1655
Thomas Glen,	1646	Alexander M'Kenzie,	1656

Baillies of the River and Frith of Clyde.

Alexander M'Kenzie,	1657	Gavin Wood, Esq.	1691
Alexander M'Kenzie,	1658	Peter Corbett, Esq.	1692
John Barns,	1659	George Muirhead, Esq.	1693
John Barns,	1660	John Robertson, Esq.	1694
John M'Kean,	1661	Matthew Cummin, Esq.	1695
John Bell,	1662	Thomas Pollock, Esq.	1696
John Bell,	1663	Gavin Wood, Esq.	1697
John Caldwell,	1664	George Robertson, Esq.	1698
John Caldwell,	1665	Robert Simpson, Esq.	1699
Thomas Peadie,	1666	Thomas Hamilton, Esq.	1700
Thomas Peadie,	1667	Robert Alexander, Esq.	1701
John Miller,	1668	John King, Esq.	1702
Thomas Young,	1669	John Buchanan, Esq.	1703
John Bryson,	1670	William Thomson, Esq.	1704
John Bryson,	1671	William Smith, Esq.	1705
John Breadie,	1672	William Thomson, Esq.	1706
John Breadie,	1673	Hugh Warden, Esq.	1707
John Miller,	1674	John Simpson, Esq.	1708
John M'Kean,	1675	William Donaldson, Esq.	1709
John M'Kean,	1676	John Craig, Esq.	1710
John Miller,	1677	Patrick Mitchell, Esq.	1711
John M'Kean,	1678	John Armour, Esq.	1712
John Bredie,	1679	James Mitchell, Esq.	1713
James Corbett,	1680	Francis Hopkirk, Esq.	1714
John Smith,	1681	John Whitehill, Esq.	1715
John Anderson,	1682	James Smith, Esq.	1716
Andrew Purdon,	1683	Patrick Walker, Esq.	1717
John Purveyance,	1684	John Stevenson, Esq.	1718
Alexander Knox,	1685	John M'Clae, Esq.	1719
James Robertson,	1686	Robert Robertson, Esq.	1720
James Robertson,	1687	William Clark, Esq.	1721
Robert Telfer, Esq.	1688	John Miller, Esq.	1722
John Aird, Esq.	1689	William Selkirk, Esq.	1723
Stephen Crawford, Esq.	1690	Robert Fulton, Esq.	1724

Baillies of the River and Frith of Clyde.

William Fleming, Esq.	1725	Daniel Baxter, Esq.	1759
Robert Fulton, Esq.	1726	John Gardner, Esq.	1760
Thomas Peter, Esq.	1727	Thomas Orr, Esq.	1761
Walter Lang, Esq.	1728	George Falconer, Esq.	1762
Robert Johnston, Esq.	1729	Hugh Turner, Esq.	1763
James Cleland, Esq.	1730	William M'Ewan, Esq.	1764
John M'Kenzie, Esq.	1731	Samuel Collier, Esq.	1765
Alexander Forster, Esq.	1732	John Yuille, Esq.	1766
Andrew M'Kenzie, Esq.	1733	James Martin, Esq.	1767
Robert Monach, Esq.	1734	Francis Moor, Esq.	1768
John Rankin, Esq.	1735	Lachlan M'Lean, Esq.	1769
John Todd, Esq.	1736	Robert Miller, Esq.	1770
John Tilloch, Esq.	1737	Hugh Turner, Esq.	1771
Will. M'Kechnie, Esq.	1738	John Yuill, Esq.	1772
John Hunter, Esq.	1739	Hugh Turner, Esq.	1773
John Miller, Esq.	1740	John Adam, Esq.	1774
Adam Tennent, Esq.	1741	James Hervie, Esq.	1175
John Rowan, Esq.	1742	Alexander Moodie, Esq.	1776
John Crawford, Esq.	1743	John Eadie, Esq.	1777
Thomas Mitchell, Esq.	1744	Robert Craig, Esq.	1778
John Wright, Esq.	1745	Robert Knox, Esq.	1779
James Robertson, Esq.	1746	James Buchanan, Esq.	1780
Patrick Clark, Esq.	1747	James Sword, Esq.	1781
Daniel Munro, Esq.	1748	Robert Robertson, Esq.	1782
William Duncan, Esq.	1749	William Trueman, Esq.	1783
George Galbraith, Esq.	1750	John Hutton, Esq.	1784
James M'Dougall, Esq.	1751	John Nicholl, Esq.	1785
James Fulton, Esq.	1752	John Hutton, Esq.	1786
John Campbell, Esq.	1753	George Laurie, Esq.	1787
Archibald M'Lean, Esq.	1754	James Paton, Esq.	1788
William M'Queen, Esq.	1755	James Paton, Esq.	1789
William Campbell, Esq.	1756	Will. M'Kechnie, Esq.	1790
John Gilmour, Esq.	1757	John M'Culloch, Esq.	1791
John Barton, Esq.	1758	John Hood, Esq.	1792

Baillies of the River and Frith of Clyde.

William Shaw, Esq.	1793	Alexander Stewart, Esq.	1805
John Paul, Esq.	1794	George Lyon, Esq.	1806
William Wardlaw, Esq.	1795	Daniel M'Kenzie, Esq.	1807
Arch. Newbigging, Esq.	1796	Robert Tennent, Esq.	1808
Peter Bald, Esq.	1797	Joshua Heywood *, Esq.	1809
William Horn, Esq.	1798	John Graham, Esq.	1810
George Buchanan, Esq.	1799	William Leckie, Esq.	1811
Andrew Paton, Esq.	1800	Arch. Newbigging, Esq.	1812
William Muir, Esq.	1801	Andrew Templeton, Esq.	1813
William Aird, Esq.	1802	Robert Jamieson, Esq.	1814
John M'Caul, Esq.	1803	Robert Haddow, Esq.	1815
Charles Household, Esq.	1804		1816

* Mr. Heywood was the first Baillie of the River who wore a gold chain.

BAILLIES OF THE BARONY OF GORBALS.

Peter Gemmel,	1667	Mungo Cochran, Esq.	1700
Peter Gemmel,	1668	John Wardrop, Esq.	1701
Peter Gemmel,	1669	Robert Alexander, Esq.	1702
Peter Gemmel,	1670	John King, Esq.	1703
D. M'Gilchrist,	1671	Michael Coulter, Esq.	1704
William Wallace,	1672	John Brown, Esq.	1705
Robert M'Ure,	1673	John Anderson, Esq.	1706
James Kerr,	1674	John Baxter, Esq.	1707
James Kerr,	1675	William Smith, Esq.	1708
James Kerr,	1676	Thomas Hamilton, Esq.	1709
John M'Kean,	1677	J. Buchanan, Esq.	1710
John M'Kean,	1678	Patrick Mitchell, Esq.	1711
John M'Kean,	1679	Robert Alexander, Esq.	1712
John M'Kean,	1680	Matthew Gilmour, Esq.	1713
D. Campbell,	1681	Charles Miller, Esq.	1714
D. Campbell,	1682	John Graham, Esq.	1715
James Robertson,	1683	James Smith, Esq.	1716
Alexander Ross,	1684	Francis Hopkirk, Esq.	1717
Alexander Ross,	1685	John Orr, Esq.	1718
Alexander Ross,	1686	James Mitchell, Esq.	1719
J. Paterson,	1687	John Stark, Esq.	1720
J. Purveyance, Esq.	1688	John Armour, Esq.	1721
S. Tennent, Esq.	1689	John Whitehill, Esq.	1722
James Sloss, Esq.	1690	John Miller, Esq.	1723
Peter Corbett, Esq.	1691	William Gordon, Esq.	1724
Thomas Peter, Esq.	1692	James Mitchell, Esq.	1725
John Wardrop, Esq.	1693	James Johnston, Esq.	1726
George Muirhead, Esq.	1694	George Buchanan, Esq.	1727
John Wardrop, Esq.	1695	James Blackburn, Esq.	1728
John Gibson, Esq.	1696	John Armour, Esq.	1729
George Nisbet, Esq.	1697	George Hamilton, Esq.	1730
Matthew Cummin, Esq.	1698	Robert Robertson, Esq.	1731
George Robertson, Esq.	1699	Robert Anderson, Esq.	1732

Baillies of the Barony of Gorbals.

John Craig, Esq.	1733	Thomas Scott, Esq.	1767
Richard Allan, Esq.	1734	John Hamilton, Esq.	1768
Thomas Wodrop, Esq.	1735	William Simpson, Esq.	1769
Archibald Hamilton, Esq.	1736	Hugh Wylie, Esq.	1770
Robert Finlay, Esq.	1737	Francis Reid, Esq.	1771
James Smellie, Esq.	1738	John Brown, Esq.	1772
James Nisbet, Esq.	1739	Robert Mann, Esq.	1773
John Corbett, Esq.	1740	John Shortridge, Esq.	1774
William Buchanan, Esq.	1741	David Hendry, Esq.	1775
Arch. Hamilton, Esq.	1742	Walter Stirling, Esq.	1776
Gavin Lawson, Esq.	1743	Alex. Buchanan, Esq.	1777
John Hamilton, Esq.	1744	Patrick Colquhoun, Esq.	1778
William Gemmel, Esq.	1745	Ninian Glen, Esq.	1779
Archibald Smellie, Esq.	1746	John Douglas, Esq.	1780
Thomas Napier, Esq.	1747	James Muirhead, Esq.	1781
George Black, Esq.	1748	Joseph Scott, Esq.	1782
Andrew Armour, Esq.	1749	Robert Auchincloss, Esq.	1783
John Glassford, Esq.	1750	James M'Dowall, Esq.	1784
John Miller, Esq.	1751	William Steel, Esq.	1785
Archibald Ingram, Esq.	1752	James Gordon, Esq.	1786
Robert Finlay, Esq.	1753	John Morison, Esq.	1787
Arthur Robertson, Esq.	1754	Cunning. Corbet, Esq.	1788
James Buchanan, Esq.	1755	Robert Robertson, Esq.	1789
John Coats, Esq.	1756	Rob. Houston Rae, Esq.	1790
James Clark, Esq.	1757	Will. Auchincloss, Esq.	1791
Robert Dreghorn, Esq.	1758	William Bogle, Jun. Esq.	1792
Thomas Napier, Esq.	1759	Robert Waddell, Esq.	1793
James Baird, Esq.	1760	William Wardlaw, Esq.	1794
James Witherford, Esq.	1761	Arch. Newbigging, Esq.	1795
John Pagan, Esq.	1762	Peter Bald, Esq.	1796
Daniel Munro, Esq.	1763	Robert Austin, Esq.	1797
William Coats, Esq.	1764	James Black, Esq.	1798
James Whytlaw, Esq.	1765	John Ballantine, Esq.	1799
James M'Caul, Esq.	1766	Robert Dunlop, Esq.	1800

Baillies of the Barony of Gorbals.

Basil Ronald, Esq.	1801	Robert Ferrie, Esq.	1809
William Muir, Esq.	1802	Andrew Templeton, Esq.	1810
James Cleland, Esq.	1803	William Rodger, Esq. *	1811
Robert M'Nair, Esq.	1804	William Dalglish, Esq.	1812
John M'Ilwham, Esq.	1805	Robert Hood, Esq.	1813
William Liddell, Esq.	1806	William Muir, Esq.	1814
William Telfer, Esq.	1807	John Machen, Esq.	1815
John Berry, Esq.	1808		1816

BAILLIES OF PORT-GLASGOW.

John Crawford, Esq.	1694	John Lyon, Esq.	1721
George Lyon, Esq. †.	1695	Patrick Parker, Esq.	1722
John Crawford, Esq.	1710	Patrick Parker, Esq.	1723
John Crawford, Esq.	1716	Andrew Crawford, Esq.	1724
John Gay, Esq.	1719	Andrew Crawford, Esq.	1725
John Lyon, Esq.	1720	John Lyon, Esq.	1726

* Mr. Rodger was the first Baillie of the Barony of Gorbals who wore a gold chain.

† The succession of Port-Glasgow Baillies was frequently interrupted, from various causes.

Baillies of Port-Glasgow.

Patrick Parker, Esq.	1727	Robert Douglas, Esq.	1783
Hugh Milliken, Esq.	1728	Stephen Rowan, Esq.	1784
John Lyon, Esq.	1729	Stephen Rowan, Esq.	1785
Thomas Hyndman, Esq.	1731	John Cunningham, Esq.	1786
Hugh Milliken, Esq.	1732	John Cunningham, Esq.	1787
Thomas Forster, Esq.	1733	John Dunlop, Esq.	1788
John Stevenson, Esq.	1736	Colin Campbell, Esq.	1789
John Carnegie, Esq.	1737	John Dunlop, Esq.	1790
John Cantlie, Esq.	1738	James Howie, Esq.	1791
William Gordon, Esq.	1742	William Bell, Esq.	1792
John Forster, Esq.	1743	John Wood, Esq.	1793
John Knox, Esq.	1744	John Ewing, Esq.	1794
John Scott, Esq.	1745	Robert Douglas, Esq.	1795
John Cantlie, Esq.	1746	Stephen Rowan, Esq.	1796
John Cantlie, Esq.	1747	Stephen Rowan, Esq.	1797
John Lyon, Esq.	1748	John Dunlop, Esq.	1798
William Dunlop, Esq.	1749	John Crawford, Esq.	1799
William Dunlop, Esq.	1750	John Crawford, Esq.	1800
John Foster, Esq.	1751	Arch. Falconer, Esq.	1801
John Foster, Esq.	1752	Arch. Falconer, Esq.	1802
John Cantlie, Esq.	1753	Arch. Falconer, Esq.	1803
John Cantlie, Esq.	1754	William Hood, Esq.	1804
John Foster, Esq.	1755	William Hood, Esq.	1805
John Cantlie, Esq.	1756	James M'Leish, Esq.	1806
Robert Laird, Esq.	1761	John Barr, Esq.	1807
John Martin, Esq.	1762	John Barr, Esq.	1808
John Crawford, Esq.	1774	John Smith, Esq.	1809
William Molleson, Esq.	1775	Robert Boyd, Esq.	1810
Hum. Colquhoun, Esq.	1777	Arch. Falconer, Esq.	1811
Hum. Colquhoun, Esq.	1778	David Johnstone, Esq.	1812
James King, Esq.	1779	Peter M'Farlane, Esq.	1813
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	1780	Peter M'Farlane, Esq.	1814
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	1781	Peter M'Farlane, Esq.	1815
Robert Douglas, Esq.	1782		1816

This image shows a single sheet of aged, cream-colored paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or printed text on the paper.

1. Thomas Pettigrew,	1604	15. John Anderson,	1644
2. John Stewart,	1622	16. Peter Cummin,	1645
3. Thomas Glen,	1625	17. John Luke,	1646
4. William Gibson,	1626	18. Thomas Brown,	} 1647
5. George Cook,	1627	19. John Luke,	
6. John Briscott,	1629	20. Edward Robertson,	1648
7. William Anderson,	1630	21. James Gray,	1650
8. Archibald Faulds,	1631	22. Andrew Gibson,	1651
9. James Peadie,	1632	23. James Govan,	1652
10. Peter Gemmel,	1635	24. James Govan,	1653
11. William Henshaw,	1636	25. James Govan,	} 1654
12. Peter Cummin,	1639	26. David Scott,	
13. Patrick Park,	1640	27. Adam Ritchie,	1656
14. William Henshaw,	1641	28. William Gray,	1658

Masters of Works.

29. Henry Craig,	} 1660	41. William Barclay,	1690
30. William M'Kean,		42. Patrick Cree,	1707
31. John Orr,	1662	43. Robert Scott,	1715
32. James Biskett,	1664	44. T. Hannah,	1727
33. Thomas Bogle,	1667	45. John Robertson,	1731
34. Henry Craig,	1669	46. William Craig,	1740
35. Thomas Bogle,	1670	47. John Cochran,	1742
36. George Campbell,	1674	48. Robert Finlay,	1761
37. Capt. Jn. Anderson,	1682	49. John Carlisle,	1767
38. James Peadie,	1684	50. Robert Finlay,	1768
39. George Campbell,	1687	51. John Brown,	1777
40. William Anderson,	1689	52. Richard Smellie,	1798

From the great increase of the Town, and its public works and buildings, the duty of the Master of Works, for a number of years past, has become very extensive, and of a nature somewhat different from what seems to have been contemplated by the Set of the Burgh, wherein it is stipulated, that the office shall be filled exclusively by a Merchant; although there seems to be no good reason for excluding a Tradesman from the office of Master of Works, the Set is imperative. The Magistrates and Council, therefore, on the demise of Mr. Smellie, resolved to make an alteration in the practical part of the office, without infringing on the constitution; accordingly, on the 6th September 1814, they enacted, that in time coming, the office of Master of Works should, as hitherto, be filled by a Merchant, who should be, *ex officio*, an honorary member of Council, but without having any other duty to perform than that of a common Counsellor, and, of course, to receive no pecuniary consideration, and that, in future, the whole duties hitherto performed by the Master of Works, in addition to others of a professional nature, should be performed by an Officer, to be termed the Superintendent of Public Works, &c. who should attend all meetings of Council, without having

a vote in it, and, for his services, should receive an ample salary, to the exclusion of all fees and perquisites, &c. In addition to other duties assigned the Superintendent, he is to make Designs for Public Works, and conduct Improvements; to examine and docket Tradesmen's Accounts against the City; to dispose of Burying-Grounds, &c.; to let the Corporation Tenements; and to keep the Churches, Markets, Mills, Quarries, and other heritable property, in repair. He is also to represent the Community in the Dean of Guild Court, and to have the charge of making the streets, and keeping them in repair, and the administration of the Statute Labour Funds.

The salary of the Superintendent to be 500*l.*, subject to the payment of his Clerk; 300*l.* of his salary to be taken from the Corporation Funds, and 200*l.* from the Statute Labour.

Superintendent of Public Works, &c.

1. James Cleland; he was elected on the 6th of Sept. 1814
 2. _____ 18
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TOWN CLERKS.

ELECTED IN		ELECTED IN	
1. Henry Gibson,	1604	10. William Zair,	1650
2. Archibald Heygate,	1609	11. David Scott,	1654
3. John Thomson,	1620	12. George Anderson,	1685
4. John Hutchison,	1626	13. Robert Park,	1694
5. Henry Gibson,	1640	14. James M'Bride,	1695
6. William Zair,	1645	15. John M'Gilchrist,	1703
7. John Spreull,	1646	16. Alex. Finlayson,	} 1713
8. William Zair,	1647	17. John M'Gilchrist,	
9. John Spreull,	1648	18. William Miller,	} 1748
		19. Al. Finlayson, Jun.	

* These marked } were in office together, either as Principal and Depute,
or as joint Clerks.

ELECTED IN		ELECTED IN	
20. Rob. Colquhoun,	} 1754	26. Richard Hender-	} 1800
21. Th. Miller, <i>Advo.</i> *		son, <i>W. S.</i> †.	
22. Ar. M'Gilchrist	} 1766	27. Js. Reddie, <i>Advo.</i> ‡	} 1804
23. John Wilson, Sen.		28. Robert Thomson,	
24. John Orr, <i>Advo.</i>	} 1781	<i>M. F.</i> §	} 1804
25. John Wilson, Jun.		29. _____	
	1790		18

CHAMBERLAINS.

The office of Chamberlain is not recognised by the Set of the Burgh; the duties of the office were performed by the Treasurers, for more than 130 years, without any remuneration. When the Town's business became so extensive that the Treasurers could not be expected to keep the books, and discharge the other duties, gratuitously, even with the temporary assistance they occasionally received, the Council appointed an Officer to do the duty, who should receive a salary, and have the title of Accountant and Chamberlain.

1. Arthur Robertson was the first Chamberlain; he was elected on the 18th of June 1755
Mr. Robertson resigned his office on the 5th of January 1780, and
2. Andrew Buchanan was appointed on the 19th of Jan. 1780
3. Walter Logan succeeded Mr. Buchanan, on the 24th of June 1784
4. James Spreull*; he was elected on the 8th of May 1798
5. _____ 18

* Mr. Miller was afterwards Lord Justice Clerk, and was created a Baronet, on being made Lord President of the Court of Session.

‡ 1st Town Clerk.

† 2d Town Clerk.

§ 3d Town Clerk.

CHAP. IX.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c.

Merchants' House—Trades' House—Fourteen Incorporations—Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons—Faculty of Procurators—Hutchison's Hospital—St. Nicholas' Hospital—Mitchell's Mortification—Tennent's Mortification—Wilson's Charity—Coulter's Mortification—Millar's Charity—Buchanans' Society—Highland Society—Grahams' Society—Humane Society—Town's Hospital—Royal Infirmary—British and Foreign Bible Society—Auxiliary Bible Society—Society of the Sons of the Clergy—Sunday Schools' Society—Female Society—Anderston and Calton Sabbathday School Society—Magdalene Asylum—Lunatic Asylum—Lock Hospital—M'Alpine's Mortification—Lancasterian School Society—Auxiliary Society for Gaelic Schools—Association for Translating the Scriptures—Religious Tract Society—Old Man's Friend Society—Aged Women's Friend Society—Sick and Destitute Stranger's Friend Society—Deaf and Dumb Auxiliary Society—Benevolent Society—Ruth Society—Stirlingshire Society—Glasgow Dispensary—Benevolent Society for Clothing the Poor—Charity Sewing School—Teachers' Society—Dumfries-shire Society—Grocers' Society—Badge of Merit Highland Society—Fleshers' Free School—Ayrshire Society—Browns' Society—Watsons' Society—Stationers' Company—Thistle and Rose Society—Glasgow Galloway Brotherly Society—Sons of Freemen Bakers' Society—General Charities—Private Charities.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c.

AN Account of the principal Institutions, Benefit Societies, and Charitable Foundations of the City, with a note of the sums distributed by each at their last balance, viz. in 1815–16.

Merchants' House.

JAMES EWING, Esq. *Dean of Guild.*

The funds of this body politic, arise from lands, donations, interest of money, fees from entrants, burgess fines, &c. from which the Managers have distributed in pensions,

In the year 1694, Provost Anderson kept the Towns' Books for 15*l.* per annum, a tolerable proof of the extent of Corporation business, and the value of money at that period.

To decayed matriculated Members or their fami-

lies, &c. in 1815,	-	-	-	-	£594	0	0
Interest of Money mortified for special purposes,	151	12	2				
Extra Charities,	-	-	-	-	65	0	0
Subscription to Town's Hospital,	-	-	-	-	110	0	0
					£920	12	2

The funds are placed under the sole management of the Dean of Guild and his Council.

Trades' House.

ROBERT FERRIE, Esq. *Convener.*

The funds of this body politic, arise from lands, donations, interest of money, burgess fines, &c. from which the Managers distributed in pensions,

To their decayed Members, &c. in 1815,	-	£370	7	3
Interest of Money, mortified for special purposes,	85	14	5	
Expense of School,	-	-	-	206 10 0
Subscription to Town's Hospital,	-	-	120	0 0
			£782	11 8

The funds are placed under the management of the Convener, Trades' Baillies, Collector, and the ordinary and extraordinary Members of the House.

The Trades' House Free School was established in the year 1808, for educating one hundred and eight boys, sons of trades' burgesses, who receive instruction, during the term of four years, in reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, geography, and church music, and the present of a Bible when they leave the School. This Seminary is placed under the superintendence of a Governor, Deputy-Governor, Treasurer, and fourteen Directors, and has been patronized, and uniformly examined, by the Ministers of the City, before whom the Governor distributes prizes, annually, to those boys who are most proficient.

The 'Trades' House have established a Circulating Juvenile Library, for the use of the School. Deacon William Tassie, of the Incorporation of Skinners, in 1811, bequeathed the whole of his library to the Trades' House School Juvenile Library, and the House have subsequently voted a sum to be laid out in books, yearly, for its farther increase.

The fourteen Incorporated Bodies, connected with the Trades' House, gave to their poor, in 1815, *viz.*

Hammermen,	-	-	-	-	-	£173	6	6
Tailors,	-	-	-	-	-	576	13	6
Cordiners,	-	-	-	-	-	150	0	0
Maltmen,	-	-	-	-	-	195	14	6
Weavers,	-	-	-	-	-	412	0	6
Bakers,	-	-	-	-	-	250	18	4
Skinners,	-	-	-	-	-	118	16	6
Wrights,	-	-	-	-	-	379	17	0
Coopers,	-	-	-	-	-	40	0	0
Fleshers,	-	-	-	-	-	200	0	0
Masons,	-	-	-	-	-	108	9	3
Gardiners,	-	-	-	-	-	31	8	6
Barbers,	-	-	-	-	-	130	0	3
Dyers,	-	-	-	-	-	9	18	3
						£2777	3	1

The funds of these Incorporations arise from lands, interest of money, and admission fines; the management is vested in the respective Deacons and Master-Courts.

Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.

Dr. ROBERT WATT, *Preses.*

During the early part of the reign of James VI., the lieges, in the western district of Scotland, suffered much from the quackery of untutored practitioners: to effect a remedy, the King, with the advice of his privy Council, granted a Royal Charter, in November one thousand five hundred fourscore

and nineteen years, in favour of Mr. Peter Low, who is therein styled our Chirurgion, and chief Chirurgion to our dearest son, the Prince, with the assistance of Mr. Robert Hamilton, Professor of Medicine*, and their successors in office, indwellers in Glasgow, granting them, and their successors, full power to summon and convene before them, the whole practitioners in the Burghs and Baronies of Glasgow, Renfrew, Dunbriton, and our Sherifffdoms of Clydesdale, Renfrew, Lanark, Kyle, Carrick, Ayr, and Cunningham, in order to examine them upon their literature, knowledge, and practice; and, if found worthy, to admit, allow, and approve them, give them testimonials according to their art and knowledge, so that they may be found worthy to exercise; thereafter receive their oath, authorise them as accords, and to discharge them from practising what they do not understand; so that our subjects be not abused. And every one so cited, shall bring testimonials from a Minister and Elder, or Magistrate, of their life and conversation. And every person who shall be contumacious, or practise without said authority, after being lawfully summoned, shall be outlawed in the sum of forty pounds, for every repeated offence, one half to the judge, and the other half to be at the disposal of the visitors. The Charter, of which the above is an abstract, prohibits every person from selling drugs in the City of Glasgow, except the same be sighted by the visitors of the Corporation, under pain of confiscation, that none shall sell rat's poison, arsenic, or sublimate, except Apothecaries, as aforesaid, and that it shall not be lawful for any person within the bounds, to exercise medicine, (that is, to act as a Physician,) without a testimonial

* When the Charter was granted, the term of Professor of Medicine seems to have been synonymous with Doctor of Medicine or Physician, as the appointment of a Professor to teach Medicine in the University did not take place for many years after that period.

from a famous University where medicine is taught*; also, that the visitors belonging to the Corporation, shall visit every hurt, murdered, poisoned, or any other person taken away extraordinarily, and report to the Magistrates; and the said visitors, and their successors, shall convene, the first Monday of ilk month, at some convenient place, to visit and give counsel to poor diseased folks, gratis; and for all these services, the members of the said Corporation shall be exempt from all Weapon-shawing, Redes, Hosts, Bearing of Armour, Watching, Warding, Stenting, Taxations, or Assize, Inquests, Justice Courts, Sheriff, Burgh Courts, in actions Criminal or Civil, notwithstanding of our acts, laws, and constitutions, thereof, to the contrary, except in giving their counsel appertaining to the said arts. The Charter from which the foregoing has been extracted, was afterwards confirmed by an Act of the Scotch Parliament, in 1672.

At an early period, the Faculty obtained from the Supreme Court, general letters of horning against irregular practitioners, which enabled them in a summary manner to commit the delinquents to prison, until they paid the fine, and came under an obligation to desist from practising in future. The practice of granting general letters of horning, although it was in some cases, as in the present, advantageous for the community, was upon the whole found to be improper in its principles, and, for a century back, has been disused in Scotland, except, it is believed, in cases of Clergymen against their Heritors for recovery of stipends. When the Faculty was deprived of the general letters, they had no other means of preventing ignorant persons from practising, but by applying to the ordinary courts of law, which often became troublesome and expensive. The Faculty, at length taking into their consideration, that the duty

* Any medical man who has received the M. D. diploma, from any of the Universities, may practise as a Physician within the bounds, without undergoing an examination by the Faculty.

imposed upon them by their charter, of examining and licensing practitioners, was for the benefit of the community at large in the four Counties over which their jurisdiction extends; that, although as a public body, they might have some interest in the respectability of their brethren residing in Glasgow, they could have none whatever in the character or talents of those who resided many miles distant from them; that, by clauses in their Charter, it was evident that the several Magistrates and Public Functionaries within the district, were bound to assist them in the execution of the duty imposed upon them for the public advantage; and that, independent of the Charter, an irregular unskilful practitioner of Medicine or Surgery, is, and ought to be considered as one of the worst species of public delinquents, and, consequently, should be prosecuted and put down at the public expense. The Faculty having made several unsuccessful attempts to establish this kind of reasoning, resolved to examine those only who voluntarily came before them, declining to pursue the arduous duty of clearing at their expense the four populous Counties of Lanark, Ayr, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, of irregular practitioners. In process of time, the evil, as might have been easily foreseen, wrought its own cure. The number increased rapidly. Their mal-practices produced effects disgraceful to a civilized state; some of them too melancholy to be here detailed, although recently exhibited in a court of public justice. From imperious considerations, the Faculty were advised, on high authority, to present a memorial on the subject, to the High Court of Justiciary, which they did in January 1812, narrating the clauses in their Charter which applied to the subject, stating the reasons which had prevented them for a number of years past from exercising these duties, pointing out the means which seemed to them best adapted to remedy the evil, and declaring their readiness to resume all the duties imposed upon them by their Charter, provided they were supported by the several Magistrates throughout the district. On the 14th of March, the Court having taken the memorial into consid-

eration, issued thereon an act of adjournal *, and, since that time, the Faculty have made considerable exertions; but the evil being of considerable standing, it will be some time before it can be thoroughly rooted out.

Before a candidate is taken upon examination, either as a Member of Faculty, or a Licenciante, he must produce certificates to prove that he has attended Medical lectures, either

* *Curia Justiciaria.*

J. D. N. Regis tenta in Nova Sessionis domo de Edinburgh, decimo quarto die Martii, Millesimo Octingentesimo et duo desimo. Per Honorabiles viros, Davidem Boyle, Armigerum, Dominum Gulielmum Honeyman, de Armadale Baronetum. Georgium Ferguson, de Hermand, et Adamum Gillies, Armigerum, Dominos Commissionarios Justiciariæ dict S. D. N. Regis.

Curia legitime affirmata.

The which day, the Lord Justice Clerk, and Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, having taken into their consideration a Memorial presented to them by the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, relative to the late increase of the number of unlicensed Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery, within the limits specified in a Royal Charter, granted by King James VI., and afterwards ratified by an Act of the Scottish Parliament, passed in the year sixteen hundred and seventy-two, and being fully impressed with the great importance of protecting, as far as possible, the public, and particularly the lower orders of the Community, from the evils that necessarily result from ignorant and unskilful persons practising Medicine and Surgery, and vending of Medicines and Druggs; the Court did, and hereby do highly approve of the views and motives set forth in the said Memorial, and recommended, and hereby recommend to the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, to persevere in the exercise of the powers conferred by the said Royal Charter and Parliamentary Ratification; and, at the same time, the Court did, and hereby do enjoin and require all Sheriffs and other Magistrates, with their respective Procurator's Fiscal, within the limits mentioned in the foresaid Charter and Act of Parliament, to be aiding and assisting to the Memorialists in the proper execution of the duty therein pointed out, and on due information, to prosecute all persons illegally practising Medicine or Surgery within their respective Jurisdictions, in time coming. And the said Lord Justice Clerk, and Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, ordained this Act to be entered in the Books of Adjournal of the Court, and authorised the Clerk of Justiciary to grant Extracts thereof to all concerned.—Extracted by

(Signed) JA. ANDERSON, DEB

in a University, or delivered by resident Members of the College of Physicians or of Surgeons, of London, or of Edinburgh, or of Dublin, or by Members of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, *viz.* if he has not served an apprenticeship of three years, to a regular practitioner of Surgery or Pharmacy, two courses of Anatomy and Surgery, one of the Theory, and one of the Practice of Physic, one of Materia Medica, one of Chemistry, and one of Midwifery, and twelve months in a public Hospital, with a certificate of his having regularly studied practical Pharmacy, in a Surgeon's or Apothecary's shop, for six months, and this in the course of three winter sessions; if he has served an apprenticeship of three years, although the whole of the above lectures must be attended, it may be done in the space of two winter sessions.

The Candidate thus qualified, is examined on his knowledge of Anatomy, Surgery, and Pharmacy, by a Committee of twelve, who appoints him an essay on some appropriate subject; if found qualified by the Committee, he undergoes another examination before the Faculty, and is then usually admitted a Member of that body, on paying 150*l.* When a person qualified as above, (who has no desire to become a Member of Faculty,) applies to them for a licence to practise, he undergoes the same examinations, and pays a fee of twenty guineas, as the dues of his diploma, to practise in the City; and five guineas in the Country.

Notwithstanding the specific exemptions in the Charter, the Members of Faculty are only exempted from being balloted for the Regular and Local Militia, from having soldiers billeted on them, and from passing upon Assize.

In 1816, one decayed Member received 25*l.*, and the daughter of a Member, who is not entitled to any provision from the Widow's Fund, received 10*l.* from the Public Fund of the Faculty.

The testimonial or diploma of the Faculty, which is never given but after a strict and impartial examination, has been

found of such consequence to young men, in all parts of the world, as a recommendation of their qualifications, that the number licensed by them is very considerable.

In 1814, the Country Licentiates amounted to	-	-	47
In 1815, do. do.	-	-	67
From 1st January till 3d June 1816,	-	-	53
Total in 2 years and 5 months,	-	-	167

Vaccination.

In the year 1801, the Faculty appointed two of their number to attend in the Faculty-Hall, every Monday, to vaccinate the Children of the Poor, gratis. The Institution commenced on the 15th of May 1801, and, from an official report made to the National Vaccine Establishment, it appears, that, from its commencement, down to the 7th of January 1811, there were vaccinated 14,500 Children.

Vaccinated from 1801 to 1811,	-	-	14,500
Do. in 1812,	-	-	950
Do. in 1813,	-	-	1,162
Do. in 1814,	-	-	875
Do. in 1815,	-	-	926
Do. in 1816, up till 15th May,	-	-	568

Total number of Children vaccinated in the Faculty-Hall, gratis, from 15th May 1801 till 15th May 1816,	-	-	18,981
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For each child that is vaccinated, the bearer deposits 2s., which is returned on a given day, when the child's arm is examined by the attending Surgeons, and matter taken from it, if necessary.

The funds of the Faculty arise from rents of houses, interest of money, fees of entrants, &c.

*Fund for the Widows and Children of Members of the Faculty
of Physicians and Surgeons.*

HUGH MILLER, Esq.* *Collector.*

From the admission-money exigible from entrants with the Faculty, 87*l.* 15*s.* is applied to the Widow's Fund, instituted in 1792, which entitles the Widow of the entrant to be placed on the third, or lowest, rate of the fund, by which she will receive 34*l.* per annum, during the period of her widowhood; for the second rate, which entitles the Widow to receive 40*l.* per annum, the Member must pay the sum of 22*s.* 6*d.* annually; and for the first rate of 46*l.* per annum, the sum of 45*s.* yearly. If the Member leaves no Widow, his Child or Children, if under 20 years of age, receives a sum equal to what seven years of their mother's annuity would have been; and if above 20 years of age, they receive, if on the first rate, 215*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; on the second, 182*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*; and if on the third, 150*l.* If the Widow dies or is married before she has received seven years annuity, her children, if under 20 years of age, are entitled to receive whatever part of the seven years annuity is not exhausted; and the children above 20 years of age are entitled to receive a proportion similar thereto. No person above 60 years, can be admitted to an interest in the fund; and if above 28 years of age, at entrance, he must pay an additional rate conformable to an equitable scale. In 1816, annuities, amounting to 383*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* have been paid, per advance, to nine Widows, and 215*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to one family of Children above 20 years of age.

* The Faculty, on the 4th of May 1812, voted a valuable piece of plate to Mr. Miller, in testimony of the high sense they entertain of useful and important services rendered by him to the Faculty.

Faculty of Procurators.

JAMES HILL, Esq. *Dean of Faculty.*

The Society of Procurators, which had existed for more than three centuries, was erected into a Corporation, by Royal Charter, in 1796.

Applicants to be admitted apprentices, must be 15 years of age, and have received four years instruction in the Latin language; no person can be admitted a Member of Faculty, unless he has paid a fee of 30*l.*, and served five years as an apprentice with a Member of Faculty, and one year as a Clerk, and have studied Scotch Law in a University, at least one session *. Before admission, the applicant undergoes private and public examinations by a Committee of Faculty, regarding his knowledge of Law, and the practice of the Courts; and if found qualified, he is admitted a Member, on paying 50*l.*

The funds of this body arise from interest of money, fees of entrants, and a small sum for every cause that is brought before the Burgh, Sheriff, and Commissary Courts. The sum collected in the Courts, on an average of the last ten years, amounted to upwards of one hundred pounds per annum. In 1815, the Faculty distributed to decayed Members, 74*l.*

* From time immemorial, to the date of the Royal Charter, strangers, duly qualified, were admitted Members of the Procurator's Society, on their paying triple entrance-money. A clause having been inserted in the Royal Charter for the exclusion of strangers, the Faculty have invariably refused to admit them, which has given rise to litigation before the Supreme Court. The Lord Ordinary, after hearing parties, has confirmed the clause of exclusion, and the parties now (June 1816) wait the decision of the Inner House.

Fund for the Widows and Children of Members of the Faculty of Procurators.

ANDREW M'GEORGE, Esq. *Collector.*

This Fund was instituted on the 2d of February 1812; and is chiefly derived from the capital belonging to the Faculty, from the sum of 50*l.*, paid by Members of Faculty, at entrance; 20*l.* is applied to this Fund, which entitles the Widow to an annuity of 18*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, with the privilege of an increase, proportioned to the increase of capital, provided the Member do regularly pay 30*s.* per annum, or twenty guineas prompt in lieu thereof; if there be no Widow left, the Child or Children of the deceased Member, receives a sum equal to what five years of their mother's annuity would have been. By a regulation of the Faculty, their stock is restricted to one thousand pounds, the overplus to be transferred to the Widows' Fund. In 1815, the annuities amounted to 205*l.*

Hutchisons' Hospital.

In the year 1639, -40, and -41, Messrs. George and Thomas Hutchison, of Lambhill, (brothers,) mortified certain lands and sums of money for founding an Hospital, which has been called after their name. The executors of their will, in conjunction with the Town Council and Trades' House, purchased the lands and barony of Gorbals, which being afterwards disjoined, Hutchison-town has been built on that part which came to the share of the Hospital. The rents and feus of their whole property are now applied to the purposes of the charity; the capital stock of this Hospital has been subsequently increased by other benevolent persons. In 1713, Mr. James Blair, one of the partners of the West Sugar House, mortified to the Hospital, 10,000 merks; and Mr. Daniel Baxter, Bookseller in this City, in 1784, mortified the sum of 2,700*l.* sterling; in 1798, Mr. John Snow, Barber, bequeathed one-half of his heritable and moveable property to the Charity, subject to a life-rent use for his wife. The interest

of these conjoined funds are distributed in life pensions, for the maintenance of decayed men of fifty years of age, who are Burgesses of three years standing, with the exception of Blair's, where it is not necessary that they be Burgesses. The Patrons, on 15th September 1737, found it expedient to admit female pensioners to an interest in these funds; and, by a subsequent arrangement, it is provided, that the applicants be Widows of Burgesses, fifty years of age, or forty, if they have two Children, under ten years of age, living at their expense. The Daughters of Burgesses are eligible to these Charities, in the same manner as Widows. But Wives, although of Burgesses, cannot be admitted. The applicants must be of honest life and conversation, conformable to the deeds of Mortification. On Hutchisons' Fund, the name of Hutchison is to be preferred; on Blair's, the names of Blair and Gemmil, in this order; on Baxter's, the names of Baxter, Barr, Wingate, Cunningham, and Cameron, in the like order.

A proportion of the Hospital Funds is set apart for Maintaining, Clothing, and Educating, a specified number of Boys, sons of Burgesses. The Patrons consists of the Magistrates and Council, and the Ministers of the Established Churches in the City, with the exception of the common Counsellors, in Blair's.

Pensions from Five to Twenty-Five Pounds per Annum.

Men-Pensioners on Hutchisons' Fund in 1815,	-	-	87
Do. on Blair's Fund,	-	-	3
Do. on Baxter's Fund,	-	-	3
Total of Men-Pensioners,	-	-	93
Women-Pensioners on Hutchisons' Fund, in 1815,	116		
Do. on Baxter's Fund,	-	-	3
Total of Men and Women Pensioners,	-		212
Amount of Men's Pensions on Hutchisons' Fund,	-	-	£825 00 0
Carried forward,			
2 E			

Brought forward,	-	£825	0	0
Amount of Women's Pensions on ditto,	-	976	5	0
Total of Men and Women's Pensions on Hutchisons' Fund,	- - - - -	£1801	5	0
Amount of Pensions on Baxter's Fund,	- -	50	0	0
Do. do on Blair's Fund,	-	16	13	0
Total of Pensions on Hutchisons', Baxter's, and Blair's Funds, in 1815,	- - -	£1867	18	0
<i>Hutchisons' School.</i>				

The School consists of eighty Boys, *viz.* sixty-eight from Hutchisons', eight from Baxter's, and four from Blair's; they receive instruction in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Church Music, during four years. The qualifications for Hutchisons' School are, that the Boys be sons of Burgesses, above seven, and not exceeding eight years of age, on the first of March, in the year they apply for admission. In the election of Boys for Hutchisons' Fund, the Patrons are instructed to prefer the names of Hutchison and Herbertson.

The qualifications for Blair's are, that the applicants be poor and indigent; the Boys were formerly admitted to the School in their sixth, but now in their ninth year; the name of Blair is only to be preferred.

The Boys on Baxter's Fund must be sons of Burgesses, not under eight, nor above ten years of age, at their admission to the School; the relatives of the Mortifier in the first, second, third, and fourth degree, and the names of Baxter, Barr, Wingate, Cunningham, and Cameron, in this order, are to be preferred. It is necessary that the applicants for either of these Charities, have attended an English School for a period of six months, and produce a Surgeon's Certificate, that they are not afflicted with any infectious distemper. Each Boy, on these Foundations, receives a complete suit of Clothes, in April, and, in October, a Shirt, a pair of Stockings and Shoes; they also receive three pounds per annum, paid half-yearly, at the terms of Martinmas and Whitsunday, in lieu of board, with the

exception of the four Boys in Blair's, who receive no compensation for board. When the Boys leave the School, they are presented with a Bible; and, on their being bound Apprentices, they receive gratis Indentures.

Expense of the School, in 1815, -	-	-	£ 712	4	11
Amount of Pensions, brought forward, -			1867	18	0

Total expenditure for Pensions and School, - £2580 2 11

The Hall of the School adjoins the Hospital, in Ingram-Street.

The Boys attend Divine Service on Sundays, in St. George's Church.

St. Nicholas' Hospital.

JOHN HAMILTON, Esq. *Preceptor.*

This Institution was endowed by Bishop Muirhead, in the Reign of James III., for the maintenance of twelve old Laymen and a Priest; the funds have been reduced by some cause now unknown. In 1815, there were only ten pensioners on the Foundation, at three pounds each per annum, 30*l.*

The Magistrates and Town Council are the Patrons.

Mitchell's Mortification.

MISS E. ORR, *Patroness.*

In 1729, Mr. William Mitchell, a merchant in London, and a native of this City, mortified the sum of two thousand pounds; the interest to be divided by his heirs among decayed Burgesses or their families, 100*l.*

Tennent's Mortification.

ROBERT CARRICK, Esq. *President.*

In 1741, Mr. Robert Tennent, a Tobacconist in this City, made certain bequests and mortifications, among others, he gave Plate and Napiery to the then six Churches of the City, and mortified 21,000 merks Scots, to be applied as follows, *viz.* 5,000 towards the support of two Charity Schools, 6,000 for the maintenance of three Widows*, and 10,000 to be lent out in small sums, for five years at a time, free

* Relicts of such as have been Ministers, Merchants, or Tradesmen, within the City.

of interest, to certain descriptions of persons carrying on business in the City. As the state of society, and other circumstances therewith connected, have rendered the lending of small sums of money, free of interest, inexpedient, the Managers have expended the net proceeds of the capital, in 1815, as follows, *viz.*

For 96 Pair of Shoes, to the Children in two of the Charity Schools, under the immediate management of the General Session, -	£18	8	0
— 96 Pair of Stockings, for do. - - -	6	8	0
— 96 Pair of Shoes mended, - - -	8	0	0
To 3 Widows, 80 Merks (or 4 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 10 $\frac{2}{3}$ <i>d.</i>) each,	13.	6	8
	£46 2 8		

Wilson's Charity.

Rev. Dr. WILLIAM MUIR, *President.*

In 1778, Mr. George Wilson, a Merchant in London, and a native of this City, mortified 3000*l.* for Clothing and Educating a certain number of Boys. This sum has been partially increased by subsequent donations; and the money which is collected at the Church doors, when an annual sermon is preached before the Governors and Children of the several Charities of the City, is given to this Institution. At present there are 48 Boys on the Foundation; the qualifications are, that they be not under seven years of age, nor above eight, on the 1st of March following their application; a certificate of their having been six months at an English School, and that they are free from infectious disorders, must be produced. They receive four years instruction in Reading, Writing, and Church Music. In April, each Boy receives a complete suit of Clothes; in October, a Shirt, and a pair of Shoes and Stockings; on leaving the School, they are presented with a Bible, and, on being bound Apprentices, a gratis Indenture. In 1653, Sir

It is not necessary that applicants for pensions or education from St. Nicholas' Hospital, Blair's, Wilson's, Coulter's, or Millar's Charities, be Burgesses, or the sons or daughters of Purgesses.

John Scott, of Scotstarvet, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, mortified the lands of Puckie and Puckiemill, lying in the Parish of St. Leonards, and Sherifffdom of Fife, for the purpose of appointing apprentice-fees, "for Scotch Bairns within the Burgh of Glasgow, in preference to any in Edinburgh." These lands being placed under the management of the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow, were let on lease, in 1799, for 19 years, at a rent to advance in certain proportions to 90*l.* per annum. The improved state of trade and manufactures having rendered fees to masters, for teaching apprentices, unnecessary, the Magistrates and Council, and the Representative of Scotstarvet, in 1797, agreed, that in lieu of apprentice-fees, twelve Boys should be placed in Hutchisons' School, and, by a subsequent arrangement, they have been placed in Wilson's, where they enjoy the same privileges as the Boys on that establishment. Scotstarvet Patronage is vested jointly in the Magistrates and Council, and in his Grace the Duke of Portland, as representing his Duchess, formerly Miss Scott, the Patroness.

Mr. Wilson nominated certain of his friends and others to be the first Patrons, with power to them to elect their successors.

The expenditure of Wilson's and Scotstarvet's establishment in 1815, amounted to 214*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*

The Boys attend Divine Service on Sundays, in St. Andrew's Church.

Coulter's Mortification.

HON. HENRY MONTEITH, Lord Provost, *President.*

In 1788, Mr. James Coulter, late Merchant in this City, exclusive of 400*l.* which he gave towards the erection of a Bridewell, and of 200*l.*, its interest or a medal of same value, to be given yearly to any Mechanic, Manufacturer, or Merchant, living in or within ten miles of Glasgow, who shall invent or improve any Machine by which trade may be benefited, the Lord Provost, Dean of Guild, three Members from the Merchants, and three from the Trades' Houses, to be judges whether the Machine be prize-worthy, and also, exclusive of 500*l.*, which he gave, in conjunction with his brother, towards the forma-

tion of a Humane Society in this City, mortified the sum of 1200*l.*, the interest to be paid to worthy and deserving persons in indigent circumstances, in life-pensions of not less than 4*l.*, nor more than 10*l.* per annum.

The patronage is vested in the Ministers of the Established Church in the City, and an equal number delegated from the Town Council. The Lord Provost, or, in his absence, the senior Magistrate, to be President; the relations of the Mortifier and his wife, to be preferred to the Charity, and then the name of Coulter and Peddie, in this order, provided they be of good character, and otherwise qualified.

Amount of pensions, per annum, 60*l.*

Millar's Charity.

Rev. Dr. THOMAS CHALMERS, *President.*

In 1790, Mr. Andrew Millar, a Merchant in this City, mortified his whole Estate, amounting to 7074*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* for the purpose of Clothing and Educating a certain number of indigent Girls, and vested the management in the Principal of the College, Professor of Divinity, the Ministers of the City, and one Elder from each of the Kirk Sessions; the qualifications are, that the Girls be eight years of age complete, and not nine, on the first of March following their application; a certificate of their having been six months at a school, and that they are free from infectious diseases, must be produced. At present, there are 60 Girls in the School, who receive Clothing and Instruction, during three years, in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, Knitting, Sewing, Church Music, and in the principles of Religion.

The expenditure in 1815, amounted to 264*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

The Girls attend Divine Service on Sundays, in the North-West Church.

Buchanan's Society.

JAMES BUCHANAN, Esq. (Dowanhill) *President.*

This Society was instituted in 1725, for the relief of persons of the name of Buchanan, and those who have sprung from, or are connected with, their clan, viz. M'Aslan, Risk, and

Leney. This Institution has been very fortunate, in consequence of its Managers having vested a considerable part of their funds in heritable property.

The Society, in 1815, enacted, that, in future, the Managers shall present a Student of Philosophy, connected with their clan, to a bursary of twenty-five pounds per annum, in the University of Glasgow, for four years. Master Thomas Buchanan, son of Mr. John Buchanan, farmer in Trean of Leney, parish of Calender, is the first bursar.

The funds arise from 5*l.* paid by each Member at entrance, and from the rental of houses and shops.

Highland Society.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Esq. *Preses.*

This Society was instituted in 1727, by a few Gentlemen, natives of the Highlands, for the purpose of Clothing, Educating, and putting to Trades, a certain number of Boys, whose parents belonged to the Highlands of Scotland, and are in indigent circumstances. At present, there are 60 Boys on the funds of the Society, who are apprenticed to any suitable trade they make choice of; they receive Clothing, a free Indenture, and instruction in Reading, Writing, and Church Music, after working hours, during the period of three years. Twenty of the senior Boys leave the School, yearly, when they receive the present of a Bible, and a wholesome advice from the Managers; and all those who have conducted themselves attentively, diligently, and irreproachably at School, and during their apprenticeships, and who have thereby merited the approbation of the Managers, during their regular diets of visitation at the Schools and Workshops, receive a Silver Medal, with the following inscription, *viz.* “Badge of Merit, from the Highland Society of Glasgow, to A. B. in testimony of his good behaviour and exemplary conduct during his education and apprenticeship.” Prizes of books are distributed at the annual examination, in the Society’s Hall, Black Bull Inn Buildings.

The Boys attend Divine Service on Sundays, in the Ingram-Street Gaelic Chapel.

The Funds of this Institution arise from two guineas, paid by every Member at admission, and from the rent of the Bull Inn and Buildings connected with it. As the debt, which was necessarily contracted when these Buildings were lately enlarged, is regularly diminishing, the Society will have it in their power, in a few years, to extend their sphere of usefulness. This Institution has hitherto been very fortunate in being placed under the patronage of persons of influence, zealous for its success. To Mr. James Graham, and a few of his friends, the Society owed its existence and support, till it was taken under the protection of the late George M'Intosh of Dunchattan, Esq. whose unwearied and successful exertions for the Society, has rendered his memory dear to all those who have the education and best interests of poor Highlanders at heart. Since Mr. M'Intosh's death, which happened at Moffat, on the 22d July 1807, the Society has found an able and zealous patron, in the person of the present Preses, Mr. Campbell of Halyards.

Disbursement, in 1815, for Educating and Clothing the Boys, 375*l.* 7*d.*

Grahams' Society.

JAMES BAIRD, Esq. *Preses.*

This Society was instituted for the relief of indigent persons of the name of Graham, or of their wife's name; the funds arise from five guineas, which each stranger pays at admission. The Society laid out a considerable part of their funds in the purchase of heritable property; and have distributed, in 1815, to decayed Members, 164*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*

Humane Society.

JOSHUA HEYWOOD, Esq. *President.*

This Society was instituted in 1790, for restoring Animation suspended by Drowning. The late Messrs. Coulters, of this City, gave a donation of 500*l.* to this Institution, and the res-

idue of the funds has been raised by subscription. The expenditure in 1815, for premiums to those who have hazarded their lives to save fellow-creatures from a watery grave, repair of apparatus, &c. amounted to 49*l.* 19*s.*

Exclusive of the house which the Society erected on the north bank of the Clyde, in the High Green, where they have a complete set of apparatus, steam-bath, boats, drags, hand carriages, &c. under the immediate management of Mr. Robert Duncan, their resident Operator, they have placed a set of apparatus, drags, hand carriages, mattresses, blankets, rubbing cloths, &c. at the following stations, *viz.* at the Broomielaw, in the house of Mr. James Cooper, Vintner; at Meikle Govan, in the house of Mr. John Shaw, Weaver; at Port-Dundas, in the house of Mr. Robert Orrock, Vintner; and at Rutherglen Bridge, in the house of Mr. John Campbell, Chandler.

TOWN'S HOSPITAL.

DAVID CRAWFORD, Esq. *Preceptor.*

(Vacant) *Vice-Preceptor.*

ROBERT THOMSON, Jun. Esq. *Treasurer.*

This Institution, which commenced its operations in 1733, is supported by fixed contributions, from the Town Council,

The friends of humanity are deeply indebted to Dr. John Nimmo, the Society's Secretary, alike for his disinterested, professional, and general services. From a Report which he has lately made to the Society, it appears, that from its commencement to 16th February 1816, there have been 156 persons saved from a watery grave, by aid of the Institution; of that number, 26 were saved during 1815. Mr. Duncan, the Society's Operator, has been very successful in saving bathers, by the use of Daniel's Life Preserver, which is a kind of Leathern Bag simply thrown over the shoulders, and then inflated with air, from the wearer's mouth, similar to the bagpipe, by which, in the space of one minute, he may safely throw himself into the deep, and relieve those who may be in danger of drowning, although he cannot swim. For the information of such as may wish to purchase a machine so useful, address to the successors of the late Mr. Daniel, Grove Cottage, Mile-end Green, London; the charge of the Life Preserver fitted for a boy, is two guineas, and for an adult, three guineas.

the Merchants' and Trades' Houses, and General Session, but chiefly from an assessment on the inhabitants, made by fifteen of their fellow-citizens not connected with the Town Council; these Assessors are annually elected by the Magistrates and Council, and are sworn to assess the lieges faithfully and impartially. The mode now sanctioned by practice, is, to assess every person within the Burgh, who is supposed, from his property or business, to be worth 300*l.*; if the fuedal holder neither lives nor is connected in any business carried on within the Burgh, he is exempted from the tax, however great the value of his property may be. The general affairs of the Hospital are managed by the Preceptor, Vice-Preceptor, Treasurer, and forty-eight Managers chosen annually, *viz.* twelve from the Town Council, of whom the Magistrates form a part; twelve from the Merchants' House, of whom the Dean must be one; twelve from the Trades' House, including the Convener; and twelve from the General Session, of whom four Ministers, in rotation, are a part. These Managers hold stated quarterly meetings in the Hospital, and elect all the office-bearers. When the business of the meeting is over, the whole of the house-pensioners, men, women, and children, who are able, appear before the Managers, and join in family worship, performed by one of the Clergymen. A Committee of eight persons, *viz.* two from each body, is selected annually from the Managers, who, with the Preceptor and Vice-Preceptor, form the weekly Committee, whose duty is to conduct the particular arrangements of the Hospital; a minute statement of their transactions is regularly laid before the Managers at the quarterly meetings. In the year ending 9th August 1815, there were 436 persons in the Hospital; 540 out-door pensioners, who received money; 668 out-pensioners, who received meal from the Hospital; making a total of 1644 persons on the funds. The average cost of each person in the Hospital, during the year 1815, was 9*l.* 3*s.*; the quantity of meal used in the same period, was 2190 bolls and 8 pecks; the price of meal per boll, 20*s.* 6*d.* The rate

of assessment on every 100*l.* of supposed property and profits arising from business within the Burgh, for that year, was 3*s.* 1*d.*; valuation * 6,447,900*l.*

Amount of Assessment,	-	-	-	-	-	£9940	10	3
Sum contributed by the Town Council,	-	-	-	-	-	220	0	0
Do. by the Merchants' House,	-	-	-	-	-	110	0	0
Do. by the Trades' House,	-	-	-	-	-	120	0	0
Do. by the General Session,	-	-	-	-	-	300	0	0

Profit resulting from general Work performed in the

Hospital,	-	-	-	-	-	£ 93	13	6
Profit from the Manufacturing of Thread Lace,	-	-	-	-	-	171	0	9
Profit from Sale of Ashes, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	69	0	0
							333	14 3

An Annual Gift from a Chartered Bank, doing business in the

Town, whose Directors do not reside in the Burgh,	-	-	-	-	-	70	0	0
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Total Fund for Support of the Hospital, 1815, - - - £11094 4 6

The Children are instructed in Reading, Writing, and Church Music. Every person capable of work, is employed; the young make Bobbin Lace and fill in Fleece Cards; the old Spin, Weave, make Clothes, Shoes, or tease Oakum, &c.

The Children, accompanied by the Chaplain, attend Divine Service on Sundays, in the College Church.

The number of out-door Pensioners on nursing wages and meal, in 1815, was - - - 1208

Of whom there belonged to the Established Church †, - - - 998

Roman Catholics, - - - 58

Church of Relief, - - - 44

Burghers, - - - 32

Methodists, - - - 29

Episcopal Church, - - - 23

Reformed Congregation, - - - 6

Baptists, - - - 5

Antiburghers, - - - 6

Independents, - - - 4

No Religious Profession, - - - 3

1208

* The valuation of the Assessors, is not to be taken as a just criterion of the value of property within the Burgh, as a number of properties are under the value of 300*l.*, and a great number of proprietors neither live nor carry on business in the Town, and are, therefore, (conformable to established practice,) not assessable for the maintenance of the poor. On the other hand, there are a number of persons who have not property equal to the sum they are assessed for.

† The Dissenters retain all the money which is collected at their Meeting-House doors. Several of them support the greater part of their own poor.

A GENERAL

*Of the Numbers in the Town's Hospital, Children upon Nursing - -
and at what price; the Rate of Assessment per £100, the total - -
from 9th August 1781 to 9th August 1816.*

Period to which the annexed Table refers.				Numb. in the Hospit.	Numb. upon Nurs- ing Wages.	Fami- lies on Meal.	Total on the Funds of the Hospit.		
Statement for the Year ending 9th August 1782,				278	114	165	557	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1783,	287	123	182	592	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1784,	299	105	125	529	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1785,	292	99	136	527	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1786,	288	106	136	530	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1787,	503	90	118	511	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1788,	280	93	128	501	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1789,	289	107	135	531	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1790,	319	105	171	595	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1791,	314	115	207	636	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1792,	355	111	205	671	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1793,	373	107	223	703	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1794,	375	132	260	767	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1795,	552	290	573	1215	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1796,	552	290	706	1348	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1797,	365	217	451	1033	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1798,	397	234	425	1056	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1799,	385	266	387	1038	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1800,	412	270	367	1049	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1801,	410	412	488	1310	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1802,	407	487	725	1619	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1803,	322	334	423	1079	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1804,	353	330	367	1050	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1805,	384	390	433	1207	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1806,	365	306	410	1081	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1807,	353	334	387	1074	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1808,	377	402	404	1183	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1809,	389	410	454	1253	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1810,	410	412	406	1228	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1811,	420	453	479	1352	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1812,	443	565	596	1604	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1813,	484	795	738	2017	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1814,	479	630	689	1798	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1815,	436	540	668	1644	-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1816,					-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1817,					-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1818,					-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1819,					-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1820,					-	-
Do.	do.	do.	1821,					-	-

Meal is sold in Glasgow by Dutch weight, consisting of 17 ounces and 7 drams, - -
1 boll; and 2 bolls, 1 load.—In 1816, the meal is contracted for, at 16s. per boll; rate - -

LIST

- *Wages, Families on Meal, with the quantities distributed Weekly,*
 - *Valuation, with the Amount raised by Assessment for each year,*

	Cost of each in the House.			Quantity of Meal given Weekly.			Price of Meal per Boll.			Rate per 100l.		Valuation.	Amount of Assessment.		
	£	s.	d.	bls.	pks.	lbs.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
-	4	16	0	8	15	2	0	12	6				1,057	0	0
-	4	16	0	9	7	2	0	15	0				1,200	0	0
-	4	16	0	5	5	0	0	15	0				1,055	0	0
-	4	16	0	6	0	4	0	18	8	1	2½	2,096,600	1,092	0	0
-	4	16	0	5	14	4	0	14	8	1	0½	2,010,200	1,047	0	0
-	4	16	0	5	1	6	0	14	8	1	1	2,030,800	1,204	0	0
-	4	16	0	5	6	2	0	17	4	1	0½	1,980,600	1,031	0	0
-	5	5	0	5	15	2	0	15	0	1	2	2,094,200	1,220	0	0
-	5	0	0	7	11	6	0	14	0	1	4	2,103,700	1,420	0	0
-	5	0	0	9	3	4	0	16	0	1	4	2,192,600	1,480	0	0
-	5	0	0	9	0	0	0	16	0	1	5	2,359,700	1,673	0	0
-	4	10	0	9	11	4	0	16	0	1	3½	2,341,000	1,610	0	0
-	5	0	0	12	0	6	0	16	0	1	7	2,518,000	1,993	0	0
-	5	10	7¾	27	12	6	0	17	4	2	8	2,540,200	3,387	0	0
-	5	13	5¼	33	14	2	0	16	0	3	0½	2,538,740	3,861	0	0
-	6	10	0	29	2	6	0	16	0	3	0	2,652,000	3,978	0	0
-	7	0	0	27	1	2	0	18	0	3	0	2,803,333	4,205	0	0
-	6	10	0	24	5	2	0	18	0	2	8	2,940,000	3,920	0	0
-	6	14	4¼	23	2	0	1	5	0	3	0	3,022,666	4,534	0	0
-	8	6	2¾	30	3	2	1	17	4	4	3	3,390,575	7,205	0	0
-	9	2	2	42	4	6	1	8	0	4	6	3,535,555	7,955	0	0
-	7	7	6	23	11	2	0	17	0	2	1	3,782,400	3,940	0	0
-	7	9	10	21	8	0	1	0	0	2	2	4,015,400	4,350	0	0
-	7	11	9	25	13	4	1	2	0	2	5	4,357,250	5,265	0	0
-	8	1	0	24	4	2	1	4	0	2	0½	4,765,733	4,865	0	0
-	6	17	5	22	8	6	1	4	0	2	0	4,815,000	4,815	0	0
-	8	1	4	23	2	6	1	4	0	2	0	5,200,000	5,220	0	0
-	8	3	8	26	7	4	1	4	0	2	1½	5,647,066	6,000	0	0
-	8	4	11	27	2	0	1	4	0	1	11	6,121,600	5,866	10	8
-	8	2	6	28	14	0	1	4	0	1	11	5,989,600	5,740	0	0
-	8	0	0	35	13	2	1	5	0	2	7	5,875,800	7,589	11	6
-	9	15	0	44	6	6	1	12	0	3	6	5,830,700	10,273	14	6
-	9	16	0	45	12	0	1	4	9½	3	6	6,119,800	10,709	13	0
-	9	3	0	42	2	0	1	0	6	3	1	6,447,900	9,940	10	3

- *Averdupois, to the pound; 8 pounds make 1 peck; 4 pecks, 1 firloft; 4 firlofts,*
 - *of assessment, 2s. 7d.; valuation, 7,016,900l.; amount of assessment, 9063l. 9s. 11d.*

ROYAL INFIRMARY.

(Supported by Voluntary Contribution.)

The Hon. HENRY MONTEITH, *Lord Provost, Preses of the Managers and the General Court of Directors.*

JAMES SYM, Esq. *Treasurer.*

The affairs of the Infirmary, are, by its Charter, placed under the management of twenty-five Directors, *viz.* the Lord Provost, the Member of Parliament for the City, the Dean of Guild, the Convener of the Trades' House, the Professor of Medicine, the Professor of Anatomy, one Member from the Town Council, one from the Merchants' House, one from the Trades' House, one from the College, three from the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, one from the Ministers, and ten chosen by ballot from the General Court, who meet on the first Monday of January, yearly. The Office-Bearers are chosen by the Managers; they consist of two Physicians, four Surgeons, a Treasurer, Secretary, and Clerk, an Apothecary, a Chaplain, a Surgeon's Clerk, two Physicians' Clerks, a Matron, and Porter.

Contributors are entitled to recommend, as follows:

Donation of 10*l.* or annual subscription of 1*l.* 1*s.* one Patient.

Do.	20 <i>l.</i> or	do.	2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> two	do.
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Do.	50 <i>l.</i> or	do.	3 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> four	do.
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Do.	100 <i>l.</i> or	do.	5 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> six	do.
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Incorporations, or Societies whose Representatives are permanent.

Donation of 50*l.* or annual subscription of 3*l.* 3*s.* two Patients.

Do.	100 <i>l.</i> or	do.	5 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> four	do.
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In case of the death of a Patient, the Recommender engages either to remove the body from the Infirmary, or pay 13*s.* as the expense of the coffin and funeral charges.

*List of Patients Admitted and Discharged, from 1st January
1815, to 1st January 1816.*

Patients remaining in the House, 31st December 1814,	132
Admitted since, - - - - -	1360
Medical, 958 } 1492	Men, 866 }
Surgical, 534 }	Women, 626 }
In all, 1492	
Cured, - - - - -	779
Convalescent, - - - - -	80
Relieved, - - - - -	164
Advice, - - - - -	46
Desire, - - - - -	114
Improper, - - - - -	1
Incurable, - - - - -	23
Irregular, - - - - -	18
Remitted, - - - - -	19
Dead, - - - - -	96
	1340
Patients remaining 31st December 1815, - - -	152
	1492

In the course of the year, 56 operations have been performed, many of them of a difficult and delicate nature. Since the opening of the Infirmary, in 1794, 16,396 Patients have been received; 11,104 of whom have been cured, and a large number of the residue relieved. During the period of 21 years, more than 40,000 out-door Patients have received gratuitous advice.

Ordinary Expenses of the House, for the year

ending 31st December 1815, - - -	£3593	4	7
Annual Subscriptions, in 1815, £1832	15	6	
Contributions and Collections, 481	18	0	
Carried forward, -	£2314	13	6
	£3593	4	7

Brought over, -	£2314	13	6	£3593	4	7
Legacies, Benefits, and Fines,	837	10	6			
Fees from Students for leave to attend the Infirmary, at the rate of Three Guineas each, and Ten Guineas additional for leave to attend the Drug Shop connected with it, -	376	11	3			
				£3528	15	3
Residue taken from interest of Capital, - - - -	64	9	4			
				£3593	4	7

General State of the Funds.

1815.

Dec. 30, Five thousand, 3 per Cent. Consols, (cost) - - - -	£3248	17	4
Heritable Bond for - - - -	2000	0	0
City of Glasgow's Bond, - - - -	7500	0	0
Do. Bill for - - - -	50	0	0
Half of a House and Steading at Port-Dundas, left to the Hospital by Mr. Snow, - - - -	53	10	0
Cash advanced to the Contractors, on account of the New Buildings, -	1970	0	0
Due by Thistle Bank, in account, -	1640	0	0
Cash in the hands of the Treasurer, -	3	14	3
Total of Stock, - - - -			
	£16,466	1	7

*The Management and Direction of the Affairs of the Infirmary,
for the year 1816, are vested in the following Gentlemen:*

The Hon. Henry Monteith, *Lord Provost.*

Kirkman Finlay, Esq. *M. P.*

James Ewing, Esq. *Dean of Guild.*

Robert Ferrie, Esq. *Convener of the Trades' House.*

Dr. Robert Freer, *Professor of Medicine in the University.*

Dr. James Jeffrey, *Professor of Anatomy in the University.*

Dr. Robert Watt, *President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.*

Andrew Templeton, Esq. *from the Town Council.*

Daniel M'Kenzie, Esq. *from the Merchants' House.*

Robert Hood, Esq. *from the Trades' House.*

Dr. William Meikleham, *from the University.*

Dr. John Nimmo, *from the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.*

Hugh Miller, Esq.	<i>do.</i>	<i>do.</i>
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John M'Arthur, Esq. *do.* *do.*

Rev. Dr. Robert Balfour, *from the Ministers of Glasgow.*

From the general Court of Contributors.

William Jamieson, Esq.

Dr. Richard Millar.

John More, Esq.

Robert Findlay, Esq.

James Sym, Esq.

William Stirling, Esq.

Septimus Ellis, Esq.

John Machen, Esq.

John M'Caul, Esq.

William Harley, Esq.

Office-Bearers.

Dr. Robert Watt *, *Physician.*

Dr. Robert Graham, *do.*

Benjamin King, Esq. *Surgeon.*

John Towers, Esq. *do.*

William Anderson, Esq. *do.*

Granville Pattison, Esq. *do.*

Mr. Thomas Christie, *Secretary and Clerk.*

Rev. Robert Riddell, *Chaplain.*

Mr. William Heron, *Apothecary.*

Mr. James Armour, *Surgeon's Clerk.*

Mr. James Sym, *Physician's Clerk.*

Mr. Robert Cowan, *do.*

Miss Hitherwick, *Matron.*

James Reid, *Porter and Collector of Donations & Subscriptions.*

* The Physicians and Surgeons in the Infirmary executed the arduous duties of their office, during a period of twelve years, without any remuneration. In 1806, the Managers enacted, that, in future, Physicians who had discharged the duties for two years, gratis, should have a salary during the time they are in office, of fifty pounds per annum; and Surgeons, so circumstanced, twenty pounds per annum. The Surgeons' and Physicians' Clerks live in the house, and have bed, board, and washing; the Secretary, Clerk, Chaplain, Apothecary, Matron, and Porter, have each salaries.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

(Supported by Voluntary Contribution.)

This Society was instituted in London, on 7th March 1804, under the auspices of a number of persons of the first rank and consideration in the Kingdom. The fundamental laws and regulations of the Society, are as follows, *viz.* The sole object of the Institution is to encourage a wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment: the only copies in the languages of the United Kingdom, to be circulated by the Society, shall be the authorised version. The Society shall not only circulate the Scriptures throughout the British dominions, but shall also, according to its ability, extend its influence to other countries, whether Christian, Mahometan, or Pagan. The business shall be conducted by a Committee of thirty-six Laymen; six of whom shall be Foreigners, resident in London, or its vicinity; half the remainder shall be Members of the Church of England; and the other half, Members of other denominations of Christians. Twenty-seven of the above Members, who shall have most frequently attended, shall be eligible for re-election for the ensuing year.

The President and Vice-Presidents, in 1815-16, are as follows:

President.

Right Hon. LORD TEIGNMOUTH.

Vice-Presidents.

The Most Rev. The Archbishop of Cashel.

Hon. and Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Durham.

Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

Right Rev. Lord Bishop of St. David's.

Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Bristol.

Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Norwich.

Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Llandaff.

Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Chichester.
 Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Cloyne.
 Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Clogher.
 Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Kildare.
 Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Meath.
 Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Derry.
 The Very Rev. The Dean of Westminster.
 The Very Rev. The Dean of Carlisle.
 The Hon. and Very Rev. The Dean of Wells.
 The Very Rev. The Dean of Bristol.
 Right Hon. Earl of Romney.
 Right Hon. Earl of Moira, Governor General of India.
 Right Hon. Admiral Lord Gambier.
 Right Hon. Lord Headley.
 Right Hon. Nicolas Vansittart, M. P., Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer.
 Right Hon. Sir Evan Nepean, Bart., Governor of Bombay,
 Sir William Pepperell, Bart.
 Sir Thomas Bernard, Bart.
 Charles Grant, Esq. M. P.
 William Wilberforce, Esq. M. P.
 Thomas Babington, Esq. M. P.

Treasurer.

JOHN THORNTON, Esq.

Secretaries, (gratis.)

Rev. John Owen, M. A., Rector of Paglesham, Essex.
 Rev. Joseph Hughes, M. A., Battersea.
 Rev. Charles Fr. Ad. Steinkopff, M. A., Minister of the German Lutheran Church, Savoy, London.

The organization of this Society was scarcely completed, when the benevolent and active mind of the late David Dale, Esq. of this City, engaged warmly in its interests; being himself

delighted with the simplicity of the system and grandeur of the scale, he embarked in it with his whole soul, and his example was most powerful, for many of his fellow-citizens, of every religious denomination, became immediate members of the Society.

In 1805, the Rev. Presbytery of Glasgow enacted, and its Ministers recommended from their pulpits, and by other modes of communication, that, in future, Annual Collections should be made, in all the Churches and Chapels within the bounds, in aid of the Society. The result of this enactment has been so beneficial to the Parent Institution, that its Managers have uniformly voted their thanks to the Rev. Presbytery: at their meeting in 1815, "On a motion by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Norwich, one of the Vice-Presidents, it was resolved unanimously, That the cordial thanks of the General Meeting of the Society, be presented to the Rev. the Presbytery of Glasgow, for the continuance of their liberal Annual Collections, on behalf of the Society, and for the interest they have taken in behalf of this Institution, and they are hereby requested to accept such thanks."

Mr. Dale commenced his remittances in aid of the Society, on 6th July 1804, and continued to act as Treasurer and Agent for Glasgow, till his lamented death; on which occasion, the friends of the distribution of the Scriptures, recognised in the person of the late William Muir, Esq. that zeal, fidelity, and active benevolence, which eminently fitted him to be the successor of Mr. Dale. Mr. Muir cheerfully accepted the office, and faithfully discharged its duties till his death.

On 1st September 1811, Archibald Newbigging, Esq. an able, vigilant, and disinterested citizen, succeeded Mr. Muir in the important and honourable offices of Treasurer and general Agent for the British and Foreign Bible Society in Glasgow, &c.

Sums Remitted to London.

Remitted by David Dale, Esq. for the year ending 1st May 1805 *,	-	-	-	-	£384	18	1
Do. do. 7th May 1806,	668	4	0				
					£1053	2	1
By Rev. Dr. William Taylor, Moderator of Glasgow Presbytery, 1806,	-	-	-	-	888	1	6
By William Muir, Esq. 6th May 1807, including the sums collected by the Presbytery of Glasgow, and Congregations of Dissenters,	-				2026	2	10
By do. 4th May 1808, do.	-				2194	8	9
By do. 21st April 1809, -10, -11,	-	-			4633	17	7
By Archibald Newbigging, Esq. from 1st Sept. 1811, to 26th Dec. 1812,	-	-			1182	12	8
By do. 31st March to 28th Dec. 1813,					998	0	7
By do. 28th March to 31st Dec. 1814,					1381	1	3
By do. 28th March to 30th Dec. 1815,					1330	8	7
Total sum remitted from Glasgow and its neighbourhood, from 6th July 1804 till 30th December 1815,	-	-	-	-	£15,687	15	10

* The remittance for the year ending 1st May 1805, was made up as follows, viz.
Collection at the Independent Meeting-House, Greyfriars-Wynd, of which David Dale, Esq. was a distinguished Member; at Albion-Street Independent Chapel, Rev. Ralph Wardlaw; and at the Tabernacle, Rev. Greville Ewing, £321 12 1
David Dale, Esq. - - - - - 50 0 0
J. Cuthbertson, Esq. of Lyon Cross, near Glasgow, a Legacy to be paid annually, - - - - - 5 0 0
Rev. Greville Ewing and Friends, - - - - - 8 6 0
£384 18 1

Although Mr. Dale died before the Third Report of the Society was drawn up, on 6th May 1807, it appears from the subsequent Reports, that his Executors continue to pay his Annual Donation of 50*l.*, and that his family are on the list of Annual Subscribers.

In 1815, Mr. Dale's Heirs presented the Society with 500 Arabic Bibles, value 375*l.*

From the liberality of the Society, authorising the Agent to order Bibles at prime cost, to the amount of one-half of the subscriptions, a Depository, on an extensive scale, has been established in Glasgow, where the Scriptures are sold to the poor at a cheap rate, or given away gratis, according to existing circumstances. From this arrangement, the Agent has been enabled to supply a number of the Paupers and Prisoners, within the District, with copies of the Scriptures, gratis.

Issues of Bibles and Testaments by the Society.

	<i>Bibles.</i>	<i>Test.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
From March 7th 1804, to September 17th 1805; none issued, the Universities not having completed their Stereotype editions.			
From 17th September 1805, to 15th June 1808, (2 $\frac{3}{4}$ years,) when the present Depository was established, - - - - -	32,336	74,124	106,460
From 15th June 1808, to 25th March 1809, (about 9 months,) - - - - -	21,387	28,820	50,207
From 25th March 1809, to 16th February 1810, (nearly 11 months,) - - - - -	18,662	45,806	64,468
From 16th February 1810, to 25th March 1811, (13 months,) - - - - -	33,609	69,009	102,618
From 25th March 1811, to 21st February 1812, (about 11 months,) - - - - -	35,690	70,733	106,423
From 21st February to 31st December 1812, (10 months,) - - - - -	81,319	121,261	202,580
From 31st December 1812, to 31st December 1813, (one year,) - - - - -	141,941	159,453	301,394
From 31st December 1813, to 31st March 1815, (15 months,) - - - - -	151,535	149,572	301,107
Total issued in Great Britain, in 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ years, -	516,479	718,778	1,235,257
Purchased and issued for the Society, on the Con- tinent of Europe, - - - - -	23,835	40,190	64,025
Total issued on account of the Society, - - -	540,314	758,968	1,299,282
Printed and Printing on the Continent of Europe, by Bible Societies, aided by Donations from the British and Foreign Bible Society, - - -	95,000	103,600	198,600

N. B. In addition to the above, the Society has expended 2240*l.* for the distribution, by Societies and confidential Agents in various parts of the Continent, of Bibles and Testaments, in the French, German, Swedish, and Danish languages, the exact number of which cannot be ascertained.

Grants of Money, and Value of Bibles and Testaments given away by the Society.

					<i>Expenditure.</i>				
First year,	-	-	£ 366	2 10	First year,	-	-	£ 691	10 2
Second year,	-	-	800	6 10	Second year,	-	-	1,637	17 5½
Third year,	-	-	3,816	14 4	Third year,	-	-	5,053	18 3
Fourth year,	-	-	4,028	9 0	Fourth year,	-	-	12,206	10 3½
Fifth year,	-	-	9,749	17 0	Fifth year,	-	-	14,565	19 7¼
Sixth year,	-	-	4,955	14 0	Sixth year,	-	-	18,543	17 1
Seventh year,	-	-	14,587	8 7	Seventh year,	-	-	28,302	15 7
Eighth year,	-	-	10,232	5 1	Eighth year,	-	-	32,419	19 7½
Ninth year,	-	-	17,976	15 2	Ninth year,	-	-	69,496	13 8
Tenth year,	-	-	13,030	2 7	Tenth year,	-	-	84,652	1 5
Eleventh year,	-	-	28,703	13 0	Eleventh year,	-	-	81,021	12 5
£108,247 8 5					£348,592 13 6¼				

	<i>Bibles.</i>	<i>Test.</i>
Copies of the Scriptures issued from 31st March 1814, to 31st March 1815,	-	-
Bibles and Testaments printed or purchased on the Continent of Europe, and sent to various parts for cheap sale, or gift,	126,156	123,776
	23,835	40,190

Editions of the Scriptures Printed for the Society, previously to March 31st 1815.

	<i>Bibles.</i>	<i>Test.</i>		<i>Bibles.</i>	<i>Test.</i>
English, various editions by Stereotype,	429,768	481,340	Danish,	500	10,000
Welsh, Stereotype,	46,242	75,963	German, -	8,000	13,000
Gaelic, -	20,000	20,000	Greek, ancient and modern, in parallel columns,	-	5,000
Irish, Stereotype,	—	5,000	Greek, modern,	-	10,000
Manks, do.	—	2,000	Arabic,	1,439	—
French, do.	13,000	79,000	Esquimaux, the four Gospels,	-	1,000
Spanish, -	—	20,000	Mohawk version of St. John's Gospel,	-	2,000
Portuguese, -	—	20,000	Ethiopic Psalter,	2,100	—
Italian, (now by Stereotype,) -	—	11,000			
Dutch, -	5,000	15,000			

The British and Foreign Bible Society has printed, or aided the printing or circulation of the Scriptures, in part or in whole, in *Fifty-Five* different languages or dialects.

There are forty Bible Societies established in Foreign parts, in Europe, encouraged by pecuniary aid from the British and Foreign Bible Society, or by its example, also editions of the Scriptures printed or printing by them in various languages and dialects, aided by donations from the same Society; these Societies have distributed 95,000 Bibles, and 103,600 Testaments. In Asia, there are four Bible Societies; in Africa, two; on the Continent of America, eighty-one; in the United States of America, seventy; in Quebec, one; in Pictou, one; in Jamaica one; (People of Colour;) and in Antigua, one.

N. B. 40,000 German Testaments have been printed by the Catholic Bible Society in Ratisbon, without the aid of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

GLASGOW AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

A number of the citizens of Glasgow, genuine friends to the British and Foreign Bible Society, conceiving that the views of the Parent Institution would be promoted by an Auxiliary in Glasgow, calculated to comprehend the neighbouring districts, met on 30th January, 1812, and formed an Auxiliary Bible Society; wherein it was enacted, among other Regulations, that the Members of the Society should consist of persons of every religious denomination, who had in view the grand object of disseminating the Sacred Scriptures. Mr. Newbigging, who has, with so much honour to himself and advantage to the Parent Society, acted as its Treasurer and general Agent in Glasgow, accepted the additional office of Treasurer to the Auxiliary Society, and faithfully discharged its duties till, in 1815, the pressure of public matters, and his connection with other benevolent Institutions, rendered it necessary for him to retire; when William Muir, Esq. one of the Magistrates of the City, was appointed to the important

and honourable office. The affairs of the Society are managed by a President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretary, and Clerk, and a Committee of twenty-four persons.

OFFICE-BEARERS IN 1815.

President.

The RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF GLASGOW.

Vice-Presidents.

The Right Hon. Lord Douglas.

The Right Hon. the Lord Advocate of Scotland.

Archibald Smith, Esq. of Jordanhill.

Humphrey Ewing M'Lae, Esq. of Cathkin.

John Tennent, Esq. Glasgow.

James Sword, Esq. of Annfield.

William Cunningham, Esq. of Lainshaw.

Archibald Newbigging, Esq. of Mill-Bank.

Patrick Playfair Esq. of Dalmarnock.

John Morison, Esq. of Craigend.

Treasurer.

WILLIAM MUIR, Esq.

Secretary.

REV. RALPH WARDLAW.

Clerk.

ANDREW MITCHELL, Esq.

The following Branch Institutions, in aid of this Society, have been formed during the years 1813, -14, -15:—1st, Strathblane; 2d, Balfron; 3d, Anderston; 4th, Glassford-Street, Glasgow; 5th, Kirkintilloch; 6th, Kilpatrick; 7th, Glasgow Youths'; 8th, Bridgeton; 9th, Saltcoats Female Association; 10th, Alexandria Association; 11th, Associate Congregation Glasgow; 12th, Parkhead; 13th, Glasgow N. E. Parish; 14th, N. W. Parish; 15th, S. E. Parish; 16th,

S. W. Parish; 17th, Barony of Gorbals; 18th, Calton; 19th, Camlachie; 20th, Glasgow Penny-a-week Society; 21st, Cumbernauld; 22d, Dalry Female Association, &c.

Rules adopted by the Committee in London, respecting Supplies of Bibles and Testaments to Auxiliary Societies.

The Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, finding it requisite to establish some general principle for supplying Auxiliary Societies with Bibles and Testaments, and being desirous of holding out to such Societies the greatest encouragement, to ascertain the want of the Holy Scriptures, in their respective districts, and to supply it according to their discretion, have adopted the following

Regulations.

1st, That the Committees of Auxiliary Societies shall be entitled to receive Bibles and Testaments, estimated at prime cost, to the amount of half the entire sum remitted by them to the Parent Institution, if their local necessities require such a supply.

2d, That the Members of Auxiliary Societies, whose Subscriptions amount to One Guinea or upwards, at one time, may purchase Bibles and Testaments from the Depository of the Auxiliary Society, agreeably to the Rules of the Parent Institution, at the reduced prices. Each Annual Subscriber of One Guinea, shall have the privilege of purchasing Bibles and Testaments, within the year, to the amount of Five Guineas; and in like proportion for every Guinea subscribed. A Benefactor of Ten Guineas, may purchase to the same amount as an Annual Subscriber of One Guinea. A Benefactor of Fifty Pounds, as an Annual Subscriber of Five Guineas.

Auxiliary and Branch Societies in the United Kingdom and Adjacent Islands.

					<i>Auxiliaries.</i>	<i>Branches.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
England,	-	-	-	-	145	136	281
Wales,	-	-	-	-	23	16	39
Berwick-upon-Tweed,	-	-	-	-	1	—	1
Scotland,	-	-	-	-	40	37	77
Ireland,	-	-	-	-	4	62	66
Isle of Man,	-	-	-	-	1	—	1
Guernsey,	-	-	-	-	1	—	1
Jersey,	-	-	-	-	1	—	1
					216	251	467

N. B. There is reason to believe, several Branch Societies exist, of which no account has yet been transmitted to the Parent Institution.

In addition to the above Societies, there are numerous Bible Associations, consisting chiefly of Subscribers of One Penny or Twopence per week, connected with Auxiliary Societies; which Associations have, in some instances, produced thrice the amount of the subscriptions to the Auxiliary, within whose district they are comprised. Their beneficial effect upon the morals of the people, is already considerable.

At the general meeting of the Parent Society, held in London in 1815, it was resolved, unanimously,

That the cordial thanks of this Meeting be presented to the numerous Auxiliary Societies, Branch Societies, and Bible Associations, in the United Kingdom, for their zealous exertions to promote the object, and augment the funds of this Society; and this Meeting assures them, as well as the several kindred Societies connected with this Institution throughout the world, of the continued patronage of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and of its determination to afford them the utmost assistance, with a view to the universal distribution of the Holy Scriptures.

The Glasgow Auxiliary, conformable to the views of the Parent Society, have distributed the Scriptures gratis, or at low rates, from their Depository *, to all such as were in want of them, particularly to the Soldiers in the Barracks and City Guard-House; the Sunday and Charity Schools; the Prisoners in the Jail and Bridwell; the Patients in the Infirmary, Magdalene, and Lock Hospitals; the Lying-in Ward; the Town's Hospital; and to the Pensioners of other Benevolent Societies in the City. Since the commencement of the Auxiliary, the following sums have been remitted to the Parent Institution; *viz.*

By Archibald Newbigging, Esq. for the year					
ending 31st December,	-	-	1812,	£971	7 8
By do. do.			1813,	560	0 0
By do. do.			1814,	1172	13 7
By William Muir, Esq. do. 24th April 1816,				1745	0 0
Total remitted by the Auxiliary Society,	-			£4449	1 3
Do. by the Presbytery of Glasgow, and other					
Religious Bodies, from 1805 to 1816,	-			15687	15 10
Total Sum remitted from Glasgow,	-			L20,136	17 1

Note. The remittances are henceforth to be made on or before the 24th April, yearly, to meet the balance of the Parent Society.

GENERAL SESSION.

Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER RANKEN, *Moderator.*

The funds of this Institution arise from the Collections at the doors of the eight Parish Churches and the College Chapel, during the Session; from two-thirds of what is collected at the Canon-Street Chapel; 16*l.* per annum from the Gaelic Chapel in Ingram-Street; and 30*l.* from the Gaelic Chapel in Duke-Street; from Fees at Funerals; and from Donations and Proclamations of Marriages.

* Messrs. Steven and Frazer's, 140, Trongate.

Rate of Fees for Proclamations of Marriages, and Registrations of Baptisms.

For every proposal of Marriage where the Banns are to be proclaimed once in three several Sundays *,	-	£0	8	0
Do. three times in two Sundays,	- - -	1	1	0
Do. three times in one Sunday †,	- - -	1	11	6

In either of the above cases, the eight Church Beadles receive 4s. among them as their share of the Fees. When the Banns have been proclaimed in two Sundays, 10s. 6d. goes to the funds of the General Session; and when they have been proclaimed three times in one day, the Session receives 21s., as their share of the Fees.

The Fee for Registration of Baptisms of every description, is 1s., of which the eight Beadles receive 6d., as their share. The residue of those Fees goes to the Session Clerk, which would form but a small recompence for his labour and responsibility, were it not that persons above the labouring class usually increase the Fee on such joyous occasions.

Amount of Fees for Proclamations of Marriages.

The proportion of Fees which came to the share of the General Session, in 1815, was as follows:

January,	- - - -	£11	11	0
February,	- - - -	6	16	6
March,	- - - -	5	15	6
April,	- - - -	15	4	6
May,	- - - -	8	18	6
June,	- - - -	25	14	6
(Carried forward)		£74	0	6

* The Banns are only proclaimed (cried) in the following Churches; viz. the Inner and Outer High, the Blackfriars, North-West, and Tron.

† The extra charge for behoof of the poor of the General Session, when the Banns are proclaimed three times in one day, is uniformly exacted, except in the case of soldiers and sailors in his Majesty's service, who only pay the lowest rate.

	Brought forward,	£74	0	6	
July,	- - - -	17	11	0	
August,	- - - -	11	0	0	
September,	- - - -	13	13	6	
October,	- - - -	22	11	6	
November,	- - - -	13	2	6	
December,	- - - -	12	1	6	
					£164 0 6

Amount of Collections at the doors of the eight Churches and College Chapel, and two-thirds of the Canon-Street Chapel Collection.

1815.

January,	do.	do.	-	£147	0	2	
February,	do.	do.	-	114	0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	
March,	do.	do.	-	114	5	9	
April,	do.	do.*	-	339	8	9	
May,	do.	do.	-	111	7	9	
June,	do.	do.	-	87	6	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	
July,	do.	do.	-	120	13	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	
August,	do.	do.	-	112	8	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	
September,	do.	do.	-	107	15	5	
October,	do.	do.	-	165	16	9	
November,	do.	do.*	-	293	7	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	
December,	do.	do.	-	145	14	9	
Two Gaelic Chapels,	-			46	0	9	
							£1,905 5 4

Donations for Tolling Church-Bells at Funerals†.

3	Donations at	£ 5	0	0	£ 15	0	0
27	do. at	5	5	0	141	15	0
	(Carried forward)	£156	15	0	£2,069	5	10

* After deducting the average of the ordinary Collections from the sums collected on the Sacrament Sundays, it appears, that the extra sum of 362*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* was collected at the Spring and Winter Sacraments, in 1815.

† The smallest sum which can be taken is Five Pounds.

				Brought forward,		£2,069	5	10
				Brought forward,		£156	15	0
1	do.	at	6 6 0	-	6 6 0			
4	do.	at	10 10 0	-	- 42 0 0			
2	do.	at	25 0 0	-	50 0 0			
37	Total Funerals for which							
	Money was paid for Tolling							
	Church-Bells in 1815,				£255	1	0	
Deduct Charges for Tolling seven								
Turret-Bells, and inserting the								
Name, Age, and Designation								
of the Deceased, and amount								
of Donation, on a Tablet, in								
the Hall of the General Ses-								
sion,				-	-	-	-	29 12 0
						225 9 4		
						L2,294 15 2		

From the above sum, the Kirk Treasurer pays 48*l.* per annum to each of six Teachers of Charity-Schools; 300*l.* to the Town Hospital; and then divides the residue, in certain proportions, among the Treasurers of the eight Sessions, for the maintenance of their enrolled poor.

GLASGOW SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.

Rev. Dr. DUNCAN M'FARLAN, Drymen, *President*.

In 1790, a number of gentlemen, sons of Ministers of the Church of Scotland, formed themselves into a Society; and in the same year, they received a Seal of Cause from the Magistrates and Council, incorporating them for the purpose of rendering pecuniary aid to Children of Clergymen, who might be reduced to indigent circumstances. The funds arise from 5*l.* 5*s.* which each Member pays at entrance, from donations, and from the Collection at the Church doors, when an annual sermon is preached for behoof of the Society. At their meeting in March 1816, the Managers distributed the sum of 228*l.*

SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY.

JOSHUA HEYWOOD, Esq. *President.*

These Schools were established in 1794, by the late John Muir, Esq.; they are now placed under the patronage of the General Session, and supported by donations and voluntary subscriptions. At present, the Establishment consists of twelve Schools, in which there are 12 Teachers, 2 Gaelic Readers, and 600 Scholars. The expense, during 1815, was 80*l*.

FEMALE SOCIETY.

Mrs. DEAKIN, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

This Society was instituted in 1799, by a number of Ladies in this City, for the purpose of relieving the wants, and allaying the distresses of poor and indigent Women; the great proportion of those relieved are Widows and Orphans, of whom, the Society, since its commencement, have, on an average, relieved 250 yearly. The funds of the Society are raised by the Members paying 5*s*. quarterly, by Subscriptions, and by a Collection at the Church-doors, when an Annual Sermon is preached in aid of the Society. Among other regulations, the Managers give no pecuniary aid, till a Committee visit the applicant, and are satisfied with the case. The Ladies in the management, visit all the enrolled poor once every four weeks, by which they have an opportunity of observing the varying state of the families, and strongly urging upon their pensioners the necessity and benefit of cleanliness, industry, and economy, and of recommending the perusal of the Sacred Scriptures, attendance on divine worship on the Sabbath days, a proper regard to the education of their children, and particularly the advantages to be derived from the Sabbath Evening Schools. In 1815, the Society distributed in small pensions, 467*l*. 16*s*. 3*d*.

ANDERSTON AND CALTON SABBATH-DAY SCHOOL SOCIETY.

JAMES SWORD, Esq. *President.*

These Schools were established in 1808, for the instruction of the Children of the poor, (who are chiefly employed at the public works,) under the auspices and active management of the late Mr. Thomas Bewley *, whose successful exertions for the education of the Children of the poor, has been productive of much good. At present, there are five Schools, which contain 2000 Children of the above description, who are taught to Read and Spell, free of all expense. In these Schools, the Managers, Teachers, and Monitors, devote their time without any pecuniary reward. A sum has been raised by subscription, and laid out for Books, Rewards, and other necessary articles, amounting, in 1815, to 93*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

MAGDALENE ASYLUM.

(Supported by Voluntary Contribution.)

*Office-Bearers in 1815.*JOHN MORE, Esq. *President.*ARCH. NEWBIGGING, Esq. *Convener of the Committee for Boys.*Rev. Dr. STEVENSON M'GILL, Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow, *Secretary.*BENJAMIN MATHIE, Esq. *Treasurer.*Mrs. HESTER M'GILL, *Matron.*

For some time, previous to 1801, the streets of the City were so much infested with idle Boys, and Women of dissolute characters, as to become offensive to every moral feeling. To remedy this evil as far as possible, a number of Gentlemen, in 1801, formed themselves into a Society, for the benevolent purpose of Apprenticing, and taking charge of, while at Trades,

* Mr. Bewley was a leading Member in the Society of Methodists. The Methodists in this City have taken such an interest in Sabbath-Day Schools, that in building their Meeting-Houses in Great Hamilton-Street and Tradestown, they have formed School-Rooms, equal to the square area of these places of worship.

vagrant Boys, from Bridewell, and others deprived of the protection of guardians; and for providing an Asylum for dissolute women, who might have a desire to return to the paths of virtue. The Society persevered in their laudable pursuits for several years, with varying success. In 1804, they purchased ground, in a retired situation, behind the High Church, for the erection of an Asylum; but unforeseen difficulties occurring, all thoughts of building were laid aside, till in 1812, the want of such an Institution became more urgent. The Society then purchased other ground in a better situation, and have now built a spacious and very commodious Asylum, which was opened on the 9th February, 1815, after an appropriate Sermon preached in St. George's Church, by the Society's Secretary, when a liberal Collection was made for the benefit of the Institution. The Lord Provost and Magistrates, with the Directors and Members of the Society, then proceeded from the Church to the Asylum, and, being assembled in the Chapel, the Rev. Dr. Robert Balfour, a distinguished and warm friend of the Institution, offered up thanks to the Most High, and supplicated his presence and blessing, on the important purpose for which this House was dedicated. The apartments and accommodations were then surveyed, and the Lord Provost, in his own name, and in the name of the Magistrates, expressed the highest satisfaction, both with the object of the Institution and the means which were employed to render it successful. At present, there are 30 Penitents in the Asylum. After having used the hot or cold bath, at admission, they receive a uniform dress, and are then employed in making Clothes for the Institution, Sewing, Tambouring, Knitting, &c. In a few weeks, the Establishment for Washing Clothes for families, will be completed; from which it is expected the earnings will be much more productive. Several of the Women, at their admission, had every thing to learn, and had not only been idle, but ignorant of useful employment, and they were often in a state

of health which rendered them incapable of much exertion. Such of them as cannot read, have a portion of every day assigned for their instruction. The Penitents are all carefully instructed in the principles and duties of religion; and when they can read, receive a Bible. They are assembled morning and evening to hear the Word of God, and to join in the exercise of thanksgiving and prayer. Books are provided which may convey some amusement with instruction, and every attention is paid to promote their comfort, along with their improvement. Ministers of the Gospel, from the Establishment, and Dissenters friendly to the Institution, have had the goodness to perform Divine Service in the Chapel of the Asylum, since its opening, and several of them have communicated religious instruction to the Penitents, the Society not being as yet in a situation to appoint a Chaplain.

This Institution lies under many obligations to its present and former Managers; the disinterested perseverance and zeal which they have uniformly evinced, has been very conspicuous. The Designs, Superintendence, and every thing connected with the formation of the Buildings, and the internal and medical arrangements, have been given without any expense to the Institution. To the President; to James M'Kenzie, Esq. the late President; to the Secretary, whose valuable and unwearied services, in this and other benevolent Institutions, are inestimable; and to Hugh Muir, Esq. the late Treasurer, the Society are under the deepest obligations. The expenditure of this Institution in 1815-16, amounts to 525*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*

The following sums have been collected and laid out in aid of this Institution.

In 1801, -	£223	6	6	Brought up, -	£613	9	9
1802, - -	20	7	0	In 1812, - -	477	9	6
1803, - -	16	11	0	1813, - -	1646	9	10
1804, - -	110	0	3	1814, - -	742	0	0
1807, - -	20	10	0	1815, - -	802	5	3
1808, - -	5	0	0	1815, -16, -	525	7	9
1809, - -	217	15	0				
				Total Sum collected,	£4807	2	1
Carried up, - -	£613	9	9				

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The Patients in this Institution are not admitted gratis, as is the case in the Infirmary and similar Institutions, a board being charged for all the inmates, according to their rank in society, and the accommodation furnished. For Paupers belonging to Glasgow, or to the Towns or Parishes who have contributed 50*l.* to the Asylum for every 1500 inhabitants they contain, the board is 8*s.* per week; while others who are not so circumstanced, are charged 10*s.* 6*d.* per week, for similar accommodation. The board charged for the middle and higher classes, is from 15*s.* to 63*s.* per week, for which the lodgers receive suitable accommodation, attendance, and aliment.

Abstract Statement of Patients Admitted and Dismissed in 1815.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylum, 1st January 1815,	- 21	19	40
Admitted in 1815,	- 39	37	76
	<u>60</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>116</u>
Dismissed Cured, in 1815,	- 16	16	32
Do. Relieved, do.	- 2	6	8
Do. as Idiots, do.	- 2	...	2
Died,	- 1	...	1
	<u>21</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>43</u>
Remain in Asylum, 1st January 1816,	39	34	73
	<u>60</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>116</u>

Of those remaining in the Asylum,

35 are maintained as Paupers, at 8*s.* per week.

16 do. do. at 10*s.* 6*d.* do.

16 do. at 13*s.* now raised to 15*s.* do.

4 do. do. at 21*s.* do.

2 do. do. at 31*s.* 6*d.* do.

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General State of Receipts and Disbursements, from the Commencement of the Institution till 31st May 1816.

RECEIPTS.

Total amount of Subscriptions,	£18932	2	6½	
Cash found in Charity-Box,	126	19	4½	
				19059 1 11
Board of Patients for year ending 27th Dec. 1815,	1713	1	9½	
Royal Bank, borrowed from it on the Credit of the Managers, per Bond,	-	-	2000	0 0
Cash advanced by the Secretary,	-	-	443	5 0½
				£23215 8 9

DISBURSEMENTS.

Buildings, Ground, Road, &c.	-	-	£18359	14	2½
Furniture,	-	-	1664	9	10
House expense for year ending 27th Dec. 1815,			1843	7	1
House expense from date, till 31st May 1816,			791	1	8
Charges for Salaries incurred prior to opening the House, Interest of Bank Loan, Printing Advertisements, and other incidental Ex- penses, ...	-	-	556	14	11½
Total,	-	-	£23215	7	9

State of Debts due by the Hospital at date.

To the Royal Bank,	-	-	£2000	0	0
Secretary, for Cash advanced,	-	-	443	5	0½
Sundries for Furniture, Plumber-Work, and Small Accounts owing, about	-	-	556	14	11½
Total Debt,	-	-	£3000	0	0

The following Gentlemen are Directors for 1816.

The Hon. Henry Monteith, Lord Provost, *President, ex officio.*

John More, Esq. and R. A. Oswald, Esq. *from the Town Council.*

James Ewing, Esq. and Daniel M'Kenzie, Esq. *from the Merchants' House.*

Robert Ferrie, Esq. and Robert Hood, Esq. *from the Trades' House.*

James Monteith, M. D. and John Balmanno, M. D. *from the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.*

Robert Balfour, D. D. and Archibald Newbigging, Esq. *from the General Session.*

Alexander Ranken, D. D. William Rodger, Robert Thomson, Jun. David Crawford, George Rutherford, William Jamieson, Jun. Robert Findlay, and William Smith, Esqrs. *from the general body of Subscribers.*

Directors, ex-officio.

William Jamieson, Esq. *Provost of Paisley.*

James Jeffrey, M. D. *Professor of Anatomy.*

Robert Freer, M. D. *Professor of Medicine.*

Robert Cleghorn, M. D. *Physician to the Asylum.*

John Swanston, Esq. *Treasurer.*

Donald Cuthbertson, Esq. *Secretary.*

Mr. William Drury, *from St. Luke's Hospital, London, Superintendent.*

Mrs. Drury, *Matron.*

John Kirk, *Porter.*

In 1815, the disbursements exceeded the receipts 443*l.* 5*s.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

LOCK HOSPITAL.

(Supported by Voluntary Contribution.)

JAMES MURDOCH, Esq. *President.*

This Institution was formed in 1805, for the cure of unfortunate Females. On 31st December 1814, there were in the Hospital - - - - - 9 Patients.

During 1815, there were admitted - - - 139 do.

— 148 do.

Of these, there were cured - - - 126 do.

Remained in the Hospital for cure, on 31st

December 1815, - - - 22 do.

— 148 do.

During 1815, there has been no death in the Hospital, nor any dismissal for bad conduct, or irregularity. Since the opening of the Magdalene Asylum, in February 1815, nine Patients, after being restored to health, have been received from the Lock, and others have expressed a desire to be admitted into that Institution. The expenses of the Lock Hospital, for the year ending 31st December 1815, amounted to 451*l.* 1*d.*

M'ALPINE'S MORTIFICATION.

On 28th February 1811, Mrs. Helen M'Alpine, spouse of Mr. Archibald Brodlie, late Deacon of the Incorporation of Tailors, in Glasgow, dispoed and conveyed her whole property, real and personal, in trust, to James Cleland, Esq. Convener of the Trades' House, and to Walter Ferguson and Robert Ferrie, Esqrs. Trades' Baillies, and to the Rev. the eight Ministers of the Gospel, in the City, and their successors in office, for the special purposes of her will, as follows, *viz.* to her relations she gave certain legacies and annuities, to the poor of the Incorporation of Tailors, 20*l.*, and to the Tron Church Session, 10*l.* The residue of her estate she directed to be vested in heritable security; and the whole proceeds to be laid out by her Trustees, for the maintenance and support of Men and Women of good characters, in poor and indigent circumstances; the Men to receive life-pensions, of 10*l.* yearly, provided they have been Burgesses of Glasgow for ten years, and resided there three years, previous to their application; the Women to receive life-pensions of 5*l.* yearly, provided they be forty years of age, and have been resident in Glasgow for 20 years, previous to their application. The Relations of the Mortifier to be preferred without any of the above qualifications. Although it is not necessary that female applicants be the daughters, wives, or widows of Burgesses, it is stipulated that the daughters of Burgesses shall be preferred, of the names of M'Alpine, Brown, and Buchanan, in this order. In 1815, the Mortified Fund was so far realised, as to enable the Managers to nominate nine persons to the following pensions, *viz.*

Five men at 10 <i>l.</i> each,	-	-	-	£ 50
Four women at 5 <i>l.</i> each,	-	-	-	20
				—
				£ 70

LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL SOCIETY.

ARCHIBALD NEWBIGGING, Esq. *President.*

This Society was instituted in June 1810, for the purpose of Educating and Instructing Children of the lower classes of the community, at a cheap rate, or gratis, to those who could not afford a small fee. The Society having engaged two respectable Teachers, sent them to visit Mr. Lancaster's Institution in London, and the principal Seminaries in England, where the new system had been adopted; and, in the meantime, they erected three extensive Buildings, *viz.* one in Calton, another on Anderston-Walk, and a third in Gorbals, at an expense of 5434*l.* calculated to contain in whole, 1800 Children. Since the commencement of the Schools, the rate of education, to those who could pay a fee, has varied from one penny to threepence per week. As the fees have not amounted to a sufficient sum to remunerate the Teachers, the Society has made up the difference, which, during the period of five years, has amounted to 681*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, being at the rate of 136*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per annum, exclusive of the interest of the capital sunk in the Buildings. As a very considerable part of the sum laid out on the Buildings has been borrowed from the Royal Bank, on the credit of the Managers, the interest, and the yearly advances to the Teachers, have so far accumulated, that the Managers have now resolved *, that unless the Schools support themselves without annual pecuniary aid, they will be given up.

AUXILIARY SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPORT OF GAELIC SCHOOLS.

(Supported by Voluntary Contribution.)

GEORGE OSWALD, Esq. *President.*

The object of this Auxiliary, instituted in 1812, is to assist the Parent Society in Edinburgh, with funds and advice, and

* July 1816.

to establish Schools in this City and Suburbs, for the instruction of those persons from the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, who cannot read. The Auxiliary has already established fourteen Schools, in which persons of both sexes, from 14 to 70 years of age, are taught to read the Sacred Scriptures in English. At the formation of the Schools, a number of the scholars were taught to read in the Gaelic language; but this having been found inexpedient, has been given up. The expense of these Schools, in 1815, amounted to 218*l.* 12*s.*

ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING THE TRANSLATION OF THE SACRED
SCRIPTURES INTO THE ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

Mrs. JAMES ELLIOT HENDERSON, *Treasurer.*

Mrs. GREVILLE EWING, *Secretary.*

This Association was formed in 1811, for the purpose of giving the lower classes of society an opportunity of contributing in aid of the Translation of the Scriptures. The funds are raised by each Member paying one penny per week. The affairs of the Society are managed by eight Ladies, exclusive of a Treasurer and Secretary. The Committee appoints one out of every twelve of their Members to collect the money. In 1815, the Association remitted to the Parent Society in London, 160*l.*

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

(Supported by Voluntary Contribution.)

WILLIAM M'GAVIN, Esq. *Preses.*

This Society was instituted in March 1803, for the purpose of Printing and Circulating Religious, and other useful Tracts, for the benefit of society in general. During 1815, the Society published and distributed 116,000 copies of Tracts, at the expense of 161*l.* 9*s.* 5½*d.*

OLD MAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

Rev. Dr. STEVENSON M'GILL, Professor of Divinity in the
University of Glasgow, *President*.

This Society was instituted in 1814, for the relief of Poor Men, labouring under the infirmities of old age. The funds arise from the quarterly subscriptions of the Members, from donations, and from an annual collection at the Church doors, when a sermon is preached in aid of the Society: 147 Old Men have been relieved during 1815, of whom 137 are still on the funds. The expenditure during that period was 314*l.* 19*s.*

AGED WOMEN'S SOCIETY.

Mrs. ROUTLEDGE, *Governess*.

This Institution was established in 1811, for the relief of Aged Poor Women. At its formation, the Board of Trade in Edinburgh made the Society a present of a number of spinning-wheels, and the Managers provide the Old Women with work, clothes, and pecuniary aid. The Ladies who constitute the Members of this Society, contribute 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, which, with an annual collection received at the Church doors, when a sermon is preached in aid of their funds, has enabled them to distribute, in 1815, 219*l.* 12*s.*

SICK AND DESTITUTE STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.

(Supported by Voluntary Contribution.)

WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Esq. *President*.

This Institution was established in 1803, for the purpose of visiting and relieving Sick and Destitute Strangers, at their respective habitations. Since the formation of this Institution, no less than 4,250 persons have been visited and relieved. The expenditure of the Society, in 1815, was 155*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

SOCIETY FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN.

President.

His Grace the DUKE of BUCCLEUCH and QUEENSBERRY.

In the year 1810, an Institution was established in Edinburgh, for the Instruction of Deaf and Dumb Children.

In 1816, there are 49 Pupils in this Institution, placed under the care and management of Mr. Robert Kinniburgh, who, by perseverance and uncommon abilities, has been successful in communicating instruction, in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, and even recitation, in a style of articulation which has given universal approbation. Of the 49 Pupils in the Establishment, 28 are supported from the funds, at the rate of 18*l.* per annum, for each; the friends of the others, pay the full board, and a reasonable sum for tuition.

AUXILIARY SOCIETY IN GLASGOW,

To the Edinburgh Institution.

KIRKMAN FINLAY, Esq. M. P. *Preses.*

Rev. Dr. ROBERT BALFOUR, *Convener.*

The Auxiliary Society, instituted in 1814, have recommended and sent ten Children from Glasgow, and one from Paisley, to the Parent Institution. In Nov. 1814, Mr. Kinniburgh and a number of his Pupils, came to Glasgow, and, on two different occasions, exhibited the progress the latter had made. After defraying the expense of the journey, &c. the nett proceeds of the collection at the Hall doors, amounting to 45*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*, were paid into the funds of the Institution. Exclusive of Subscriptions, amounting to 239*l.* 14*s.*, which have been lodged in a Bank, the Auxiliary remitted to the Parent Society, in 1815, 500*l.*

The following was written by a Deaf and Dumb Boy, who had been only nineteen months at School.

Edinburgh, 14th March, 1816.

MY DEAR SIR,

I am very well. A gardener is digging in the garden this morning. Clennell was looking at, mocked me to-day. The Master was angry at Warnock to-day. I was made strong wheel-barrow * to-day. The Master say good to me. This is very frost this morning. The duck white not in Back Court to-day. The hens and cock is pick corn on the ground. The hens is loves pick corn on the ground. Miss Hall is writing slow with a letter on the desk to-day. The Lady and Gentleman is love look at Deaf and Dumb Institution last Wednesday. It is very smoke and windy this to-day. The garden will flowers soon be a good. The puppy was loud to me this morning. The Lady was give Shilling to her last Wednesday. I love in School to-day. It is very cold day. The boys was panted wheel-barrow gavel last night. The large is wide mouth. The sow dug up ground lately.

Your affectionate Pupil,

JOHN BALCARRES.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Rev. WILLIAM ROUTLEDGE, *President.*

This Society was instituted in 1808, for the relief of Indigent Persons, who, for the want of a regular domicile of three years, have no legal claim on the established Charities of the City. In 1815, the Society purchased 4335 pecks of good Oatmeal, which they distributed to poor persons of the above description. The funds, which arise from donations and weekly subscriptions of the Members, amounted, in 1815, to 325*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*

* He mended the wheel-barrow.

RUTH SOCIETY.

Miss SUSAN B. STIRLING, *Treasurer.*

Miss MARTHA MILLAR, *Secretary.*

This Society was instituted in 1809, for the aid of Poor and Destitute persons in the City and Suburbs; it is managed by Ladies, who regularly visit the objects of the Charity, before they relieve them. There are above 150 Members, who contribute one penny per week towards its support; from those contributions, and occasional donations, the Society distributed, in 1815, the sum of 73*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* The Ladies of this Institution clothe 24 destitute Girls, in part, from the above sum, and instruct them in Reading, Sewing, and Church Music, at an expense of 20*l.* additional.

STIRLINGSHIRE SOCIETY.

MICHAEL ROWAND, Esq. *Preses.*

The Members of this Society, instituted in 1809, pay Five Guineas in full of Admission-Money.

The Preses and Managers, when the Stock shall have accumulated to 5000*l.*, are authorised to divide the interest of the capital among persons in need, or their children, who are natives of Stirlingshire, resident in Glasgow. Although the Stock of the Society is not completed, its Managers distributed, in extra charities, in 1815, 22*l.*

GLASGOW DISPENSARY.

This Dispensary was instituted by James Watt, M. D. in 1801, and is still conducted by him. A Subscriber of One Guinea, is entitled to keep one Patient constantly, or a Family occasionally, on the Books, by which the Patients receive Medical aid during the course of one year. By the Report, 31st Dec. 1815, there had been 150 Patients admitted in the course of the year, of whom 120 were visited at their houses; the result was, that 80 persons were cured, 31 relieved, 8 died, 3 incurable, 5 sent to the Infirmary, 16 irregular, and 7 remained on the Dispensary, making a total of 150. The expense of this Institution, in 1815, was 31*l.* 10*s.*

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR CLOTHING THE POOR.

Miss J. WALLACE, *Treasurer.*Miss J. SCOTT, *Secretary.*

This Society was established in 1812, as an Auxiliary to the Female Society. The funds are raised by its Members making quarterly payments of 1s. 6d., and by contributions in Money, Old Clothes, or Materials for making new ones. A Committee of Sixteen Ladies, exclusive of the Treasurer and Secretary, convene in the Friends' Meeting-House, Portland-Street, every Tuesday, from 11 to 3 o'Clock, where they assist in making Clothes for the Poor. The other Members render themselves useful to the Society, by working in their own houses. The objects of the Charity are visited before they receive Clothing, which is marked with the Society's Stamp, so as to prevent, as far as possible, the worthless from applying it to an improper use. The Members of the Society made and distributed to the Poor, during 1815,

100 Pairs of Blankets.	86 Pairs of Stockings.
3 Bed Rugs.	26 Flannel Shirts.
132 Flannel Shifts.	118 Cotton and Linen do.
302 Cotton and Linen do.	2 Great Coats.
28 Slips.	22 Flannel Jackets.
282 Blue and white Petticoats.	2 Leather Caps.
221 Bed Gowns.	16 Boys' Jackets.
22 Cloaks.	16 Pairs Trowsers.
52 Handkerchiefs.	30 Suits Boys' Clothes.
16 Aprons.	43 Babies' Caps.
17 Gowns.	55 Do. Shirts.
47 Frocks.	21 Do. Wrappers.
15 Flannel Caps.	17 Do. Petticoats.
48 Pairs of Carpet Shoes.	22 Yards Flannel.

In whole, 1761 separate Articles.

By which, assistance has been rendered to 380 families, among whom are 17 blind persons, many above 70, and several upwards of 80 years old. The sum expended during 1815, amounted to 340*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*

SABBATH EVENING-SCHOOL SOCIETY.

(In connection with the Independent Churches in Nile and Albion Streets.)

WILLIAM WARDLAW, Esq. *President.*

The Schools in connection with this Society, were instituted in 1800. The object of the Society is the religious instruction of youth, on the Sabbath evenings. The Teachers, Managers, Office-Bearers, and Visitors, give their several services gratis. The leading doctrines of Christianity are instilled into the minds of the Children, without inculcating the peculiar tenets of any religious party *. The Society has instituted a Ju-

* The following is taken from the last Annual Report of the Society: "The existing necessity for Institutions such as these, in a city so large and populous, where vice addresses itself to the young and inexperienced, in the most varied and alluring forms, is imperious. An antidote must be provided against the violation of the day of rest,—a barrier must be opposed to the progress of immorality,—vice must be discountenanced, and open profanity discouraged. Without the principles of Christianity implanted in the breast, our rising youth must fall an easy prey to the fascinating temptations which surround them on every hand,—those principles are wanting which stamp decision upon the character, and fortify it against the contagious and destructive influence of evil example. The growing extent and increasing population of our City, call loudly for exertions greater than any that have hitherto been attempted, to rescue our youth from the vortex of destruction, to snatch them from the baneful influence of thousands who are sunk in every species of wickedness, to redeem them from degradation and misery. Your Committee cannot more strongly enforce their appeal, than by quoting the words of the Lord Justice Clerk, (The Hon. David Boyle,) at the close of the Circuit procedure in this City, in May 1815, in his address to the Sheriffs of the districts.

'I am sorry, said his Lordship, that I cannot congratulate you upon this occasion, on the state of your respective districts with regard to crimes; the proceedings of this Circuit having presented an unusually heavy and almost unprecedented catalogue of offences, affording thereby but too clear an indication of the degeneracy of the present times. We have in particular had the painful

venile Library, which, besides diffusing a spirit of inquiry, prevents the scholars from employing their vacant hours in the perusal of books, of an immoral or dangerous tendency; at present, there are above 1400 small volumes in the Library, at the disposal of the Managers. They have also found great benefit from the distribution of small Tickets, with a text of Scripture upon each, as rewards for attendance, good conduct, and diligence.

On 10th March 1816, there were 35 Schools in connexion with the Society; 16 of whom were within the Royalty, and 19 in the immediate vicinity. These Schools contained 1398 Boys, and 1425 Girls, in whole, 2823 Children. The expenditure in 1815, for Room Rents, Coals, Candles, increase of Books to the Library, Reward Tickets, School and Hymn Books, &c. was 191*l.* 9*s.* 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* which is defrayed by annual subscriptions of the Members, donations, and collections received at the doors of the Nile-Street and Albion-Street Chapels, when an Annual Sermon is preached in aid of the Institution.

task of awarding exemplary punishments against a number of youthful offenders; and our attention has consequently been directed to a consideration of the sources of these lamentable indications of juvenile wickedness. One case in particular, has most distinctly pointed out how it is, that the youth of this City is so much contaminated and corrupted. The case to which I allude, has proved in a most remarkable manner, that there exist in the very heart of this City, persons † who live only for the deliberate ruin of the young and unwary, who excite and aid them in the perpetration of the most daring crimes, who profit by the commission of these crimes, and who lend their assistance in the most systematic manner to the resetting and disposing of the plunder thus nefariously acquired.' Who will refuse fervently to join with his Lordship, in expressing an earnest hope that the root of this dreadful evil may be cut up, and that the opprobrium of vice and depravity, which at present so much attaches to the youth of this City, may be wiped away! The picture thus exhibited, is a deeply affecting one, and claims the peculiar attention of all who regard the best interests of the rising generation. It is no overstrained description of ideal depravity; it is one, substantiated by facts, and established by incontestable evidence, brought forward at the criminal trials of our Court of Justice."

† Andrew Clephane and five others, who were transported beyond seas.

CHARITY SEWING SCHOOL.

Mrs. ROUTLEDGE, *Treasurer and Secretary.*

This School was established in 1812, for the purpose of teaching Girls, who are employed at the public works, to Sew, Knit, and Spin. The School meets for two hours, on three nights in the week, and is superintended by a Committee of Ladies. There are at present 120 Girls on the list, who pay each one penny per week, which, with 6*l.* raised by contribution, covers the necessary expense.

SOCIETY OF TEACHERS.

Mr. ROBERT DOWIE, *President.*

This Institution was established in 1794, for the relief of such of the Members, their Widows or Children, as may be deprived of the means of supporting themselves. The expenditure, in 1815, was 21*l.*

DUMFRIES-SHIRE SOCIETY.

Mr. JAMES SMITH, Jun. *Preses.*

The Members of this Society, instituted in 1792, pay 5*s.* entry-money, and 1*s.* quarterly. In 1815, the Society distributed to decayed Members 10*l.*

GROCERS' SOCIETY.

Mr. DUNCAN M'DOUGALL, *Preses.*

This Society was instituted in 1789, for the relief of decayed Brethren. The funds arise from each Member paying at entrance 7*l.* 10*s.* The Managers, in 1815, distributed 95*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

BADGE OF MERIT HIGHLAND SOCIETY.

Mr. DUGALD M'KELLAR, *Preses*.

This Society was instituted in 1797, under the auspices of the late George M'Intosh, Esq. of Dunchattan; it consists of persons who have received their education, and the silver medal, from the Glasgow Highland Society. The funds are laid out on heritable property; they arise from 10s. 6d. paid by each entrant for three years, 4s. annually of quarter accounts, and from donations which they receive, particularly from the Members of the Parent Society. The Members of the Badge of Merit, being all young and industrious, the distribution, in 1815, was only 12*l*.

FLESHERS' FREE SCHOOL.

Deacon JAMES WATSON, *President*.

In 1802, this Incorporation founded a Free School, and endowed it with Funds arising from the Sale of Manure, collected in the Slaughter-House, which had been formerly spent at convivial meetings. The only qualification for this School is, that the Children belong to Freemen Fleshers of three years standing. The term of Education is not limited; the Children are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Geography; in 1816, there are Sixty Children in the School. The annual expenditure amounts to 120*l*.

AYRSHIRE SOCIETY.

JOHN BROWN, Esq. Youngest, *Preses*.

This Society was instituted for the relief of persons connected with Ayrshire. The funds arise from an admission-fee of Two Guineas. In 1815, the Managers distributed 41*l*. 8s.

BROWNS' SOCIETY.

ALEXANDER BROWN, Esq. *Preses.*

This Society was instituted in 1790, for the relief of indigent persons of the name of Brown. The funds arise from One Guinea of admission-money. In 1815, the Managers divided among decayed Members, 12*l.*

WATSONS' SOCIETY.

ROBERT WATSON, Esq. *Preses.*

This Society was instituted in 1790, for the relief of decayed Members. The entry-money is 7*s.* 6*d.*, and 4*s.* quarterly. In 1815, the Managers distributed 24*l.* 7*s.*

STATIONERS' COMPANY.

JAMES LUMSDEN, Jun. Esq. *Preses.*

This Society was originally instituted in 1740, under the denomination of the Bookbinders' Society, for the support of its decayed Members. In 1815, it was renovated, under the name of the Stationers' Company. Each Member pays, at entrance, Two Guineas, and 6*s.* quarterly. The Managers at their first meeting, in 1815, distributed 4*l.* 4*s.*

THISTLE AND ROSE SOCIETY.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Esq. *Preses.*

This Society was instituted in 1807, for the support of its decayed Members. The entry-money is 2*l.* and 6*s.* quarterly. The Managers distributed, in 1815, 61*l.* 6*s.*

GLASGOW GALLOWAY BROTHERLY SOCIETY.

Mr. ANTHONY HANNAH, *Preses.*

This Society was instituted in 1791, for the relief of decayed Brethren. Free Members pay 2*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* at entrance, others pay 7*s.* 6*d.* and 4*s.* 4*d.* yearly. In 1815, the Managers distributed to decayed Members, 49*l.* 10*s.*

SONS OF FREEMEN BAKERS' SOCIETY.

Mr. JOHN RONALD, *Preses*.

In 1793, the Sons of Freemen Bakers in the City, formed themselves into a Society, for the relief of such Members as may be placed in narrow circumstances. The terms of admission, is One Guinea and a Half, and 1s. annually. The capital of the Society, fixed at 700*l.*, being yet incomplete, the Managers have not distributed any part of the funds.

Abstract Statement of Monies Contributed in aid of the Public Institutions, and Public and Private Charities in Glasgow in 1815-16.

No.				
1.	Merchants' House,	-	-	£920 12 2
2.	Trades' House,	-	-	782 11 8
3.	Fourteen Incorporations,	-	-	2777 3 1
4.	Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons,			35 0 0
5.	Faculty of Procurators,	-	-	74 0 0
6.	Hutchisons' Hospital,	-	-	2580 2 11
7.	St. Nicholas' Hospital,	-	-	30 0 0
8.	Mitchell's Mortification,	-	-	100 0 0
9.	Tennent's Mortification,	-	-	46 2 8
10.	Wilson's Charity *,	-	-	214 1 7
Carried forward,				£7559 14 1

* The Patrons of Wilson's Charity, are the Magistrates, Dean of Guild, and Convener, the Ministers of the City, *ex-officiis*, and the following Gentlemen, who are elected for life, *viz.* Professor Jardine, (*Secretary*,) John M'Call, Esq. Robert Carrick, Esq. John Buchanan, Esq. Henry Glassford, Esq. James Black, Esq. John Alston, Esq. Daniel M'Kenzie, Esq. Nicol Brown, Esq. Andrew Wilson, Esq. David Connell, Esq. James Oswald, Esq. James M'Kenzie, Esq. and Walter Ferguson, Esq. In whole, 30 persons; *viz.* 8 Magistrates, 8 Ministers, and 14 elective Patrons.

	Brought forward,	-	£7559	14	1
No.	11. Coulter's Mortification,	- - -	60	0	0
	12. Millar's Charity, - - -	- - -	264	4	2
	13. Buchanans' Society, - - -	- - -	418	15	2
	14. Highland Society, - - -	- - -	375	0	7
	15. Grahams' Society, - - -	- - -	164	6	1
	16. Humane Society, - - -	- - -	49	19	0
	17. Town's Hospital, -	£11,094	4	6	
	Deduct contribution from the Merchants' and Trades' Houses, being included under their proper heads,	230	0	0	
			10,864	4	6
	18. Royal Infirmary, - - -	- - -	3593	4	7
	19. British and Foreign Bible Society, - - -	£1330	8	7	
	Deduct from do. that part which was collected with- out the Burgh, - - -	578	16	1	
	Collected within the Burgh,		751	12	6
	20. Auxiliary Bible Society,	£1745	0	0	
	Deduct from do. that part which was collected with- out the Burgh, and beyond the period of 12 months,	545	10	8	
	Collected within the Burgh,		1199	9	4
	21. General Session, -	£2294	15	2	
	Deduct contribution to the Poor's House, it being in- cluded under the head of Town's Hospital, -	300	0	0	
			1994	15	2
	22. Society of the Sons of the Clergy, -		228	0	0
	Carried forward,	-	£27,523	5	2

	Brought forward,	-	£27,523	5	2
No.					
23.	Sunday Schools Society	-	-	80	0 0
24.	Female Society,	-	-	467	16 3
25.	Anderston and Calton Sabbath Day-School Society,	-	-	93	16 6
26.	Magdalene Asylum,	-	L525	7	9
	Deduct Cash received for work done in the Asylum,		40	0	0
				485	7 9
27.	Lunatic Asylum,	-	-	443	5 0½
28.	Lock Hospital,	-	-	451	0 1
29.	M'Alpine's Mortification,	-	-	70	0 0
30.	Lancasterian School Society,	-	-	136	7 6
31.	Auxiliary Society for Gaelic Schools,			218	12 0
32.	Association for Translating the Sacred Scriptures,	-	-	160	0 0
33.	Religious Tract Society,	-	-	161	9 5½
34.	Old Man's Friend Society,	-	-	314	19 0
35.	Aged Women's Society,	-	-	219	12 0
36.	Sick and Destitute Stranger's Friend Society,			155	12 6
37.	Auxiliary to the Society for instructing the Deaf and Dumb,	-	-	500	0 0
38.	Benevolent Society,	-	-	325	3 10
39.	Ruth Society,	-	-	93	7 11
40.	Stirlingshire Society,	-	-	22	0 0
41.	Glasgow Dispensary,	-	-	31	10 0
42.	Benevolent Society for Clothing the Poor,			340	13 10
43.	Sabbath Evening School Society,	-	-	191	9 8¼
44.	Charity Sewing School,	-	-	6	0 0
45.	Teachers' Society,	-	-	21	0 0
46.	Dumfries-shire Society,	-	-	10	0 0
47.	Grocers' Society,	-	-	95	8 4
48.	Badge of Merit Highland, Society,	-	-	12	0 0
	Carried forward,	-	£32,629	16	10½

	Brought forward,	-	£32,629	16	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
No.					
49.	Fleshers' Free School,	-	120	0	0
50.	Ayrshire Society,	-	41	8	0
51.	Browns' Society,	-	12	0	0
52.	Watsons' Society,	-	24	7	0
53.	Stationers' Company,	-	4	4	0
54.	Thistle and Rose Society,	-	61	6	0
55.	Glasgow Galloway Brotherly Society,	-	49	10	0
56.	Sons of Freemen Bakers' Society.	-			
Total Charities where the amount is known,			£32,942	11	10 $\frac{3}{4}$

Charities.

(The Amount being formed partly by Conjecture.)

The following Religious Societies within the Burgh, unconnected with the Establishment, collect and distribute to their own Poor, viz. the English Episcopalians, three Congregations of Burghers, one of Antiburghers, three of Relief, three of Independents, two of Baptists, and two of Methodists, suppose on an average, 110 <i>l.</i> per annum,					
	-	-	1650	0	0
Fourteen smaller Congregations, suppose on an average, 25 <i>l.</i> per annum,					
	-	-	350	0	0
There are a number of Benefit Societies, within the Burgh, which are of great use in relieving the wants of their Members, when overtaken by disease or poverty; although the number of these are not certified, it is believed there are, at least, fifty Societies, who distribute on an average, 35 <i>l.</i> per annum *,					
	-	-	1750	0	0
Total Charities, where the amount is known,					
or formed partly by conjecture,			£36,692	11	10 $\frac{3}{4}$

* Partial description in page 275.

Private Charities.

Although there can be no method of ascertaining, with accuracy, the amount of Private Charities distributed within the Burgh, it is indisputably very great. The following is submitted as a moderate calculation.

Amount of Population within the Burgh, 63,635

Deduct from do. two-thirds; viz. one-third

for persons who are under the usual age for giving Charity, and one-third for poor persons, and those Members of the Community who are not disposed to give any Charity, - - 42,423

Supposed number of Persons within the

Burgh who give Charity, - 21,212

2712 Persons who may be supposed to give

One Penny per week in Charity,	-	£	587	12	0
2,500 Do. Twopence	do.		1083	6	8
2,500 Do. Fourpence	do.		2166	13	4
2,000 Do. Sixpence	do.		2600	0	0
2,000 Do. Ninepence	do.		3900	0	0
2,000 Do. One Shilling	do.		5200	0	0
1,500 Do. One Shilling and Sixpence	do.		5850	0	0
1,500 Do. Two Shillings	do.		7800	0	0
1,400 Do. Two Shillings and Sixpence	do.		9100	0	0
1,000 Do. Three Shillings	do.		7800	0	0
800 Do. Three Shillings and Sixpence	do.		7280	0	0
700 Do. Four Shillings	do.		7280	0	0
600 Do. Four Shillings and Sixpence	do.		7020	0	0

21,212 Total of Private Charities, - £67,667 12 0

Public Charities brought forward, 36,692 11 10 $\frac{3}{4}$

Total of Public and Private Charities,

within the Burgh, 1815-16. - £104,360 3 10 $\frac{3}{4}$

Charities, where the Amount is made up chiefly by Conjecture.

The sum of 1750*l.*, in page 273, is made up from the following and other Institutions.

Mr. James Coulter, on 22d November 1787, mortified 500*l.* in favour of Girls, children of parents not opulent, partly to be laid out in the purchase or erection of a School-House in Glasgow, wherein the Girls may be taught by a Female Teacher, during the course of two or three years, Reading English, Knitting, and Common Sewing; the residue of the said sum to be laid out as a perpetual fund for a salary to the Teacher. Mr. Coulter directed this Foundation to be called Peadie's School, for the respect he bore to the memory of the worthy persons of that name, citizens of Glasgow and lairds of Ruchhill, ancestors of himself and his late wife. The Founder directed that the Money should be lodged in the hands of the General Session; that the Rev. the Ministers of the City should be the sole Directors and Managers of said School, after the death of his brother and sisters; and he farther directed, that his said relations should pay due regard to the advice of the Rev. Dr. William Porteous, regarding said Mortification. Mr. Coulter died 6th September 1788; and the Mortified Fund was realised in 1790.

Mr. Johnston, of the house of Johnston & Bannatyne, mortified 1000*l.* sterling, the interest to be given, in life-pensions, to worthy and respectable Stocking-Makers in reduced circumstances. Mr. Johnston appointed his Partners, Dugald Bannatyne and John Thomson, Esqrs. to be the Patrons during their lives; and, by a subsequent arrangement, the Trades' House is ultimately to have the management of this Fund, under certain restrictions. As the pensions are not restricted to persons residing in the City, the amount has not been included under the head of Burgh Charities.

Lennox's Mortification of 400*l.*, is for Educating a certain number of poor Girls in the North Parish.

Other leading Societies referred to.

Tobacco Spinners, Old and Young, Shepherds, Bon-Accord, Sawyers, Caledonian, Cow-Feeders, Incle-Weavers, St. Crispin, St. Mungo, Grand Antiquity, Chapman's Club, Red Society, Glasgow Free Born, Unfeigned Friendship, North-Quarter Charity Washing-House Society, Guttered Blood, Journeymen Tradesmen's Boxes of various descriptions, District Friendly Societies, Associations, Mason Lodges, &c. The Journeymen Wrights, Sawyers, Caledonian, and other Societies, allow their Members, when bedrid, One Shilling per day; several distribute from 50*l.* to 80*l.* per annum, while others are not able to give the fourth part of that sum.


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## CHAP. X.

*1st Regiment Royal Glasgow Volunteers, raised in 1794—2d Regiment, raised in 1797—Royal Volunteer Light Horse—Armed Association—1st Regiment of Loyal Volunteers, raised in 1803—2d, or Trades' House Regiment—3d, or Highland Regiment—4th, or Sharp Shooters—5th, or Grocers' Corps—6th, or Anderston Corps—7th, or Armed Association—8th, or Canal Corps—Royal Volunteer Light Horse—Lanarkshire Local Militia—River Clyde—Cumbrae Light House—Cloch Light House—Point of Toward Light House—Forth and Clyde Navigation—Monkland Canal—Glasgow, Paisley, and Androssan Canal and Harbour.*

### ROYAL GLASGOW VOLUNTEERS.

THE revolutionary principles of France had made such rapid progress in this country, that an Act of Parliament was passed, authorising his Majesty to accept the military services of such of his loyal subjects as chose to enroll themselves as Volunteers, for the defence of our inestimable constitution. The necessary arrangements had no sooner been made, than a number of the citizens of Glasgow offered their services to Government, which were immediately accepted, under the denomination of the Royal Glasgow Volunteers\*.

#### *Royal Glasgow Volunteers.*

(Raised in 1794.)

This Regiment consisted of five Companies, and contained 300 Rank and File, who served without Pay, found their Uniforms, Arms, and Accoutrements, and elected their Officers by ballot.

Those marked † had been formerly in the army.

*Major Commandant.*

James Corbett †.

*Captains.*

Richard Marshall †,

William Hamilton †,

William Clark, †

John Buchanan,

Laurence Craigie.

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\* Several of the Volunteer Corps, here narrated, were augmented on subsequent occasions.



*Lieutenants.*

John Buchanan, Jun. †  
 William Bogle, †  
 James Connell,  
 James Spreull,  
 Robert Muirhead,  
 Robert M'Nair,  
 George Rutherford,  
 Charles M'Intosh,  
 James Robertson,  
 Robert Stewart.

*Chaplain.*

Rev. Dr. William Porteous.

*Paymaster.*

Alexander M'Pherson.

*Adjutant.*

John Maxwell.

*Quarter-Master.*

Robert Waddell.

*Surgeon.*

Alexander Dunlop.

*2d Regiment Loyal Glasgow Volunteers.*

(Raised in 1797.)

This Regiment consisted of 10 Companies, containing 800 Rank and File, who received Pay and Clothing. The Officers were nominated by a Committee selected by the Public Bodies, &c.

*Lieut.-Col. Commandant.*

James M'Dowall.

*Major.*

Robert Findlay.

*Captains.*

Robert Robertson,  
 Robert Bogle,  
 Archibald Smith,  
 John Gordon,  
 David Connell,  
 William M'Dowall,  
 James Robertson,  
 J. F. Henderson,  
 Alexander M'Pherson,  
 James Sword,

*1st Lieutenants.*

Andrew Reid,

Robert Smith,

William Liddell,

Robert Brown,

Thomas Ogilvie,

Hugh Campbell,

William Lindsay,

Thomas Smith,

James M'Kenzie,

William Davidson,

Archibald Paterson,

William Kingan.

*2d Lieutenants.*

John Wotherspoon,

Alexander M'Brair,

Archibald Campbell,

George Alston,

D. H. M'Dowall,



Niel Douglas,\* *Adjutant.*

Ross Corbett, Thomas Ogilvie.

George Goudie. *Quarter-Master.*

*Chaplain.* Walter Ewing.

Rev. Dr. William Taylor. *Surgeon.*

James Towers.

\* Mr. Douglas is a native of this City. In 1800, he chose a military life, and joined the 21st Regiment of Foot. In 1804, he received a Company in the 79th Regiment: he was at Copenhagen with Lord Cathcart and Lord Nelson, in Sir Hyde Parker's expedition; with Sir John Moore in Spain, at the Battle of Corunna; the Affair at Flushing; he was afterwards attached to the Staff of Sir Thomas Graham, (Lord Lynedoch,) at Cadiz; severely wounded at Busaco. On his return to England, in 1811, he was promoted to the Majority. In 1812, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the 79th Regiment. In 1813, he joined the Marquis of Wellington, at Corunna. In the command of his Regiment, he was at the Battles of the Pyrenees, Orthes, Neville, and Thoulouse. The Regiment having greatly distinguished itself, Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas received four Medals in honour of these affairs. On the peace of Paris, 13th May 1814, he came home, and on Bonaparte's return to France from Elba, 1st March 1815, the Lieutenant-Colonel joined the Duke of Wellington, at Brussels; he commanded the Regiment at Quatre Bras, on 16th June 1815, and was severely wounded in the thigh. The distinguished gallantry of the Regiment, on that occasion, was narrated in the Gazette; and on 4th July 1815, Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas was made a Knight, Companion of the most honourable Military Order of the Bath. At the particular solicitation of the Duke, he was again recommended for the honours of the Bath, along with his Majors, who were both severely wounded; on this occasion, he received another Medal. On 2d August 1815, he was made a Knight of the Order of Maria Theressa, by the Emperor of Austria; and his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, on 21st August 1815, conferred on him the honour of a decoration of the Military Order of St. Wladimir.

On the recovery of his wound, after the peace of Paris, (20th November 1815,) he returned to England.

On the morning of the 16th, before the Battle of Quatre Bras, the Regiment mustered 800 effective Rank and File; but, on the evening of the 18th, after the ever-memorable Battle of Waterloo, there were only 96 persons in the Regiment who had escaped unhurt.



*Royal Glasgow Volunteer Light Horse.*

(Raised in 1797.)

This Corps consisted of one Troop of 60 Rank and File, who served without Pay, found their own Horses, Uniforms, and Accoutrements, and elected their Officers by ballot.

*Captain Commandant.*

John Orr,

*Chaplain.*

Dr. William Taylor.

*Lieutenant.*

James M'Nair.

*Surgeon.*

William Leckie.

*Cornet.*

Charles Stirling.

*Riding-Master.*

James St. Clair. †

*Armed Association.*

(Raised in 1797.)

This Corps consisted of two Companies, containing 100 Rank and File, who served without Pay, found their own Uniforms, and Accoutrements, and elected their Officers by ballot.

*Captain Commandant.*

Cunningham Corbett.

*Lieutenants.*

Robert Freer,

*Captain.*

Gilbert Hamilton.

John Sheddan,

Robert Austin.

*Captain Lieutenant.*

John Alston.

*Adjutant.*

William Deans.

*Quarter-Master.*

John Millar.

The Volunteer system was carried on till the Peace of Amiens, which was announced in the London Gazette, on 27th April 1802; on that occasion, after receiving the thanks of Parliament, the Corps were all reduced.

The restless spirit and insatiable ambition of Napoleon Bonaparte, First Consul of France, having soon overcome the relations of peace, war became inevitable. On 16th May



1803, His Majesty sent a message to the House of Commons, intimating that the negotiations with the French Government had broke off. The Peace of Amiens, having united all political parties, the system of Volunteering, on the breaking out of the new War, became universal over the whole country, and was carried on with great zeal and spirit in this City. A few Gentlemen made offer to raise an Artillery Corps at their own expense; a similar offer was made to attach two great Guns to the Trades' House Regiment, and one of the Captains in that Corps, actually raised, clothed, and accoutred ten Pioneers, and, having attached them to the Corps, served with them on public occasions \*.

*1st Regiment of Glasgow Volunteers.*

(Raised in 1803.)

This Regiment consisted of ten Companies, containing 800 rank and file, who received Pay and Clothing, the Officers were nominated by a Committee.

|                                |                    |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| <i>Lieut.-Col. Commandant.</i> | Robert Austin,     |
| Laurence Craigie.              | Robert Muirhead,   |
| <i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>     | Robert M'Nair,     |
| William Bogle   . †            | Colin M'Lachlan,   |
| <i>Majors.</i>                 | Andrew Reid,       |
| David Connell,                 | Daniel M'Kenzie,   |
| John Gordon.                   | Archibald Wallace, |
| <i>Captains.</i>               | Allan Bogle,       |
| Robert Robertson,              | William Lindsay.   |

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\* The expense of Drums, Fifes, Permanant Sergeants, Bands of Music, &c. even to those Regiments who received Pay, being very considerable, over and above the Government allowance, the public bodies and individuals contributed liberally in support of the Volunteer system. The Trades' House, and the Highland Society, gave each 500*l.* in aid of their respective Regiments.

|| Lieutenant-Colonel Bogle having died in the service, was buried with military honours. Mr. Wardlaw, and other Gentlemen belonging to the Volunteers, had similar honours paid to their memory.



|                      |                        |                            |
|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Lieutenants.</i>  |                        | William Robertson,         |
| Ross Corbett,        |                        | George Austin,             |
| George Alston,       |                        | John Ballingall,           |
| Robert Young,        |                        | John M. Robertson,         |
| Archibald Paterson,  |                        | Andrew Rankin,             |
| Thomas Smith,        |                        | John Gillies.              |
| John Hamilton,       | <i>Chaplain.</i>       |                            |
| William Mirrlees,    |                        | Rev. Dr. William Porteous. |
| Alexander M'Pherson, | <i>Paymaster.</i>      |                            |
| Archibald Douglas,   |                        | Alexander M'Pherson.       |
| Douglas Alston.      | <i>Adjutant.</i>       |                            |
| <i>Ensigns.</i>      |                        | Daniel Morrison. †         |
| Archibald Hamilton,  | <i>Quarter-Master.</i> |                            |
| Matthew Taylor,      |                        | Duncan Kennedy. †          |
| Thomas Hamilton,     | <i>Surgeon.</i>        |                            |
| Alexander Pattison,  |                        | William Dunlop.            |

*2d Regiment, or Trades' House Volunteer Infantry.*

(Raised in 1803.)

This Regiment consisted of ten Companies, containing 600 Rank and File, all Master Tradesmen, who found their own Uniforms, and served without Pay. This Corps, after having been drilled together as Privates, elected their Officers by ballot, from among their own number, with the exception of the Lieutenant-Colonels and Major.

|                                |                  |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| <i>Lieut.-Col. Commandant.</i> | <i>Captains.</i> |
| Norman M'Allister *. †         | John Morrison,   |
| <i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>     | Basil Ronald,    |
| John Flyn. †                   | James Cleland,   |
| <i>Major.</i>                  | John Graham,     |
| Robert Robertson.              | John Craig,      |

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\* Lieutenant Colonel M'Alister, who had been long in the Service in India, left this Regiment to be Major of the Cinque-Port Volunteers, of which his friend the Right Hon. William Pitt was Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant.



Robert Waddell,  
Archibald Newbigging,  
James Sword,  
William Liddell,  
Charles Household.

*Lieutenants.*

Andrew Bald, †  
Robert Smith,  
William Rodger,  
Matthew Urie,  
James Morrison,  
David Hamilton,  
Andrew Bocket,  
John Muir,  
John Galloway,  
Andrew Mitchell.

*Ensigns.*

Robert Cairns,  
William Stark,

James Neilson,  
William Lang,  
James Hay,  
James Law,  
William Broom,  
Robert Robertson, Jun.  
Andrew M'Farlane,  
James M'Farlane.

*Chaplain.*

Rev. James Steven\*.

*Paymaster.*

John Tennent.

*Adjutant.*

Forbes Anderson. †

*Quarter-Master.*

John Ballantine.

*Surgeon.*

William Cooper.

*3d Regiment, or Highland Volunteers.*

(Raised in 1803.)

This Regiment consisted of ten Companies, containing 600 Rank and File; the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of eight of these Companies received Pay and Clothing; the Officers were nominated by a Committee of Gentlemen connected with the Highland Society; the other two Companies were Sharp-Shooters, attached to the flanks, who served without Pay, found their own Uniforms, Arms, and Accoutrements, and elected their Officers by ballot. Those marked †, were Officers of the flank Companies.

*Colonel Commandant.*

Matthew M'Allister. †

*Lieutenant-Colonel.*

James M'Kenzie.

*Major.*

Archibald Campbell.

*Captains.*

Kirkman Finlay,

\* Mr. Steven was also Chaplain to the Trades' House; at his death, the Rev. Dr. Robert Balfour accepted the appointment.



Roderick M'Donald, †  
 Alexander Campbell, ‡  
 Hugh Goodlet Campbell, ‡  
 James Connell,  
 Archibald M'Lachlan,  
 Colin Campbell,  
 Thomas Graham,  
 William Campbell. †  
 A. Donaldson Campbell ||.

*Lieutenants.*

William Jamieson,  
 Alexander Grant,  
 Donald M'Lachlan,  
 Patrick M'Intyre,  
 Benjamin Mathie,  
 Duncan Munro,  
 Alexander M'Nab,  
 John M'Intyre, ‡  
 James M'Arthur, ‡  
 Archibald M'Nab, ‡

John M'Murrich,  
 Peter Stewart.

*Ensigns.*

Lachlan Stewart,  
 Donald Cuthbertson,  
 Mungo Neil Campbell,  
 A. M'Intosh,  
 John M'Lean,  
 James Laurie,  
 Duncan Robert Leckie,  
 Hugh M'Lachlan.

*Chaplain.*

Rev. John M'Leran.

*Paymaster.*

Benjamin Mathie.

*Adjutant.*

Patrick Auld. †

*Quarter-Master.*

Duncan Munro.

*Surgeon.*

Robert Cowan.

*4th Regiment, or Sharp-Shooters.*

(Raised in 1803.)

This Regiment consisted of eight Companies, containing 500 Rank and File, who served without Pay, found their own Uniforms, Rifles, and Accoutrements, and elected their Officers by ballot.

*Lieut.-Col. Commandant.*

James Corbett. †

*Major.*

Samuel Hunter. †

*Captains.*

Robert Stewart, †

Robert Struthers,

Hugh Bogle,

Robert Watson,

James Bogle,

Archibald Bogle,

Thomas Ogilvie,

|| Mr. Campbell, although elected a Lieutenant in one of the Flank Companies, did not serve, having soon after received a Battalion Company.



Frederick Colquhoun.

*1st Lieutenants.*

Thomas Meek,

James Monteith,

John Berry,

David Lillie,

Robert Marshall,

T. D. Douglas,

David Lang.

William Johnston.

*2d Lieutenants.*

William Scott,

James E. Henderson,

William Marshall,

John M'Culloch,

Andrew Ure,

William Aitchison,

Robert Stewart, Jun.

William Glen.

*Chaplain.*

Rev. Dr. Ritchie.

*Adjutant.*

Andrew Ure.

*Quarter-Master.*

Robert Speirs.

*Surgeon.*

John M'Arthur.

*5th Regiment, or Grocers' Corps.*

(Raised in 1803.)

This Regiment consisted of five Companies, containing 300 Rank and File, who served without Pay, found their own Uniforms, and elected their Officers by ballot.

*Lieut.-Col. Commandant.*

Charles Walker.

*Major.*

Archibald Paterson.

*Captains.*

Hugh Love,

David Bone,

Archibald Liddell,

John Wilson,

John Reid.

*Lieutenants.*

John Russell, Jun.

James Paterson,

William Craig,

Robert Taylor,

Henry Russell,

John M'Alpine,

David Cuthbertson,

Archibald Denny,

Andrew Belch,

David Kay.

*Chaplain.*

Rev. Dr. M'Gill.

*Paymaster.*

Nathaniel Stevenson.

*Adjutant.*

William Kelham. †

*Quarter-Master.*

James Hamilton.

*Surgeon.*

James Corkindale.



*Anderston Volunteer Corps.*

(Raised in 1803.)

This Regiment consisted of eight Companies, containing 500 Rank and File, who received Pay and Clothing; their Officers were appointed by a Committee connected with the Corps.

*Lieut.-Col. Commandant.*

John Geddes.

*Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Hugh Cross.

*Major.*

Richard Gillespie.

*Captains.*

Alexander Pollock,

Colin Gillespie,

John Pattison, Jun.

Stewart Smith,

James Robb,

David Strong,

Gilbert Lang,

James Laird.

*Lieutenants.*

John Jamieson,

William Semple,

William Monteith,

Andrew Crombie,

Thomas Jamieson,

M. B. Simpson,

Patrick Mitchell,

James Graham,

David Monteith,

William Geddes.

*Ensigns.*

David Young,

David Robb,

Robert Wiggam,

James Cleland,

William Young,

Alexander M'Dougall.

*Chaplain.*

Rev. James Stewart.

*Paymaster.*

Alexander Buchanan.

*Adjutant.*

James Mitchell. †

*Quarter-Master.*

James Milligan.

*Surgeon.*

William Anderson.

*Armed Association.*

(Raised in 1803.)

This Corps consisted of six Companies, containing 240 Rank and File, who served without Pay, found their own Uniforms, Arms, and Accoutrements, and elected their Officers by ballot.



*Lieut.-Col. Commandant.*

Cunningham Corbett.

*Major.*

Gilbert Hamilton.

*Captains.*

Robert Freer,

George Buchanan,

Dugald Bannatyne,

Adam Crooks,

William Anderson,

James Buchanan.

*Lieutenants.*

Alexander M'Kerlie,

Robert Davidson,

William Meikleham,

Septimus Ellis,

John Brown, Jun.

William Glen,

John Dempster,

John Bannatyne.

*Ensigns.*

Gilbert Lang,

David Laurie,

James Dale,

John Corbett.

*Chaplain.*

Dr. John Lockhart.

*Pay and Quarter-Master.*

Charles Campbell.

*Adjutant.*

James Mitchell. †.

*Surgeon.*

Charles Wilsone.

*Canal Volunteer Corps.*

(Raised in 1803.)

This Corps consisted of four Companies, containing 240 Rank and File, who received Pay and Clothing; their Officers were nominated by a Committee. This Corps was flanked with two Pieces of Light Artillery, on Roebuck's construction, and were worked by the same persons who made them.

*Lieut.-Col. Commandant.*

Hugh Baird.

*Major.*

Robert Baird.

*Captains.*

John Baird,

Robert Salmon,

Andrew Walker,

John Paul.

*1st Lieutenants.*

Robert M'Dowall,

William Thomson,

George Salmon,

John Walker.

*2d Lieutenants.*

Robert Smith,

Crawford Young,

James Thomson,

Alexander Herbertson.



|                                      |                        |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>1st Lieutenant.</i>               | <i>Adjutant.</i>       |
| Robert Aitken, Commanding Artillery. | Duncan Ferguson. †     |
| <i>Chaplain.</i>                     | <i>Quarter-Master.</i> |
| Dr. John Burns.                      | Robert Young.          |
| <i>Paymaster.</i>                    | <i>Surgeon.</i>        |
| George Salmon.                       | John Burns.            |

*Royal Glasgow Volunteer Light-Horse.*

(Raised in 1803.)

This Corps consisted of one Troop, containing 70 rank and file, who served without Pay, found their own Horses, Uniforms and Accoutrements, and elected their Officers by ballot.

|                            |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Captain Commandant.</i> | <i>Chaplain.</i>       |
| Robert Dennistoun.         | Rev. Principal Taylor. |
| <i>Lieutenant.</i>         | <i>Quarter-Master.</i> |
| George Munro.              | Peter Robertson. †     |
| <i>Cornet.</i>             | <i>Surgeon.</i>        |
| Gilbert Kennedy.           | James Monteith.        |

The Volunteer Corps were usually put on permanent duty for one month in the year; on these occasions, every individual in the Corps received the same Pay and Allowances as the regular Army.

In 1808, when the Volunteer system gave place to the Local Militia, the whole Corps connected with this City, were disbanded, except the Canal Volunteers; and the following Corps of Lanarkshire Local Militia were immediately embodied.



*Lanarkshire Local Militia.*

| No. of Reg. | Commanded by           | No. of Comp. | Rank and File. | Attached to  | Stationed at | Assembled at |
|-------------|------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|             | <i>Lieut.-Colonel.</i> |              |                |              |              |              |
| I.          | Charles Walker.        | 10           | 700            | Middle Ward. | Glasgow.     | Hamilton.    |
| II.         | Alex. Renton.          | 8            | 560            | Upper Ward.  | Lanark.      | Lanark.      |
| III.        | John Geddes.           | 10           | 700            | Lower Ward.  | Anderston.   | Glasgow.     |
| IV.         | Samuel Hunter.         | 10           | 700            | Do.          | Glasgow.     | Do.          |
| V.          | David Connel.          | 10           | 700            | Do.          | Do.          | Do.          |
| VI.         | James Graham.          | 10           | 700            | Do.          | Do.          | Do.          |
|             |                        | 58           | 4060           |              |              |              |

The Staff of these Corps were disembodied soon after the Peace of Paris, 20th November 1815, except the Adjutants, who have been retained on Half-Pay. The Arms have all been sent to Government Depots, and the Men are regularly discharged, on the expiry of their engagement of four years.

## RIVER CLYDE.

At the beginning of the 16th century, the Channel of the River, for about 13 miles below Glasgow, was so interrupted by fords and shoals, as to render the navigation difficult, even for craft of the smallest burthen. In 1556, during the reign of Queen Mary\*, huts were erected near Dumbuck, and certain of the inhabitants of Glasgow, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, entered into an agreement to work on the River, for six weeks at a time, *per vices*, with a view chiefly to remove the ford at Dumbuck, and the most prominent hirsts. Although this operation, which was carried on with spirit, was of considerable benefit to the navigation, still the River was in a very imperfect state; the shores (for at that time there were no banks) were so rugged and irregular, that the tide spread over a great surface, forming pools and islands, which often caused the most skilful skipper to miss the channel.

\* Stuart.



Soon after the Union, the spirit for trade had so much increased, that the Magistrates felt it their duty to consult eminent professional persons regarding the deepening the River and improving its banks. In 1755 and 1758, Mr. Smeaton, Civil Engineer, took soundings, and drew up a Report respecting the state of the River. In 1759, an Act of Parliament was obtained for rendering the River navigable for large Vessels, by means of Locks. Insurmountable difficulties, however, having soon presented themselves, the scheme was abandoned.

Some time after this, Doctor Wilson took soundings, and made a specific Report on the state of the River. In the beginning of 1769, Mr. John Golbourne, of the City of Chester, a person eminently qualified for undertakings of this nature, examined the River, and proposed to improve it by the erection of Jetties, or Dykes. The Magistrates having ultimately approved of this scheme, they directed Mr. James Watt\*, an eminent Engineer and Land-Surveyor, resident in Glasgow, to make a fresh Survey, and to report the present state of the River.

The following is an Abstract from Mr. Watt's Report; dated 20th October 1769.

The declivity of the Bed of the River, from the Broomielaw Quay to Dumbuck Ford, is as under, *viz.*

|                                                                                  | <i>Feet. Inch.</i> |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----|
| Lower end of the Hirst opposite the Brewery Quay,                                | 0                  | 10  |
| Top of the Wind-holm Sand, - - - - -                                             | 0                  | 6   |
| Lower end of Govan Ford, which is a continuation of<br>the above Sand, - - - - - | 1                  | 7   |
| Point-House Ford, - - - - -                                                      | 0                  | 11½ |
| Highest part of the Holm Sand, - - - - -                                         | 1                  | 3   |
| Lower end of Do. - - - - -                                                       | 1                  | 9   |

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\* Mr. Watt, afterwards of Watt and Bolton, Birmingham, was educated in this University. In token of high respect for his talents, and the benefit he has rendered to society, by his various improvements on mechanical power, and particularly on the Steam Engine, the University of this City, on 16th May 1806\* conferred on him the honorary title of LL. D.



|                               |                              |   |   |   |   |   |   | <i>Feet.</i> | <i>Inch.</i> |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------------|--------------|
| Marline Ford,                 | -                            | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2            | 3            |
| Blarthill Sand,               | -                            | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2            | 2            |
| Puddoch Ford,                 | -                            | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3            | 1            |
| Upper Newshit Ford,           | -                            | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3            | 9            |
| Lower Do.                     | a little above Dalmuir Quay, |   |   |   |   |   |   | 4            | 5            |
| Bottom 300 yards below        | Do.                          |   |   |   |   |   |   | 7            | 5            |
| Erskine Sands,                | -                            | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5            | 10           |
| Highest part of Dumbuck Ford, | -                            | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5            | 5            |

The following Table exhibits the depth of Water on the Hirsts and Fords at High and Low Water.

|                           |             | <i>Feet.</i> | <i>Inch.</i> |            | <i>Feet.</i> | <i>Inch.</i> |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| The Hirst,                | High Water, | 3            | 3            | Low Water, | 1            | 3            |
| Pointhouse Ford,          | do.         | 3            | 8            | do.        | 1            | 6            |
| Holm Sand,                | do.         | 4            | 0            | do.        | 1            | 6            |
| Marline Ford,             | do.         | 4            | 6            | do.        | 1            | 6            |
| Blarthill Sand,           | do.         | 4            | 9            | do.        | 1            | 6            |
| Paddoch Ford,             | do.         | 6            | 0            | do.        | 1            | 6            |
| Opposite Dumglass Castle, | do.         | 0            | 0            | do.        | 12           | 0            |

In 1770, another Act of Parliament was obtained for deepening the River, conformable to Mr. Golbourne's scheme, in which the Magistrates and Council were appointed Trustees on the River, with power to levy a tax of 1s. per ton on all Goods and Merchandise\* which should pass on the River, from Glasgow to Dumbuck; so as to indemnify them for the expense of the improvements, which in all probability would cost upwards of 50,000*l*.

Soon after this Act was obtained, the Trustees entered into a contract with Mr. Golbourne, who engaged to deepen the Channel from the lower end of Dumbuck Ford to the Broomielaw Quay, so as to carry up vessels drawing from six to seven feet water. Having erected 117 Jettees jointly on both

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\* The Tonnage Duty on Coals, Bricks, Tiles, Iron-Stone, and Lime-Stone, was reduced to 8*d*. per Ton, on 8th July 1810, and is to cease and terminate on 8th July 1817, conformable to the Statute.



sides of the River, he so far completed his contract, that in January 1775, vessels drawing 6 feet water, came safely up to the Broomielaw.

The River being thus confined within narrow bounds, the rapidity of the stream naturally scoured the bottom and confined the tide, which formerly covered large tracks of ground. On 19th December 1775, the Town Council, on the recommendation of the Trade, gave Mr. Golbourne 1500*l.* as a remuneration for his deepening the River 10 inches more than he was bound to do by his contract; the Council also, as a mark of their approbation and respect, presented him with a Silver Cup, and made his Son a present of 100*l.*

The Quay, or Harbour, of the Bromielaw appears to have been finished nearly about the time of the Revolution, at an expense of 30,000 merks Scots, or 1666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* sterling.

In 1792, an addition of 360 feet was made to the Quay, at the west end. Since Mr. James Spreull's appointment to the superintendence of the River, on 8th May 1798, some very valuable and important improvements have taken place; in particular, he has formed a number of parallel Dykes, at the inner extremities of the Jetties, which have prevented the tide from forming eddies behind the Jetties; and, with great zeal, skill, and perseverance, he has been successful in scouring the bottom of the channel, and in ploughing and harrowing up some large stones, which had become serious obstructions to the navigation.

In 1806, a heavy loaded Schooner, 150 tons burthen, came direct from Lisbon, and discharged her cargo at the Broomielaw. The trade having rapidly increased, of late years, the Trustees, in 1811, found it necessary to make a farther addition to the Quay of 900 lineal feet.

At the west end of the Broomielaw, the River is 140 feet wide, and increases about 4 feet every quarter of a mile, for the first 2 miles downwards; the next 3 miles, 5 feet for every quarter of a mile, and so on. At Dumbarton, the River is 2



miles broad; and at Greenock, 5 miles. Glasgow is distant from Port-Glasgow, by water, about 23 miles. The fall from the former to the latter, is 8 feet 6 inches. The tide flows about 4 hours and 20 minutes; much depends, however, upon the weather and winds. Neap tides at Glasgow are about 3 feet 6 inches, and spring tides about 5 feet 6 inches; and vessels drawing 9 feet 6 inches of water, can come up to Glasgow in an ordinary spring tide. The current, during a high fresh, runs at the rate of 4 miles an hour to the Broomielaw, and is perceptible a mile above Rutherglen; and at ordinary tides, it averages about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles an hour. In common tides, the first turning at Port-Glasgow, is 2 hours and 45 minutes earlier than at Glasgow\*.

The first Tonnage and Harbour Duties collected, was for the year ending 8th July 1771; they amounted to 1021*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*, and have gradually increased ever since. In 1791, they were 2144*l.* 16; in 1804, 4759*l.* 4*d.*; in 1815, they amounted to 5680*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*† This Revenue is kept distinct from the Corporation Funds, and is laid out in deepening and improving the River and Harbour, and in discharging the Debts of the Trust. Thirty-four Commissioners, not connected with the Town Council, are appointed annually to examine and docket the Accounts.

#### *Table of Rates and Duties*

On Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Coals, and other Commodities, carried in and upon the River Clyde, from the Broomielaw of Glasgow to the lower end of Dumbuck Ford; proportioned in terms of an Act of Parliament.

\* The width of the River, and the rise and current of the tides, have been taken from Buchanan's Treatise on Propelling Vessels by Steam.

|                                     |   |   |   |   |   |         |   |    |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---------|---|----|
| † Amount of Tonnage Duties in 1815, | - | - | - | - | - | L 4788  | 2 | 11 |
| Do. of Harbour Duties,              | - | - | - | - | - | 892     | 1 | 2  |
| Total,                              | - | - | - | - | - | L 5,680 | 4 | 1  |



Heavy Goods or Produce pay at the rate of One Shilling per Ton.

Coals, Bricks, Tiles, and Limestone, (reduced to,) Eightpence.

Each Hhd. of Tobacco, Sixpence.

Puncheon of Rum, Fivepence.

Pipe of Wine or other Liquor, Sixpence.

Hhd. of Wine, Beer, Porter, or other Liquor, Threepence.

Half Hhd. of Wine, One Penny Halfpenny.

Hhd. of Flax Seed, Twopence Farthing.

Barrel of Oil, One Penny Halfpenny.

Butt or Tierce of Oil pays at the rate of 252 English Gallons, One Shilling.

Hhd. of Bottled Wine, Beer, or Porter, containing 10 Dozen, Threepence.

Barrel American Ashes, Twopence.

Butt or Tierce Do. pays at the rate of 20 Cwt. Gross, One Shilling.

Bale of Yarn, Fivepence.

Ordinary Bale of Osnaburghs and Tweels, Threepence.

Large do. Fourpence Halfpenny.

Large Carpet Bale, Sixpence.

Bale of Linen, Sixpence.

Box of do. Threepence.

Ordinary Bale of Woollen, Twopence.

Ordinary Bale of Calender Goods, Twopence Halfpenny.

Large do. Threepence.

Barrel of Beef, Tar, Herrings, Pitch, &c. One Penny Halfpenny.

Chest of Oranges or Lemons,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Cwt. One Penny Halfpenny.

Box of do. Three Farthings.

Tierce of Beef, Twopence.

Eight Firkins Black Soap, Threepence.

Boll of Oat-Meal, Bear, or Pease-Meal, Three Farthings.

Do. Barley, One Penny Halfpenny.

Do. Oats, Wheat, Beans, Malt, or Pease, One Penny Farthing.



Five Boxes of White-Iron and Tin-Plates, Threepence.  
 Block of Tin, One Penny Three Farthings.  
 Thousand full sized Slates, One Shilling and Threepence.  
 Do. under sized, Sevenpence Halfpenny.  
 Lancashire or other Heavy Slates, One Shilling per Ton.  
 Thousand Bricks, (reduced to,) One Shilling and Sixpence.  
 Do. Pantile, do. One Shilling and Threepence.  
 Do. Hhd. Staves, One Shilling and Sixpence Halfpenny.  
 Do. Barrel, One Shilling and a Halfpenny.  
 Do. Pipe, Two Shillings and a Penny.  
 Hundred Butt, One Shilling.  
 Crate of Earthen Ware, Threepence.  
 Ten Gross of empty Bottles, One Shilling and a Penny.  
 Empty Porter Hhd. One Halfpenny.  
 Do. Tobacco and Sugar, One Penny.  
 Last of 12 empty Herring Barrels, Threepence.  
 Hhd. Queen's Ware, Fourpence Halfpenny.  
 Tierce of do. Threepence.  
 A Bag of Flour or Barley, One Penny Halfpenny.  
 Ordinary Bag of Cotton, One Penny Halfpenny.  
 Small do. One Penny.  
 Boll of Potatoes, Threepence.  
 Maze, or 500 Herrings, One Penny.  
 Ordinary Bale of Leather, Threepence.  
 Puncheon of Molasses, Sixpence Halfpenny.  
 16 Cubical Feet of Free-Stone, One Shilling.  
 12 Feet of Marble, One Shilling.  
 10 do. St. Catherine Stone, One Shilling.  
 40 do. of Square Hardwood, One Shilling.  
 50 do. of Round do. One Shilling.  
 50 do. of Fir, Poplar Plank, or other Soft Wood, One Shilling.

Exclusive of the above Tonnage Duties, every Vessel which comes to the Broomielaw, pays One Penny per Ton Register,



in name of Harbour or Anchor Duties. When the Duties on Coals, &c. shall cease, all Vessels carrying such Articles, will be subjected to pay double Harbour Duties. With regard to Cranage Dues, they are quite optional; if the Cranes are used, a charge, varying from Threepence to Sixpence, according to its weight, is made for each lift.

*Goods Exempted from River Duty.*

1st, All Lime, Dung, Marle, and other Manure, belonging to owners and occupiers of lands and grounds within 5 miles of the River Clyde.

2d, All Sand, Clay, and Wood, for the use of the Delph Manufactory.

3d, All Wood, Charred and Uncharred Iron-Stone, Iron Ore, Clay, Brick, Lime, Lime-Stone for making Pig or Bar Iron in any Iron Manufactory, erected or to be erected in or about the City of Glasgow.

4th, All Brick, Kelp, Sand, Soapers' Ashes, Broken Glass for the use of the Glass or Bottle Work.

5th, All Stones, Materials, and every kind of Utensil used for deepening the River, together with provisions for the men employed therein.

*Division of the River Clyde.*

The *First* Stage comprehends that part of the River which lies betwixt the Bridge of Glasgow and Blarthill Quay, on the north; and the Old Ferry of Renfrew, on the south. Goods, Coals, and other Commodities carried on any part of this stage, pay two-thirds of the Duties mentioned in the foregoing Table.

The *Second* Stage comprehends that part of the River which lies betwixt the said Blarthill Quay and Old Ferry of Renfrew, and the east side of the Canal, from the river Forth to the Clyde. Goods, Coals, &c. carried on this Second Stage, pay one-sixth part of the Duties mentioned in the foregoing Table.



The *Third* Stage comprehends that part of the River which lies betwixt the west side of said Canal and the lower end of Dumbuck Ford. All Goods, Coals, &c. carried on any part of this Stage, pay one-sixth part of the Duties mentioned in the foregoing Table.

## LIGHT-HOUSES.

The following Light-Houses are placed under the management of the Magistrates, Dean of Guild, and Convener of the Trades' House, of Glasgow; and the Magistrates of the Towns of Port-Glasgow and Greenock; and those Gentlemen who immediately preceded them in office.

JAMES SPREULL, Esq. Glasgow, *Superintendent*.

*Cumbræ Light-House.*

(Opened 22d August 1793.)

|                                |                           |   |   |   | Reflectors. |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|---|-------------|
| Bearing off the Rock of Ailsa, | S. W. by S.               | - | - | - | 13          |
| Do. Lamlash,                   | S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.    | - | - | - | 3           |
| Do. Cock of Arran,             | W. N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. | - | - | - | 1           |
| Do. Rothsay Bay,               | N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.       | - | - | - | 2           |
| Do. Strone Point,              | N. E. by N.               | - | - | - | 0           |
| Do. Clough do.                 | N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.    | - | - | - | 13          |

The Light-House is open from N. E. by E. to S. 21 points open, 11 shut—1 Reflector between the Cumbræ—1 do. Kilchattan Bay.

*Clough Light-House.*

(Opened 15th September 1797.)

|                                                                                                                                 |                        |   |   |   | Reflectors. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|---|---|---|-------------|
| That part of the Frith from where the Light-House is first seen in going out, or last in coming in, bears from the Light-House, | E. $\frac{3}{4}$ N.    | - | - | - | 11          |
| Strone Point,                                                                                                                   | N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.    | - | - | - | 3           |
| Denoon and the Gantocks,                                                                                                        | N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. | - | - | - | 3           |
| Gurrough-Head—Bute,                                                                                                             | S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. | - | - | - | 12          |
| Cumbræ Light-House,                                                                                                             | S. W. $\frac{3}{4}$ S. | - | - | - | 12          |



The chief force is directed to fall between Gurrough-Head and Cumbraes, but is seen in all directions in the Channel, where the land does not intervene.

*The Point of Toward Light-House.*

(Opened 1st November 1812.)

Its bearing, coming in Channel from the Cumbræ Light-House, is, by the compass, N. N. E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. distance  $9\frac{3}{4}$  miles; and from the Clough Light-House, W. S. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S. distance  $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles.

To distinguish the Toward Light from the others in the Frith, it is constructed to revolve horizontally, presenting a bright and dim light alternately, in every direction, except on the north-east side, where so much of it is totally darkened as to prevent its being seen from the rocks called the Captain's Bridges, off Inellan, and the Gantocks of Denoon; so that vessels navigating along the shore to the northward of this light, by being careful to keep it in sight, will avoid any risk from these rocks.

FORTH AND CLYDE NAVIGATION.

*Origin.*

The increase of trade between the east and west coast of Scotland having become very considerable, a number of Merchants and others interested in the trade of Glasgow, taking into their consideration the expense of land carriage, and the great advantage that an inland navigation between Glasgow and the East Coast, would be of to trade, subscribed considerable sums of money, for forming a Canal from Glasgow to the river Forth. In the year 1767, Lord Frederick Campbell, then Member for the City, moved the House of Commons for leave to bring in a Bill for making a Ditch Canal, four feet deep, from Carron-Shore to the river Clyde. Lord Dundas, at that time Mr. Dundas, a Member of the House of Commons, conceiving that a navigation capable of conveying large vessels from Sea to Sea, with a



Collateral Cut to Glasgow, would be more beneficial to that City, and the country at large, moved the House to defer the consideration; which was accordingly done. In the following year, the Act, which is the fundamental Charter of the Company, was passed, with the approbation of all parties, authorizing the Subscribers, who were thereby formed into a Corporation, to make a Canal from the River Forth, at or near the mouth of the river Carron, in the County of Stirling, to the river Clyde, at or near a place called Dalmuir Burn-Foot, in the County of Dumbarton, and also a Collateral Cut from the same to the City of Glasgow.

The business of the Company is managed by a Governor and Council; the number and residence of the latter has been varied at different periods; at present, the Committee meets in London, and consists of a Governor and seven Counsellors.

*Governor and Council, for 1816.*

KIRKMAN FINLAY, Esq. M. P. *Governor.*

*Council.*

The Hon. Fletcher Norton,

William Dilluyn, Esq.

James Meddowcroft, Esq.

William Hosier, Esq.

John Robison, Esq.

Archibald Wallace, Esq.

Charles Stirling, Esq.

*Committee of Council at Glasgow.*

John Robison, Esq.

Archibald Wallace, Esq.

Charles Stirling, Esq.

A regular correspondence is kept up between the Principal and Sub-Committees.

The stock which the original Act provided for making the Canal, was 150,000*l.* to be subscribed by the Proprietors, and



divided into 1500 shares of 100*l.* each. As some of the Subscribers could not make good their subscriptions, the stock was divided into 1297 shares\*.

On the 10th of June 1768, Sir Laurence Dundas† dug out the first spadeful of earth for the formation of the Canal. The Navigation was filled with water, and rendered navigable to Kirkintilloch, on 3d September 1773; and to Stockingfield on 10th November 1775. On the 10th November 1777, the Collateral Cut to Hamilton Hill, near Glasgow, was finished, where a large Basin was made for the reception of vessels. At this period, the funds of the Company were in such a depressed state, that the stock frequently sold at 50 per cent. below par, the revenue amounting only to about 4000*l.* On the 6th July 1786, the operations commenced for extending the Navigation from Stockingfield to the Clyde, which was completely finished, and the Canal opened from Sea to Sea on the 28th July 1790; on this occasion, the Committee of Management and the Magistrates of Glasgow‡, went in carriages to witness the ceremony of joining the Eastern and Western Seas, which was performed by the Chairman of the Committee, (assisted by Mr. Robert Whitworth, at that time the chief Engineer,) by the symbol of launching a hogshead of water of the Forth into the Clyde, amidst the acclamations of a vast concourse of spectators.

From the time that the Basin at Hamilton Hill was finished, till the junction of the Canal with Clyde, the Company's affairs gradually improved, and in less than six years thereafter, the

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\* As a proof of the interest taken in this Canal, Proprietors of nearly 1100 shares voted in London at the last election of Governor and Council.

† Father to the Right Honourable Lord Dundas.

‡ The Magistrates and Council of Glasgow have at all times promoted the interest of the Navigation; at present they hold ten shares of the Company's stock. Exclusive of a number of Gentlemen connected with this City who have an interest in the Canal, there are three Citizens alone who hold among them 235 shares. The market price of each share in June 1816, was 500*l.*



revenue was more than doubled, and it has ever since been upon the increase.

The Basin at Hamilton Hill having been found inconvenient for the trade, the Company purchased eight acres of ground, within half a mile of Glasgow, and on 11th November 1790, finished a Basin on a larger scale; where they have since built Granaries, &c. The spare ground has been sold out for a village, called Port-Dundas, in honour of the then Governor. This village, which stands on the side of a steep hill, when viewed from below, has a very pleasing effect, the houses having the appearance of being intermixed with trees, masts, and sails, while there is neither river nor canal to be seen.

On 31st December 1790, the junction between the Forth and Clyde Navigation and Monkland Canal was completed.

The sum of 150,000*l.*, provided by the original Act for the execution of the Canal, was found to be quite inadequate for the undertaking. The Company were therefore authorized by a subsequent Act, to borrow upon the credit of the Navigation, 70,000*l.*; and, by an Act of the 24th of his present Majesty, the Company obtained from Government 50,000*l.*, out of the proceeds of the forfeited estates, upon which dividends were to be paid to the Public, the same as the other Proprietors. By means of these resources, the Navigation was completed; and, in the year 1798, the revenue amounted to no less than 22,170*l.* 1*s.*

The time was now approaching when dividends would be made on the stock; and the 50,000*l.* advanced by Government would of course have been entitled to a rateable dividend. At this period, Lord Dundas, the Governor of the Company, prevailed on Mr. Pitt, who was at that time Prime Minister, to accept of the repayment of the 50,000*l.* without interest. Had it not been for this arrangement, Government would have drawn nearly a fifth of the Company's whole divisible revenue for their 50,000*l.*, and would at this time have been drawing from the Company, about 5,000*l.* a-year of dividends.



In the end of the year 1799, in consequence of the arrangement made with Mr. Pitt, an Act was passed, accumulating the whole principal sums and interest due to the Proprietors, into a capital of 421,525*l.* This sum divided by 1297, the number of shares of stock, make each amount to 325*l.* Hence each Proprietor of stock, who originally subscribed 100*l.* per share, was rated at 325*l.* per share, and entitled to a dividend of 10 per cent., upon that accumulated stock, when the revenue should afford it. By this statement, it appears that each share of stock, at Martinmas 1799, cost 325*l.* The Company having previously paid off the debt of 70,000*l.* which they had borrowed in virtue of one of their Acts, began at Martinmas 1800, to make a dividend of 10*l.*; in 1801, it was increased to 10*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*; in 1814, to 15*l.*; in 1815, to 20*l.*; and in 1816, to 25*l.* These dividends have been commonly made without deduction of property tax, so that if a Proprietor charges the interest of 325*l.* the full value of one share, as at Martinmas 1799, crediting the dividend he has received, he will find that each share of stock has not cost him more than the sum of 420*l.*; hence a dividend of 20*l.* without deduction of property tax, is more than five per cent. upon each share, after charging interest on the original subscription, from the beginning.

This great Inland Navigation, which was twenty-two years in completing, was one of the most arduous to execute in the kingdom, having to encounter rocks, precipices, and quick-sands; in some places it runs through a deep moss, and in others it is banked twenty feet high. It crosses many rivulets and roads, as well as two considerable rivers, the Luggie and the Kelvin. The bridge over the latter, consists of four arches, which carries the Canal across a deep valley, and cost 8509*l.* Under the foundation-stone is deposited a plate, with the following inscription:



In the  
Year of our Lord Jesus Christ,  
One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-seven,  
And in the xxvii Year of the Reign of  
George the Third,  
King of Great Britain and Ireland,  
And  
In the first Year of the Presidency of Sir Thomas Dundas,  
of Kerse, Baronet,  
Governor of the Company of Proprietors  
of the Forth and Clyde Navigation,  
The Right Honourable Lord Frederick Campbell,  
Sir Archibald Edmonstone, of Duntreath, Baronet,  
John Purling, and John Ingram, Esquires,  
Counsellors of the Company in London,  
The Foundation-Stone of the  
AQUEDUCT BRIDGE,  
For carrying the Navigation betwixt the  
Forth and Clyde,  
Of the depth of viii feet, the length of the  
Bridge cclxxv feet, and lxviii feet in height,  
Over the  
Valley and River of Kelvin,  
In the County of Lanark, in North Britain,  
As designed by Robert Whitworth, Esq. Engineer,  
(Supposed the Largest Fabric of the kind in the World,)  
Was Laid  
On the Fifteenth Day of the month of June,  
By Archibald Speirs, Esq. of Elderslie,  
Chairman of the Committee of Management,  
At a Period when the Direction of the Affairs of  
The Company  
Was Committed to his Care,  
MDCCLXXXIX.



This Canal is supplied with water by seven Reservoirs, covering 409 acres of ground, containing 15,958 lockfulls of water.

*Summary View.*

|                                                                                                                                         | <i>Miles.</i>   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Extreme length of the Navigation from Lock No. 1 on the River Forth to Lock 39 on the River Clyde, -                                    | 35              |
| Extreme length of the Collateral Cut to Glasgow, -                                                                                      | $2\frac{3}{4}$  |
|                                                                                                                                         | <hr/>           |
|                                                                                                                                         | $37\frac{3}{4}$ |
| From Port-Dundas to Monkland Canal Basin, at the Head of the Town, - - - - -                                                            | 1               |
|                                                                                                                                         | <hr/>           |
| Total length of Canal, - - - - -                                                                                                        | $38\frac{3}{4}$ |
| From Grangemouth to Stockingfield, - - - - -                                                                                            | 26              |
| From Stockingfield to Port-Dundas, - - - - -                                                                                            | $2\frac{3}{4}$  |
|                                                                                                                                         | <hr/>           |
|                                                                                                                                         | $28\frac{3}{4}$ |
| From Port-Dundas to Monkland Basin, - - - - -                                                                                           | 1               |
|                                                                                                                                         | <hr/>           |
| Total length from Grangemouth to Monkland Basin, -                                                                                      | $29\frac{3}{4}$ |
|                                                                                                                                         | <hr/>           |
|                                                                                                                                         | <i>Feet.</i>    |
| Rise from the East Sea to the summit level of the Canal at Wineford, Lock No. 20, - - - - -                                             | 156             |
| Descent from the summit level of the Canal to the Clyde at Bowling-Bay, commencing at the Great Aqueduct on the River Kelvin, - - - - - | 150             |
| The Forth at the Sea Lock, No. 1, is, therefore, lower than the Clyde at Bowling, - - - - -                                             | 6               |
| There are twenty Locks on the stretch between Grangemouth and Port-Dundas, and nineteen between the Great Aqueduct and Bowling-Bay.     |                 |
| The head level runs from Wineford to Port-Dundas.                                                                                       |                 |
| Medium width of the surface of the Canal, - - - - -                                                                                     | 56              |
| Do. the bottom, - - - - -                                                                                                               | 27              |
| Depth throughout the whole, - - - - -                                                                                                   | 8               |



|                                                | <i>Feet.</i> |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Length of the whole mason-work of each Lock, - | 133          |
| Length of the Locks between the Gates, - - -   | 74           |
| Width between the Walls, - - - - -             | 20           |
| Fall of each of the Locks, - - - - -           | 8            |

In the stretch from Grangemouth to Port-Dundas, sixteen of the twenty Locks are within four miles of the Sea Lock, ten of these adjoin No. 16; and from that point to Port-Dundas, there are four other Locks \*.

Vessels of 19 feet beam, 68 feet keel, and drawing nearly 8 feet water, can pass along the Navigation, the banks having been raised a foot since the year 1787; and the Company are just now employed in adding another foot of water to the depth of the Canal.

In its course, the Canal passes over 10 large Aqueduct Bridges, and 33 smaller ones, or tunnels; and there are 33 Draw-Bridges over the Navigation.

#### TRACK BOATS.

Prior to the year 1808, the Company put on two Track Boats on the Canal, which went three times a-week, carrying Passengers and Goods. It was soon found that this mode would not answer the purpose intended, being both inconvenient and tiresome, the trip taking up a whole day. The Company, therefore, in 1808, built, and put on the Canal, three elegant Boats for Passengers alone, *viz.* the Margaret, Charlotte, and Star. These Boats are fitted up with every suitable accommodation; are drawn by two horses; and leave Port-Dundas and Lock No. 16, every lawful day, except when impeded with ice. The passage between Port-Dundas and No. 16, a distance of twenty-five miles, is performed in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours †.

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\* In passing a Lock, from four to five minutes are usually spent.

† For particulars, see page 308.



*Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Forth and Clyde Navigation, including the Ordinary and Extraordinary Outlay for Twenty-two Years, commencing the first Year after the completion of the Canal from Sea to Sea.*

| Year | Revenue. |    |    | Interest Paid. |    |    | Ordinary Outlay. |    |    | Extraordinary Outlay. |    |    | Total Expenditure. |    |    |
|------|----------|----|----|----------------|----|----|------------------|----|----|-----------------------|----|----|--------------------|----|----|
|      | £        | s. | d. | L              | s. | d. | L                | s. | d. | L                     | s. | d. | L                  | s. | d. |
| 1793 | 11,908   | 11 | 1  | 1,543          | 14 | 6  | 4,657            | 11 | 7  | 4,260                 | 3  | 4  | 10,461             | 9  | 5  |
| 1794 | 12,373   | 3  | 9  | 1,424          | 19 | 6  | 4,530            | 6  | 1  | 367                   | 3  | 8  | 6,322              | 9  | 3  |
| 1795 | 13,508   | 14 | 3  | 1,253          | 10 | 7  | 3,880            | 6  | 10 | 1000                  | 2  | 7  | 6,134              | 0  | 0  |
| 1796 | 18,356   | 2  | 7  | 712            | 14 | 3  | 4,398            | 4  | 1  | 1,185                 | 4  | 3  | 6,296              | 2  | 7  |
| 1797 | 21,931   | 5  | 8  | 593            | 5  | 11 | 5,497            | 1  | 0  | 6,599                 | 7  | 8  | 12,689             | 14 | 7  |
| 1798 | 22,170   | 1  | 0  | 0              | 0  | 0  | 5,922            | 10 | 1  | 3,061                 | 3  | 3  | 8,983              | 13 | 4  |
| 1799 | 22,066   | 0  | 6  | 282            | 15 | 7  | 6,370            | 18 | 11 | 2,079                 | 19 | 10 | 8,733              | 14 | 4  |
| 1800 | 21,607   | 6  | 8  | 1,430          | 17 | 6  | 6,854            | 7  | 10 | 1,212                 | 0  | 11 | 9,497              | 6  | 3  |
| 1801 | 21,725   | 1  | 1  | 723            | 14 | 10 | 7,541            | 6  | 9  | 1,552                 | 11 | 0  | 9,817              | 12 | 7  |
| 1802 | 23,371   | 17 | 2  | 687            | 10 | 4  | 8,365            | 12 | 0  | 654                   | 18 | 0  | 9,708              | 0  | 4  |
| 1803 | 21,293   | 5  | 0  | 731            | 17 | 11 | 10,203           | 5  | 3  | 2,194                 | 12 | 7  | 13,129             | 15 | 9  |
| 1804 | 20,872   | 17 | 7  | 951            | 10 | 9  | 7,578            | 5  | 8  | 371                   | 0  | 4  | 8,900              | 16 | 9  |
| 1805 | 24,561   | 16 | 4  | 967            | 15 | 3  | 8,300            | 1  | 10 | 693                   | 13 | 2  | 9,961              | 10 | 3  |
| 1806 | 26,955   | 2  | 3  | 788            | 18 | 0  | 9,179            | 11 | 6  | 2,609                 | 11 | 5  | 12,578             | 0  | 11 |
| 1807 | 30,567   | 5  | 10 | 763            | 9  | 1  | 8,620            | 17 | 7  | 2,909                 | 2  | 4  | 12,293             | 9  | 0  |
| 1808 | 28,214   | 14 | 6  | 643            | 14 | 5  | 10,115           | 12 | 4  | 4,828                 | 2  | 2  | 15,587             | 8  | 11 |
| 1809 | 31,682   | 7  | 2  | 723            | 4  | 10 | 10,183           | 9  | 0  | 4,933                 | 14 | 10 | 15,840             | 8  | 8  |
| 1810 | 40,454   | 14 | 10 | 613            | 14 | 4  | 11,545           | 14 | 9  | 6,631                 | 2  | 2  | 18,790             | 11 | 3  |
| 1811 | 27,753   | 2  | 7  | 487            | 2  | 9  | 10,533           | 4  | 11 | 3,085                 | 4  | 6  | 14,105             | 12 | 2  |
| 1812 | 29,744   | 12 | 2  | 480            | 2  | 3  | 5,843            | 5  | 3  | 10,782                | 9  | 6  | 17,105             | 17 | 0  |
| 1813 | 40,819   | 4  | 3  | 553            | 19 | 0  | 8,652            | 14 | 0  | 8,486                 | 12 | 9  | 17,693             | 5  | 9  |
| 1814 | 51,071   | 8  | 10 | 456            | 2  | 2  | 9,354            | 8  | 9  | 6,980                 | 18 | 9  | 16,791             | 9  | 8  |
|      | 563,908  | 15 | 1  | 16,814         | 13 | 9  | 168,128          | 16 | 0  | 76,478                | 19 | 0  | 261,424            | 15 | 9  |

1815

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The cause of the extraordinary outlay being more in one year than another, is from new works, such as reservoirs, bridges, houses, &c. being done in these particular years, and classed under that head of expense.



*Statement of the principal Articles from which the Revenue of the Forth and Clyde Navigation arose,  
from the year 1805 to 1814, inclusive.*

|                      | 1805.  |       | 1806.  |       | 1807.  |       | 1808.  |       | 1809.  |       | 1810.  |       | 1811.  |       | 1812.  |       | 1813.  |       | 1814.  |       |
|----------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
|                      | L.     | s. d. | L.     | s. d. | L.     | s. d. | L.     | s. d. | L.     | s. d. | L.     | s. d. | L.     | s. d. | L.     | s. d. | L.     | s. d. | L.     | s. d. |
| Grain,.....          | 5841   | 8 6   | 4435   | 0 0   | 4852   | 12 9  | 6022   | 12 3  | 5877   | 18 9  | 7163   | 13 8  | 4236   | 13 3  | 4674   | 2 0   | 6722   | 9 3   | 10,903 | 8 3   |
| Coal,.....           | 3437   | 11 2  | 3846   | 18 0  | 4201   | 6 8   | 4247   | 10 11 | 4186   | 13 3  | 4472   | 8 9   | 5890   | 4 0   | 4588   | 5 9   | 4014   | 17 3  | 3755   | 3 1   |
| Sugar,.....          | 1501   | 17 10 | 2783   | 15 0  | 3760   | 1 7   | 3005   | 14 8  | 5937   | 15 11 | 6620   | 12 4  | 2890   | 12 4  | 4186   | 15 8  | 6398   | 8 6   | 4943   | 0 0   |
| Goods,.....          | 1845   | 17 6  | 2991   | 1 8   | 3181   | 3 5   | 2655   | 17 1  | 2652   | 17 11 | 2516   | 10 8  | 1628   | 5 5   | 1549   | 15 9  | 1919   | 6 5   | 1869   | 16 4  |
| Iron,.....           | 2140   | 6 11  | 1669   | 18 11 | 1890   | 6 10  | 2058   | 17 2  | 1515   | 11 9  | 1582   | 8 1   | 1968   | 6 8   | 1519   | 8 10  | 1602   | 0 4   | 1449   | 15 0  |
| Iron-Stone,.....     | 457    | 16 4  | 391    | 13 6  | 313    | 9 9   | 612    | 6 5   | 555    | 7 7   | 694    | 9 4   | 502    | 12 1  | 391    | 10 7  | 526    | 7 4   | 450    | 2 8   |
| Timber & Deals,..... | 4267   | 11 6  | 3719   | 19 4  | 4386   | 4 4   | 1437   | 19 10 | 1817   | 2 3   | 4947   | 4 3   | 1989   | 4 2   | 1986   | 13 11 | 1699   | 15 5  | 5388   | 13 1  |
| Herrings & Salt,     | 660    | 17 0  | 1020   | 2 10  | 870    | 5 8   | 1181   | 0 5   | 1461   | 11 10 | 1416   | 12 3  | 842    | 2 11  | 1002   | 16 3  | 2351   | 6 1   | 2043   | 17 4  |
| Coff.&Coc.Nuts,      | 192    | 12 10 | 164    | 1 3   | 347    | 0 0   | 344    | 8 5   | 1140   | 3 4   | 897    | 11 10 | 194    | 15 0  | 838    | 7 4   | 1717   | 16 6  | 3372   | 4 6   |
|                      | 18,345 | 19 7  | 21,022 | 10 6  | 23,802 | 11 0  | 21,566 | 7 2   | 25,145 | 2 7   | 30,311 | 11 2  | 18,142 | 15 10 | 20,737 | 16 1  | 26,952 | 7 1   | 32,176 | 0 3   |

Grain, and Goods in general, pay at the rate of Threepence per Ton per Mile.

Timber, Deals, and other Wood, do. Twopence Halfpenny do.

Pig Iron, and other Coarse Articles, do. Twopence do.

Lime and Lime-Shells, do. One Penny Halfpenny do.

Coal, Lime-Stone, Slates, Building-Stone, Iron-Stone, } One Penny do.

Flag-Stones, Potatoes, Dung, and other Manure, }

Sand, Soil, Moss, Gravel, &c. do. One Halfpenny do.



## GREAT CANAL PASSAGE-BOATS.

| Hours of Departure<br>are as follows, viz. | 1st Stage,<br>Calder.       |                  |                   | 2d Stage,<br>Kirkintilloch. |                  |                       | 3d Stage,<br>Sherva.        |                  |                   | 4th Stage,<br>Auchinstary.   |                   |                       | 5th Stage,<br>Castlecary.   |                   |                       | Landing,<br>Lock No. 16.    |                  |                   |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
|                                            | Hours of<br>Arrival.        | Miles            | Cabin<br>Price.   | Hours of<br>Arrival.        | Miles            | Cabin<br>Price.       | Hours of<br>Arrival.        | Miles            | Cabin<br>Price.   | Hours of<br>Arrival.         | Miles             | Cabin<br>Price.       | Hours of<br>Arrival.        | Miles             | Cabin<br>Price.       | Hours of<br>Arrival.        | Miles            | Cabin<br>Price.   |
| From Port-<br>Dundas at {                  | 8 A.M.<br>11 A.M.<br>4 P.M. | 6½<br>...<br>... | 1s.<br>...<br>... | ½ past 10<br>... 1<br>... 6 | 9½<br>...<br>... | 1s. 6d.<br>...<br>... | ½ past 10<br>... 1<br>... 6 | 12<br>...<br>... | 2s.<br>...<br>... | ½ past 11<br>... 2<br>... 7  | 15<br>...<br>...  | 2s. 6d.<br>...<br>... | ½ past 12<br>... 3<br>... 8 | 20<br>...<br>...  | 3s. 6d.<br>...<br>... | ½ past 1<br>... 4<br>... 9  | 25<br>...<br>... | 4s.<br>...<br>... |
| <hr/>                                      |                             |                  |                   |                             |                  |                       |                             |                  |                   |                              |                   |                       |                             |                   |                       |                             |                  |                   |
|                                            | 1st Stage,<br>Castlecary.   |                  |                   | 2d Stage,<br>Auchinstary.   |                  |                       | 3d Stage,<br>Sherva.        |                  |                   | 4th Stage,<br>Kirkintilloch. |                   |                       | 5th Stage,<br>Calder.       |                   |                       | Landing,<br>Port-Dundas.    |                  |                   |
|                                            | Hours of<br>Arrival.        | Miles            | Cabin<br>Price.   | Hours of<br>Arrival.        | Miles            | Cabin<br>Price.       | Hours of<br>Arrival.        | Miles            | Cabin<br>Price.   | Hours of<br>Arrival.         | Miles             | Cabin<br>Price.       | Hours of<br>Arrival.        | Miles             | Cabin<br>Price.       | Hours of<br>Arrival.        | Miles            | Cabin<br>Price.   |
| From Lock<br>No. 16, {                     | 5 A.M.<br>10 A.M.<br>2 P.M. | 5<br>...<br>...  | 1s.<br>...<br>... | ½ past 7<br>... 12<br>... 4 | 10<br>...<br>... | 1s. 6d.<br>...<br>... | ½ past 7<br>... 12<br>... 4 | 13<br>...<br>... | 2s.<br>...<br>... | ½ past 8<br>... 1<br>... 5   | 15½<br>...<br>... | 2s. 6d.<br>...<br>... | 9<br>2<br>6                 | 18½<br>...<br>... | 3s. 6d.<br>...<br>... | ½ past 10<br>... 3<br>... 7 | 25<br>...<br>... | 4s.<br>...<br>... |

The Fare of the Steerage, or Second Cabin, to Calder, is 6d.—to Kirkintilloch, 9d.—to Sherva, 1s.—to Auchinstary, 1s. 3d.—to Castlecary, 1s. 9d.—to Lock No. 16, 2s. Four stones of Luggage are allowed to each Passenger, all above that pays 2d. per stone per stage.

|                                                                                             |         |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|----|
| In 1812, there were 44,210 Passengers by these Boats, the Fares of which amounted to £3,453 | 9       | 9  |
| In 1813, do.                                                                                | 5,285   | 11 |
| In 1814, do.                                                                                | 6,164   | 8  |
| In 1815, do.                                                                                | 6,987   | 15 |
| Total in four years,                                                                        | 268,978 | 5  |
|                                                                                             |         | 10 |

The above sums, collected in 1812, 1813, and 1814, are included in the Revenue Column, page 306.

The cause of the small variation in the time of arrival at the different Stages, is owing to Locks, Draw-Bridges, or Landing-Places.



Two Coaches start from Edinburgh at nine o'clock in the morning, with Passengers who intend to go to Glasgow by the Boat which leaves Lock No. 16, at two o'clock, P. M. These Coaches having discharged their Passengers a short, yet sufficient time, before the Boat arrives which leaves Port-Dundas at eight o'clock in the morning, one of them changes horses, and returns immediately with Passengers to Edinburgh; the other remains till the Boat comes up which leaves Port-Dundas at eleven o'clock, A. M., and then returns to Edinburgh with Passengers.

A Coach starts from Stirling at nine o'clock in the morning, and arrives at Castlecary at eleven o'clock, with Passengers going to Glasgow by the Boat which leaves Lock No. 16 at ten o'clock; this Coach remains at Castlecary till a quarter past three o'clock, P. M., and then returns to Stirling with Passengers who left Port-Dundas at eleven o'clock.

|                                                                   | Miles.          | Hours.                      | Fare.        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| The distance by Water from Port-Dundas to Lock No. 16, is - - - - | 25              | performed in $5\frac{1}{2}$ | s. d.<br>4 0 |
| Do. from Lock No. 16 to Edinburgh, by Land, - - - -               | 25              | do. $4\frac{1}{2}$          | 8 0          |
| Totals, - - - -                                                   | 50              | 10                          | 12 0         |
| The distance by Water from Port-Dundas to Castlecary, - - - -     | 20              | do. $4\frac{1}{4}$          | 3 6          |
| Do. from Castlecary to Stirling, by Land, - - - -                 | $10\frac{1}{2}$ | do. 2                       | 3 6          |
|                                                                   | $30\frac{1}{2}$ | $6\frac{1}{4}$              | 7 0          |
| The direct road from Glasgow to Edinburgh, by Land, is - - - -    | 42              | do. 6                       | 24 0 *       |
| Do. by the Boat and Canal Coach, 50                               | 50              | do. 10                      | 14 0 *       |
| Do. from Glasgow to Stirling, by Land, - - - -                    | 27              | do. $4\frac{1}{2}$          | 14 6 *       |
| Do. by the Boat and Canal Coach, $30\frac{1}{2}$                  | $30\frac{1}{2}$ | do. $6\frac{1}{4}$          | 7 6 *        |

Places may be taken for the Canal Coaches, at M'Gee's, Shakespeare Square, Edinburgh—at No. 635, Argyll-Street, Glasgow—and at Jamieson's, Stirling.

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\* Including Guard and Drivers.



## MONKLAND CANAL.

This Canal affords a cheap communication between the City of Glasgow and the Collieries in the parishes of the Old and New Monklands, distant about 12 miles.

The undertaking was at first suggested to the Magistrates of this City in the year 1769, as a means of securing to the inhabitants, at all times, a plentiful supply of coals. Having employed Mr. James Watt, an eminent Engineer, then resident in Glasgow, to survey the ground, an Act of Parliament was obtained for carrying the measure into effect; the Corporation becoming Stockholders to a considerable extent.

Under the first Act, about ten miles only of the Canal were executed; the first two miles of which, from the Basin to the bottom of Blackhill, are on the level of the upper reach of the Forth and Clyde Canal; the other eight miles, beginning at Blackhill, are upon a level ninety-six feet higher. The communication between these levels was at that time carried on by means of an inclined plane, upon which the coals were let down in boxes, and re-shipped on the lower level.

The Capital to complete the Undertaking, was, by the Act, declared to be Ten Thousand Pounds, divided into a hundred shares of One Hundred Pounds each; but this sum was found insufficient, for, besides expending it, a debt of some amount was contracted in executing only the above part of the operations.

The Concern in this unfinished state, produced no revenue, and the Creditors becoming pressing, and a number of the Stockholders having refused to make advances, either for the discharge of the debt, or for the purpose of completing the plan, the whole stock of the Company was brought to sale, and purchased by Messrs. William Stirling & Sons of this City, at the rate of twenty-five pounds a share. These Gentlemen immediately after acquiring the property, proceeded to complete the Canal; and, in 1790, having, along with the Proprietors of the Forth and Clyde Canal, procured a second



Act of Parliament, empowering the latter to make a junction between these Navigations, by a Cut from their Basin at Port-Dundas, to the Monkland Canal Basin, built Locks at Blackhill, and extended the Monkland Canal to the river Calder, which was introduced into it, and that Navigation made the aqueduct for passing the supplies of water from this stream, and a reservoir formed upon it, to the Forth and Clyde Canal.

The Monkland Canal is 35 feet broad at the top, and 24 feet at the bottom. The depth of water upon the Lock sills, is 5 feet, and the smallest depth throughout any part of the Canal, is 4 feet 6 inches.

To connect the upper and lower levels at the rise at Blackhill, there are four Locks of two chambers; each chamber 71 feet long from the gates to the sill, and 14 feet broad; and the ascent in each is 12 feet.

The level, at the top of Blackhill, is continued to Sheepford, eight miles, where there are two single Locks of  $11\frac{1}{2}$  feet each; after which, the Canal goes on, upon the level it has then gained, to the river Calder.

The reach of the Canal, which extends from Blackhill to Sheepford, is twenty-one feet below the level of the proposed line of Canal between Edinburgh and Glasgow, called the level line; which line approaches so close to the Monkland Canal, near Drumpeller, that it is thought it will be for the interest of the Subscribers to that undertaking, to carry their Canal into the Monkland Canal, in place of being at the expense of executing a separate parallel Canal on to the City of Glasgow, through ground of such value as that in the remaining part of the track. Besides, by this junction with the Monkland Canal, the level Canal would not only have the Monkland Collieries opened to it; but would, through its Navigation, and Cut of junction at Port-Dundas, have a communication with the Forth and Clyde Canal, and through it to the River Clyde at Bowling-Bay.

The supplies of water for the Monkland Canal, are derived



from the contiguous streams; from the river Calder, before mentioned; and from the Reservoir, covering 300 acres of ground near the source of the River, formed at the expense of the Proprietors of the Forth and Clyde Navigation.

The Boats which navigate the Canal, are from 65 to 68 feet in length, 10 feet 6 inches to 12 feet 6 inches in breadth, and 4 feet to 4 feet 6 inches deep. They are dragged by one horse, and carry from 40 to 60 carts of coals of 12 cwt.

Coal is the chief article carried upon the Canal; there has latterly been some iron, from the Iron-Works at Calder and Cleland, brought along it, and as the country is favourable for works of this description, the quantity of this article is expected to increase. The only return freight, hitherto, from Glasgow, has been manure and lime, neither of them to great amount, but regularly increasing with the extension of agricultural improvement, in this part of the country.

The rate of tonnage, allowed by the Acts, to be levied upon coals and other articles carried upon the Canal, is twopence per ton per mile.

In Spring, 1813, three Passage-Boats, one to go and come daily between Glasgow and the Locks at Sheepford, was put upon the Canal, and farmed to a Company for four years; the first year to pay no rent, the second year to pay a Hundred Pounds, the third year a Hundred and Fifty Pounds, and Two Hundred Pounds for the last year.

A Boat starts from the Basin at the head of the Town, every lawful day, at four o'clock, P. M. (except when impeded with ice,) and arrives at Sheepford at half-past six o'clock. Cabin fare, 1s. 6d.; Steerage, 1s.

A Boat starts from Sheepford Locks at half-past seven o'clock in the morning, and arrives at the Townhead Basin at ten o'clock. The Boat which leaves Glasgow at four o'clock, P. M. arrives at Millcroft, a distance of  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles, at three quarters past four o'clock, Cabin fare, 6d.; at Queensley,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles, at five minutes past five, fare, 9d.; at Easter-house,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles, at half-



past five, fare, 1s.; at Cuilhill, 7 miles, at ten minutes before six, fare, 1s. 2d.; at Longlone, 8½ miles, ten minutes past six, fare, 1s. 4d.; at Sheepford \*, 10 miles, half-past six, fare, 1s. 6d.

To perform the passage in the above time, it is necessary for the Passengers to walk about a quarter of a mile at Blackhill Locks, where another Boat is provided.

Three stones of luggage are allowed to each Passenger.

The number of Passengers which went by these

|                     |          |          |   |   |   |             |
|---------------------|----------|----------|---|---|---|-------------|
| Boats, in 1814, was | -        | -        | - | - | - | 11,470      |
| Do.                 | Do.      | in 1815, | - | - | - | 12,773      |
| Total in two years, |          |          |   |   |   | 24,243      |
| Revenue in 1814,    | -        | -        | - | - | - | £556 19 1   |
| Do.                 | in 1815, | -        | - | - | - | 648 13 10   |
| Total in two years, |          |          |   |   |   | £1205 12 11 |

The vicinity of the Monkland Canal is considered to be favourable for the establishment of every description of manufactures, particularly those of a bulky nature, from the great command of coal which it possesses, and the advantage which it affords of water-carriage to both seas.

The revenue of the Canal, till within these four years, was wholly absorbed by the expenses incurred in the extension and improvement of the undertaking. The gross revenue in 1807, when a dividend began first to be made, was Four Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty-Five Pounds. In 1814, it was Five Thousand and Eighty Seven Pounds†. In 1816, it will amount to nearly Ten Thousand Pounds; this increase is chiefly owing to an advance on the tonnage rate, authorized by the Act, but not formerly levied. The ordinary annual expenditure is from Twelve to Fifteen Hundred Pounds.

\* Sheepford is within one mile of Airdrie. Although not regularly, the Boats go occasionally to Faskine, about two miles farther on, and arrive at seven o'clock, P. M.

† The Navigation in 1814, was stopped eleven weeks during a severe frost, and on account of some necessary repairs.



The Proprietors are empowered by their Act to make Railways from the Basin to the River Clyde, and into the City of Glasgow.

## GLASGOW,

## PAISLEY, AND ARDROSSAN CANAL AND HARBOUR.

The expense of land carriage from Glasgow to the west coast, through the fertile counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Ayr, abounding with Coal and Lime-stone, was long a matter of regret. The plan of making a navigable Canal, from Glasgow to Ardrossan, by Paisley and Johnston, &c. and of forming a spacious Harbour at the west end of the Canal at Ardrossan in Ayrshire, capable of containing small ships of war, and the largest class of West Indiamen, was matured by the Right Hon. and public spirited, the Earl of Eglinton, in 1805. His Lordship's patriotic views were ably seconded by a number of public spirited individuals, who made liberal subscriptions in aid of the scheme. The Subscribers then employed Mr. Thomas Telford, an eminent civil engineer, whose talents and experience in works of this nature, gave them every confidence in the result of his survey and estimate. Two Acts of Parliament were then obtained for carrying the operations into effect, and for erecting the Subscribers into a company, under the name and style of the Company of Proprietors of the Glasgow, Paisley, and Ardrossan Canal. The first general meeting of the Company was held at Paisley, 17th July 1806, the Earl of Eglinton in the Chair. The operations on the Canal commenced in May 1807, and the navigation was opened betwixt Glasgow and Johnston on 4th October 1811; on which occasion, the noble Patron, the Committee of Management, and a number of the friends of the undertaking, came from Johnston to Tradestown, near Glasgow, in the Company's Barge, where they were met by the Lord Provost and Magistrates of that city, and the Dean of Guild and Convener, when, after partaking of a cold collation in the Company's Store-House, on the suggestion of the Lord Provost, (John Hamil-



ton, Esq. of North Park,) as representing the Town Council, who are Proprietors of Canal Stock, the meeting unanimously agreed, that the Port at Tradestown should henceforth be termed Port-Eglinton, in honour of the Patron of the undertaking. Although the Canal was opened at this period, the trade did not commence until April 1812. The length of the Canal, from Port-Eglinton to Ardrossan, is thirty-two and three-quarter miles; from Port-Eglinton to Johnston, eleven miles. Breadth of the water-way, thirty feet; and four and one-half feet deep. From Port-Eglinton to Johnston, there are thirty-five stone Bridges thrown across the Canal for the accommodation of the public; two Tunnels through which the trade passes, *viz.* one under the Causeway-side-Street of Paisley, 240 feet long, and one through Ralston-Square, at the west end of Paisley, 210 feet long; and five Aqueducts. The bridge across the Cart is 240 feet long, twenty-seven feet broad, and thirty feet high, the span of the arch, eighty-four feet. There are eighteen Culverts for taking off water from the Canal, eight Basins, twelve Landing-places, and three large Store-houses, *viz.* one at Port-Eglinton, Paisley, and Johnston, and a spacious house of public entertainment for the accommodation of Passengers, at Port-Eglinton. There are no Locks on the Canal betwixt Port-Eglinton and Johnston, but there are to be eight near Johnston, to raise the Canal to the summit level, and thirteen to fall down to the Harbour of Ardrossan; the present cut is supplied with water from several brooks between Paisley and Johnston. The actual cost of finishing the Canal, from Port-Eglinton to Johnston, is 110,000*l.* of which 30,000*l.* is for masonry. Eight hundred and eighty-four shares, at fifty pounds each, have been paid for, and the residue borrowed on the credit of the concern. The revenue, since the opening of the Canal, has gradually increased. In 1815, it amounted to 3044*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*

Exclusive of vessels for the transport of goods, there are



three Boats on the Canal, for the conveyance of Passengers, viz. the Countess of Eglinton, the Countess of Glasgow, and the Paisley. These Boats are sixty-eight feet long, eight feet wide, and are fitted up in an elegant manner, with every suitable accommodation for one hundred and twenty Passengers. The first Boat for the conveyance of Passengers, between Port-Eglinton and Johnston, started on the 6th November 1810\*. The passage from Port-Eglinton to Paisley, a distance of nearly eight miles, is performed in one hour and forty-five minutes; and from Paisley to Johnston, distant between three and four miles, in rather less than one hour. A Boat leaves Port-Eglinton every lawful day (when not impeded with ice), for Paisley and Johnston, at ten o'clock, forenoon, and four and six, afternoon.

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\* A very melancholy and afflicting accident happened at the Paisley Basin, on Saturday, 10th November 1810. It being one of the Martinmas fair days, a great concourse of people had assembled, to witness the arrival of the Passage-Boat. The passengers had no sooner left the Boat, than nearly two hundred persons, men, women, and children, rushed on board, to take a holiday trip to Johnston; the whole of whom, with the exception of about a dozen, remained upon deck. The vessel being pushed off from the Wharf to prevent a still farther crowd, a number of persons ran to one side, which laid the vessel on her beam ends, and, shocking to relate, by far the greater part of the passengers were precipitated into six feet water, many of them to rise no more.

From an official account published by the Magistrates, containing a list of names, it appeared that no less than eighty-four persons perished on this unfortunate occasion; and, but for the judicious and humane exertions of William Jamieson, Esq. late Chief Magistrate of Paisley, and other Gentlemen, many more valuable lives would have been lost. To the exertions of Baillie Barclay's family, who received under their roof, forty human beings, where animation was suspended, humanity is deeply indebted, as by their attention, and prompt medical assistance, eleven of that number were restored to society. By similar exertions, nine others were rescued from apparent death.

The distress on this melancholy occasion, was greatly heightened by the reflection, that there were instances where two, three, and even four of the sufferers belonged to one family; others who had been the support of aged parents, or the guardians of helpless infants.

The Magistrates and the Community of Paisley contributed so liberally to the relief of the distressed families, on this disastrous occurrence, that assistance from other places was rendered unnecessary. Lord Eglinton, however, attended in person, and subscribed Fifty Guineas.



A Boat leaves Johnston for Paisley and Port-Eglinton, at nine o'clock in the morning, and four in the afternoon.

Boats leave Paisley for Port-Eglinton, at nine and ten o'clock in the forenoon, and five in the afternoon.

The Boats which leave Port-Eglinton at ten o'clock, forenoon, and four afternoon, go directly on to Johnston, and take up passengers as they pass through Paisley, at twelve, noon, and six, afternoon. The other Boat, which leaves Port-Eglinton at six o'clock, afternoon, goes only to Paisley.

Rate of Fare from Port-Eglinton to Paisley, First Cabin, 1*s.* 3*d.* Second Cabin, 10*d.* From Paisley to Johnston, First Cabin, 7*d.* Second Cabin, 5*d.*

The operations on the Canal have, for the present, terminated at Johnston; the estimate for carrying it from that point to the Harbour of Ardrossan, is 143,000*l.* a sum in the present situation of the Company's affairs, that there is no prospect of raising without some new arrangement; suppose the following:—The shares to be doubled, a loan obtained from Government, free of interest, similar to what was given in aid of the Forth and Clyde Navigation \*, and Parliamentary powers granted to the Company to borrow a sum, on the credit of the revenue, sufficient to finish the undertaking.

This Canal will not only be of very considerable advantage to the agricultural and commercial interests of the western counties of Scotland, but will afford to Government facilities for the transport of troops from Glasgow to Ireland, with more expedition than at present. The Company's Engineer, (of whom Government has had so much experience and confidence,) has made a very satisfactory Report respecting the probable revenue to be derived from the Cut

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\* Government gave a loan of 50,000*l.* free of interest, in aid of the Forth and Clyde Navigation, and have expended on the Caledonian Canal, up to April 1816, 594,000*l.*—25,000*l.* of last year's grant is now payable.—75,000*l.* has been voted at the end of the Session 1816, and it is proposed to vote 75,000*l.* next Session, making a total of 769,000, which it is supposed will complete the undertaking.



from Johnston to Ardrossan, and, consequently, the increase of revenue from the present Cut.

*Committee of Management for 1816.*

The Right Hon. The EARL OF EGLINTON, &c.

Robert Fulton, Esq. of Hartfield.

Ludovic Houston, Esq. of Johnston.

Andrew Moody, Esq. of Muirshill.

John Love, Esq. Merchant, Paisley.

Alexander M'Alister, Esq. Manufacturer, Paisley.

William Langmuir, Esq. Grain Merchant, Paisley.

Mr. William Giffen, *Treasurer.*

Mr. John Wylie, *Clerk.*

The following are the rates of Carriage, from and after 1st February 1815.

*1st Class.—Articles at 4d. per Cwt. between Glasgow and Paisley, 5d. between Glasgow and Johnston, and 3d. between Paisley and Johnston.*

Pig-Iron and Lead, Kelp, Oil in Pipes, Sugar, Tobacco, Whiting, Alum, and Copperas in Hogsheads, Potatoes in Bags, Tallow and Ashes in Butts, Porter and Ale in Hogsheads, Beef, Pork, and Manganese in Barrels, Soap in Firkins, &c.

*2d Class.—Articles at 4½d. per Cwt. between Glasgow and Paisley, 5¼d. between Glasgow and Johnston, and 3½d. between Paisley and Johnston.*

Cotton and Linen Yarn in Bales and Bags, Bales of Paper, Wood used in Dyeing, Cotton Wool,—Spirits, Cyder, Wine, &c. in Casks, when in quantities above 10 cwt. Crates and Hogsheads of Earthen Ware, Bar, Sheet, Hoop, and Rod Iron, Nails in Bags, Raw Hides, Cordage, Leather in quantities above 5 cwt. Rice, Soap, Starch, and Tin in Boxes, Oil and Paint in Kegs, Butter in Firkins, Old Iron, Lead, and Glass in Casks, Lead Shot, Sheet Lead, &c. Bricks, Slates, Tiles.



*3d Class.—Articles at 5d. per Cwt. between Glasgow and Paisley, 6d. between Glasgow and Johnston, and 4½d. between Paisley and Johnston.*

Baskets and Boxes of Cotton Yarn in Copes, Lint, Bird and Flax Seed, Nuts, &c. in Bags, Fruit, and Candles in in Boxes, Rags, Hair, and Glue in Bags, Gunpowder, Leather below 5 cwt. Spirits, Cyder, Wine, &c. below 10 cwt. Boxes of Hardware, &c. Cotton Waste, Paper in loose Reams.

*4th Class.—Articles at 6d. per Cwt. between Glasgow and Paisley, 8d. between Glasgow and Johnston, and 4½d. between Paisley and Johnston.*

Cast-Iron Grates, Tea Kettles, Goblets, Shovels, Scythes, Sickles, &c. English Bale Goods, above 4 cwt. Charcoal, Bottles in Basses, Cork, Brushes in Hogsheads or Boxes, Tobacco-Pipes in Boxes, Hemp, Tow, Bottled Liquors in Casks or Boxes, &c.

*5th Class.—Articles at 8d. per Cwt. between Glasgow and Paisley, 10d. between Glasgow and Johnston, and 5d. between Paisley and Johnston.*

Boxes of Thread and Muslins, English Bale Goods, 4 cwt. and under, Glass in Casks, Crates or Hampers, Drugs in Hampers, Toys in Casks or Boxes, Empty Serons, Hammered Grates, Fenders, &c.

The Goods in the first Class to be charged at the rate of the second, when in quantities below a ton.

The four first Classes to be advanced 1d. per cwt. when below 2 cwt. 2d. when below 1 cwt. and 3d. when below 2 qrs.—Spirits below 4 cwt. to pay ½d. per gallon.

Wheat, Barley, Oats, Meal, Flour, &c. 6s. 8d. per ton, between Glasgow and Paisley, 8s. 4d. between Glasgow and Johnston, and 5s. between Paisley and Johnston. Ten Loads of Meal, or Sacks of Flour, to the ton; but if in less quantities, to pay by weight, at the rate of the second Class. 8d. per



ton to be deducted when delivered at the Bakers' Steam Mill, and 6*d.* per ton additional on these and all other Goods, when brought from Port-Dundas.

When Bags are found by the Company, 2*d.* per ton additional is charged on that account, and twenty-four hours after delivery, allowed for returning them to either of the Canal Storehouses; if kept beyond that time, a charge will be made of 1*s.* 6*d.* per ten Bags, per week.

2*s.* per ton less than the above rates, on Goods brought to or taken from the Wharf at Port-Eglinton, 1*s.* per ton less, when brought to or taken from the Wharf at Paisley, and 10*d.* per ton less, when brought to or taken from the Wharf at Johnston. The above prices to be paid to Merchants, Agents, and others, for bringing Goods to the Wharfs.

Barrels of Herring, between Glasgow and Paisley, in quantities below six, at 1*s.* each; if six or more, at 10*d.*—between Glasgow and Johnston, 1*s.* 3*d.* and 1*s.* 1*d.*—between Paisley and Johnston, 7*d.* and 6*d.*

Chests of Tea, between Glasgow and Johnston, in quantities less than four, at 7*d.* each, if four or more, at 6*d.*—between Glasgow and Paisley, at 6*d.* and 5*d.*—between Paisley and Johnston, 4½*d.* and 3½*d.*

Barrels of Flour, between Glasgow and Paisley, in quantities below six, at 9*d.* each; if six or more, at 8*d.*—between Glasgow and Johnston, 10*d.* and 9*d.*—between Paisley and Johnston, 5*d.* and 4*d.*

Bottles of Vitriol, &c. between Glasgow and Paisley, 1*s.*—between Glasgow and Johnston, 1*s.* 3*d.*—between Paisley and Johnston, 6*d.*

Hat-Boxes, Blankets of Muslins, Loose Machinery, Tin Pipes, &c. to pay according to size, and the trouble and risk attending them.

Forty feet Hard, and fifty feet Soft Wood to the ton, at 9*s.* between Glasgow and Paisley,—10*s.* 6*d.* between Glasgow and Johnston,—and 6*s.* 6*d.* between Paisley and Johnston.



Billet Wood, Staves, Stabs, &c. that do not admit of measuring, to pay by weight. All other Goods not enumerated, to pay at the same rate as those to which they most nearly correspond.

The above Rates include portage to any part of the Towns of Glasgow, Paisley, and Johnston.

A Boat belonging to the Company starts every lawful day, at six o'clock, A. M. from Port-Eglinton, with Goods, (when not impeded with ice,) and arrives at Paisley at three-quarters past eight o'clock, and at Johnston at ten o'clock.

A Boat starts from Johnston at nine o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Paisley at a quarter past ten o'clock, A. M. and at Port-Eglinton at one o'clock.

#### HARBOUR OF ARDROSSAN.

The operations of the Harbour commenced in 1806, and has been carried on with great spirit by Lord Eglinton, and other Proprietors. On 10th November 1810, 900 lineal yards of the South Pier were completed, when it was resolved to extend it 200 yards farther out, towards the Grinan Rock, in water of from sixteen to twenty-two feet at low water of a spring tide, and to make Graving Docks for West India-men, &c. The entrance into the Pier is over smooth sand, gradually diminishing from six to three and a half fathoms at low water of a spring tide. His Lordship has lately taken the whole shares of the Harbour into his own hands, has expended upwards of 40,000*l.* upon it, and is still going on with operations, more resembling a great national undertaking, than the work of an individual. The Outer Harbour is half a mile long, three hundred yards wide; and calculated to receive one hundred vessels, containing 20,000 tons.



The birth-day of the son\* of the noble Earl was selected for laying the foundation-stone of the Harbour; the ceremony was performed in presence of Masonic Brethren, and a vast concourse of spectators; two bottles, containing the several Coins of George III. the Subscribers' Names, and the Acts of Parliament, authorising the undertaking, were deposited in the foundation-stone. On a tin-plate there was the following inscription:

In the  
Reign of the most Gracious Sovereign,  
George III.  
The Right Hon. HUGH, Twelfth Earl of Eglinton,  
Lord Montgomerie and Kilwinning,  
Baron Ardrossan,  
Lord Lieutenant of the County of Ayr,  
First Suggested

The formation of a Harbour and Wet Dock at this place, to be connected with a Canal to Paisley and Glasgow, and afterwards, under the patronage and patriotic exertions of his Lordship, two Acts of Parliament having been passed for carrying into execution these Works, so well calculated for the Improvement and Prosperity of the Country,  
On Plans by Thomas Telford, Esq. Engineer,  
William Blair, Esq. of Blair,  
Grand Master Mason,  
Of the Ancient Mother Lodge, Kilwinning,  
Laid the Foundation-stone of these Works,  
On 31st July 1806,  
And of the Æra of Masonry 5806.  
May God Almighty,  
Grand Architect of the Universe,  
Bless and Prosper the Undertaking;  
And protect, to the latest Ages, the name of  
MONTGOMERIE.

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\* Lord Montgomerie, now deceased.



When the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone was completed, Lord Eglinton, in an elegant and appropriate speech, congratulated the assembly on the business of the day, and although, in the course of nature, he could not expect to see those works at the summit of their prosperity, yet he hoped they would ultimately be of great advantage to the country. His Lordship having concluded, the Rev. J. Duncan, Minister of the Parish of Ardrossan, delivered a very suitable and impressive prayer. The discharge of eight field-pieces, was returned by twenty-one guns from two of His Majesty's Cutters in the Bay.

Tents were erected adjoining the Harbour, and the noble Patron entertained two hundred friends of the undertaking, at a sumptuous dinner, and concluded the festivities of the day with a grand ball and supper, at Eglinton Castle.



## CHAP. XI.

*Number and Value of Cattle Slaughtered within the Royalty—Price of Poultry and Game—Statute Labour Conversion Money—Common Sewers—Altitude of Streets—City Taxes, or Common Good—Grazing Cows in Public Green—Rates for Bellman—Rental of Houses in 1712 and 1815—Assessed Taxes—Property Tax—Newspapers and Magazines—Bells and Clocks in Steeples—Burgess Fines and Corporation Rates—Proclamations of Marriages and Registration of Baptisms—Comparative Statement for the Maintenance of the Poor in 1804 and 1816—Courts of Justice, Civil and Criminal—Number of Cows in the City, and Quantity of Milk—The Harleian Dairy—Number of Carriages and Horses in the City and Barony Parish—Men Servants and Clerks, &c.—Billeting of Soldiers—Toll-Bars, Amount and Rate—Police Establishment—Public Wells—Former Supply of Water—Glasgow Water-Works—Cranstonhill Water-Works—Fire Insurance Offices—List of Deacons and Visitors of the Fourteen Incorporations, from 1604 till 1816.*

### SLAUGHTER OF CATTLE.

THE slaughter of animals within the Royalty, has been on the increase for a considerable time past. The following numbers are taken from the books of the Inspectors of Hides and Skins, appointed by Act of Parliament, with the exception of Swine. As these animals, either killed, or brought into the City in a slaughtered state from the neighbouring counties, have greatly increased of late years, it is difficult to ascertain the amount with any degree of accuracy, few of them being skinned, they are, consequently, exempt from the cognisance of the Inspectors.

#### *Slaughter of 1772.*

|                            |   |   |   |        |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|--------|
| Bullocks and Cows,         | - | - | - | 5,827  |
| Calves,                    | - | - | - | 11,597 |
| Sheep,                     | - | - | - | 27,955 |
| Lambs,                     | - | - | - | 14,723 |
| Goats,                     | - | - | - | 438    |
| Swine, suppose             | - | - | - | 1,000  |
| Total Slaughtered in 1772, | - | - | - | 61,540 |



*Slaughter of 1793.*

|                            |   |   |   |        |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|--------|
| Bullocks and Cows,         | - | - | - | 6,608  |
| Calves,                    | - | - | - | 9,597  |
| Sheep,                     | - | - | - | 27,401 |
| Lambs,                     | - | - | - | 44,107 |
| Swine, suppose             | - | - | - | 2,000  |
| Goats,                     | - | - | - | 0      |
| Total Slaughtered in 1793, | - | - | - | 89,713 |

*Slaughter of 1815.*

|                            |   |   |   |         |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|---------|
| Bullocks and Cows,         | - | - | - | 10,859  |
| Calves,                    | - | - | - | 7,128   |
| Sheep,                     | - | - | - | 38,136  |
| Lambs,                     | - | - | - | 39,683  |
| Swine, suppose             | - | - | - | 4,194   |
| Total Slaughtered in 1815, | - | - | - | 100,000 |

*Average Weight and Value of Butcher Meat\*, &c. in the Glasgow Market, supposing it to have been sold in whole, half, or quarter Carcases, during 1815.*

|                                            |                     |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 10,859 Bullocks, averaging 26 stones each, |                     |
| 282,334 stones, at 9s. 6d. per stone       | £134,108 13 0       |
| 7,128 Calves, at 38s.                      | 13,543 4 0          |
| 38,136 Sheep, 24s.                         | 45,763 4 0          |
| 39,683 Lambs, 8s.                          | 15,873 4 0          |
| 4,194 Swine, 48s.                          | 10,065 12 0         |
| 100,000 Carcases. †                        | Value £219,353 17 0 |
| Carry forward,                             | £219,353 17 0       |

\* The information respecting the weight of the carcasses and the price of meat, was received from the Deacon and four of the most experienced Members of the Incorporation of Fleshers.

† In 1815, the Burgh Dues have been paid for 100,000 carcasses, with the exception of Swine. Although the Inspectors are authorised, and do inspect the Hides and Skins of all Cattle slaughtered within three miles of the Cross, the lists are not kept with sufficient accuracy to ascertain the amount.



|                                                      |                                       |         |    |              |    |             |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|----|--------------|----|-------------|
| Brought forward,                                     |                                       | -       | -  | £219,353     | 17 | 0           |
| <i>Tallow, &amp;c. belonging to these Carcases.</i>  |                                       |         |    |              |    |             |
| 10,859                                               | Bullocks, averaging 3 stones each,    |         |    |              |    |             |
|                                                      | 32,577 stones, at 11s. 6d. per stone, | £18,731 | 15 | 6            |    |             |
| 10,859                                               | Do. Hides, at 20s.                    | -       | -  | 10,859       | 0  | 0           |
| 10,859                                               | Do. Heads and Offals, at 7s.          | -       | -  | 3,800        | 13 | 0           |
| 7,128                                                | Calves' Skins, at 4s. 2d.             | -       | -  | 1,485        | 0  | 0           |
| 7,128                                                | Do. Heads and Offals, at 2s.          | -       | -  | 712          | 16 | 0           |
| 38,136                                               | Sheep, 3 lb. each, 114,408 lb. at 9d. | -       | -  | 4,290        | 6  | 0           |
| 38,136                                               | Sheep Skins, at 2s. 6d.               | -       | -  | 4,767        | 0  | 0           |
| 38,136                                               | Do. Heads and Offals, at 9d.          | -       | -  | 1,430        | 2  | 0           |
| 39,683                                               | Lambs' Skins, at 2s.                  | -       | -  | 3,968        | 6  | 0           |
| 39,683                                               | Do. Heads and Offals, at 4d.          | -       | -  | 661          | 7  | 2           |
| Value of Tallow, Hides, &c.                          |                                       |         |    | -            | -  | £50,706 5 8 |
| Total value of Carcases, Tallow, Hides, &c. in 1815, |                                       |         |    | £270,060 2 8 |    |             |

Supposing the same number of Cattle to have been slaughtered in 1811, during a period of war, as in 1815, in which the peace establishment of 1814, had taken effect, the value would have been as under :

|                   |                                     |          |   |        |          |     |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|---|--------|----------|-----|
| 10,859            | Bullocks, averaging 26 stones each, |          |   |        |          |     |
|                   | 282,334 stones, at 13s. per stone,  | £183,517 | 2 | 0      |          |     |
| 7,128             | Calves, at 46s.                     | -        | - | 16,394 | 8        | 0   |
| 38,136            | Sheep, 30s.                         | -        | - | 57,204 | 0        | 0   |
| 39,683            | Lambs, 11s.                         | -        | - | 21,825 | 13       | 0   |
| 4,194             | Swine, 60s.                         | -        | - | 12,582 | 0        | 0   |
| 100,000 Carcases. |                                     |          |   | Value  | £291,523 | 3 0 |

*Tallow, &c. belonging to these Carcases.*

|                                                      |                                         |   |   |               |    |             |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---|---|---------------|----|-------------|
| 10,859                                               | Bullocks, averaging 3 stones each,      |   |   |               |    |             |
|                                                      | 32,577 stones, at 17s.                  | - | - | £27,690       | 9  | 0           |
| 10,859                                               | Do. Hides, at 30s.                      | - | - | 16,288        | 10 | 0           |
| 10,859                                               | Do. Heads and Offals, at 7s. 6d.        | - | - | 4,072         | 2  | 6           |
| 7,128                                                | Calves' Skins, at 5s. 10d.              | - | - | 2,079         | 0  | 0           |
| 7,128                                                | Do. Heads and Offals, at 2s. 9d.        | - | - | 980           | 2  | 0           |
| 38,136                                               | Sheep, 3 lb. each, 114,408 lb. at 12½d. | - | - | 5,958         | 15 | 0           |
| 38,136                                               | Do. Skins, at 2s.                       | - | - | 3,813         | 12 | 0           |
| 38,136                                               | Do. Heads and Offals, at 1s.            | - | - | 1,906         | 16 | 0           |
| 39,683                                               | Lambs' Skins, at 1s. 9d.                | - | - | 3,472         | 5  | 3           |
| 39,683                                               | Do. Heads and Offals, at 6d.            | - | - | 992           | 1  | 6           |
| Value of Tallow, Hides, &c.                          |                                         |   |   | -             | -  | 67,253 13 3 |
| Total value of Carcases, Tallow, Hides, &c. in 1811, |                                         |   |   | £358,776 16 3 |    |             |



In 1811, the principal Roasting Pieces of Beef were sold at 14*d.* per lb.

Boiling do. 8*d.*, 10*d.*, and 12*d.* per lb.

Mutton, from 8*d.*, 10*d.*, to 12*d.* do.

Veal, from 6*d.* to 14*d.* do.

Fresh Pork, from 6*d.* to 8*d.* do.

In 1815, the principal Roasting Pieces of Beef were sold at 11*d.* per lb.

Boiling do. from 6*d.* to 9*d.* per lb.

Mutton, from 6*d.* to 10*d.* do.

Veal, from 5*d.* to 12*d.* do.

Fresh Pork, from 4½*d.* to 6*d.* do.

The price of Lamb is so fluctuating at particular seasons, as to be charged from 2*s.* to 15*s.* per quarter, so that no correct average price can be given of it.

In this Market, Meat is sold by what is usually denominated the Glasgow Tron, consisting of twenty-two and one-half ounces per lb. sixteen lb. to a stone. Steaks, Minced Collops, &c. are commonly sold in the Retail Shops by what is usually termed English weight, consisting of sixteen ounces to the lb.

The smallest Bullocks Slaughtered in this Market, are about 14 stones, and the largest about 50; average, 26 stones. The whole are now more than one-third heavier than they were in 1772.

#### PRICE OF POULTRY.

The quantity used in the City is very considerable, but cannot be ascertained with any degree of accuracy.

The Price in Feather, or prepared for the Spit, in 1815, was as follows, *viz.*

Turkeys, from Six to Nine Shillings each.

Geese, from Four to Six Shillings do.

Fowls, (Hens) from Five to Seven Shillings per Pair.

Chickens, from Two to Five Shillings do.

Ducks, from Three to Five Shillings do.

Teal, from Two to Two Shillings and Sixpence do.

Pigeons, from One Shilling and Sixpence to Two Shillings do.

Snipes, from One Shilling and Sixpence to Two Shillings do.

Rabbets, from Ninepence to One Shilling and Sixpence per

Dozen.



## PRICE OF GAME.

Prior to 1812, when the Game Laws were not so strictly enforced as they are now, Game was sold in the Poultry Shops at the following rates, *viz.*

Hares, from Two Shillings and Sixpence to Four Shillings each.

Pheasants, from Ten to Twelve Shillings per Pair.

Black Cock, from Five to Seven Shillings each.

Muir Fowl, from Three to Five Shillings per Pair.

Partridges, from One Shilling and Sixpence to Two Shillings do.

Wood Cock, from Three to Five Shillings do.

Wild Ducks, from Three to Four Shillings do.

## STATUTE LABOUR CONVERSION, OR ROAD MONEY.

In 1807, a renewal of an Act of Parliament was obtained, in which the Magistrates and Council are appointed Trustees of the Statute Labour Conversion within the City, and authorised to Assess the Inhabitants of Dwelling-Houses\*, whose rents are under Five Pounds, in Two Shillings, yearly; Houses of Five Pounds and under Ten Pounds, Three Shillings, yearly, and Houses of Ten Pounds and upwards, Five Shillings, yearly. The Trustees have modified the Conversion Money for Horses, to Fifteen Shillings per annum; and each Ploughgate of Land, consisting of Sixty Acres, to Three Pounds per annum. In 1816, the gross collection, after exempting Parochial Clergymen and Parochial Schoolmasters, &c. and a certain description of Militiamen and Paupers, conformable to the Statute, amounted to 1,832*l.* 16*s.*, which has been laid out in making Streets and Common Sewers, and keeping them in repair. The entire transactions of the trust are kept distinct from the Corporation Funds.

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\* Shops, Warehouses, and other places of business, are not chargeable with Statute Labour Conversion Money.



## COMMON SEWERS.

The following is a particular description of the Common Sewers, which were formed within the Royalty previous to April 1816.

*Albion-Street (North).*—The Sewer in this Street originates at the Canon-Street Sewer, and terminates at the north side of the Independent Chapel.

*Argyle-Street.*—A Sewer commences in this Street, about sixty yards east from Robertson-Street, and runs east till it joins the Sewer in Jamaica-Street. Another Sewer commences at Miller-Street, and runs west till it joins the Jamaica-Street Sewer, crossing underneath St. Enoch's Burn.

*Bridgegate-Street.*—A Sewer thirty yards long is formed on the north side of the Street, terminating in the Stockwell-Street Sewer. A similar Sewer is formed on the south side of the Street, terminating in the Merchants' Hall Lane Sewer.

*Brunswick-Street.*—A Sewer commences at Wilson-Street, and terminates at Brunswick-Place.

*Buchanan-Street.*—The Sewer in this Street receives the water from the George's Street Sewer, and carries it down to Argyle-Street.

*Candlerigg-Street.*—The Sewer runs along the whole length of this Street.

*Canon-Street.*—A Sewer originates at the Candlerigg-Street, and terminates at ten yards east from North Albion-Street.

*Charlotte-Street.*—The wide part of this Street has a small Sewer which terminates in the Camlachie Burn.

*Cochrane-Street.*—The Sewer in this Street commences at the east side of Frederick-Street, and terminates at the entry to the George Inn Stables.



*Frederick-Street (South).*—The Sewer in this Street communicates with the Sewer in the south side of George's Square.

*Gallowgate-Street.*—A Sewer commences at the Cross, and runs down to the Molindinar Burn.

*Gallowgate-Street.*—A Sewer is formed in this Street, from the Mollindinar Burn to the east side of Campbell-Street.

*George's Street.*—A Sewer commences at the east side of Balmano-Street, and runs west to St. George's Church.

*George's Square, east side.*—A Sewer is formed behind the Buildings, it runs from George's Street to Cochrane-Street Sewer.

*George's Square, south side.*—The Sewer in this Street originates at the Queen-Street Sewer, and terminates at the east side of Frederick-Street.

*George's Square, north side.*—A Sewer is formed in front of the Buildings, and also between the Buildings and Offices; the latter runs to North Hanover-Street.

*Hanover-Street (South).*—A branch from the Sewer in Ingram-Street runs northward, and terminates about the centre of Manhattan-Buildings.

*Hanover-Street (North).*—A Sewer is formed in this Street, from the upper end of the Buildings, and terminates in the Sewer, north side of George's Street.

*High-Street.*—A Sewer from the Tontine Court runs down till it joins the Gallowgate Sewer on the north side of that Street.

*Howard-Street.*—The Sewer in this Street originates at St. Enoch's Burn, and terminates a little to the east side of Maxwell-Street.

*Ingram-Street.*—A branch from the upper Sewer in Queen-Street runs along Ingram-Street, to the east side of Hutcheson-Street.

*Jamaica-Street.*—This Sewer originates at the River, at the east side of the Bridge, and terminates in Argyle-Street.



*King-Street.*—The Sewer in this Street originates at the Markets, and terminates at the Market-Lane Sewer.

*Market-Lane.*—This Sewer originates at the Bridgegate-Street, and terminates at the Mollindinar Burn.

*Merchants' Hall Lane.*—A Sewer is formed in this Street from the Bridgegate-Street to the River.

*Miller-Street.*—A Sewer is formed in this Street from Ingram to Argyle-Street.

*Montrose-Street.*—The Sewer in this Street commences at the north side of Cochrane-Street, runs down to Ingram-Street, and joins the Candlerigg-Street Sewer.

*Queen-Street.*—A Sewer commences about sixty yards south from Ingram-Street, and joins the Sewer in Argyle-Street. Another Sewer in Queen-Street commences at the north end of the west side of George's Square, and runs down to twenty yards south of the Theatre; it then runs across in an oblique direction, and joins Buchanan-Street Sewer at fifteen yards north from Gordon-Street.

*Queen-Street (North).*—A Sewer commences at the north end of this Street, and terminates in the George's Street Sewer.

*Robertson-Street.*—The south end of this Sewer is connected with the River, and terminates about forty-two yards north from the plane of the buildings of Trafalgar-Place.

*Saltmarket-Street.*—The Sewer in this Street originates at the north side of the Bridgegate-Street, and terminates in the Mollindinar Burn.

*St. Enoch's Burn.*—The Burn is arched and made into a Sewer, from Gordon-Street northwards to fifty yards south from Bath-Street, and from Gordon-Street southward, one hundred and ninety-two yards.

*St. George's Place.*—A branch from Buchanan-Street Sewer runs along the south side of St. George's Place.

*St. Nicholas' Street.*—The Sewer in this Street commences a little to the west of Weaver-Street, and terminates in a Garden, on the east side of Kirk-Street.



*St. Vincent-Street.*—The Sewer in this Street commences at the east side of St. Vincent-Lane, and terminates in Buchanan-Street Sewer.

*St. Vincent-Street (West).*—Two branches from Buchanan-Street Sewer are formed in this Street; they terminate nearly at St. Enoch's Burn.

*Slaughter-House.*—The whole Lanes or Passages leading to the Killing-Rooms, have Sewers formed under them.

*Stirling's Road.*—A Sewer is formed in the hollow ground, a little to the south of the Road, it runs eastward towards Taylor-Street, one hundred and ninety-two feet.

*Stockwell-Street.*—The Sewer in this Street connects itself with the River, at the west side of the Bridge.

*Town's Hospital Lane.*—A Sewer originating at the River, runs along the east boundary of the Hospital.

*Trongate.*—A Sewer is formed in this Street from Stockwell-Street to Candlerigg-Street.

*Wilson-Street.*—The Sewer in this Street commences at the Candlerigg-Street Sewer, and terminates at the centre of Brunswick-Street.

*York-Street.*—The south end of this Sewer is connected with the River, and terminates about forty yards south from Anderston-Walk.



## ALTITUDE OF STREETS ABOVE THE RIVER,

*Taken from Hutchisontown Bridge, at high water of a neap tide.*

|                                                                 | Feet. Inch. |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----|
| The Street at the centre of the Portico of the Public           |             |     |
| Offices, - - - - -                                              | 13          | 5½  |
| A little above Bridgegate, - - - - -                            | 14          | 3½  |
| First bend of Saltmarket-Street, - - - - -                      | 21          | 7¾  |
| The centre of the Cross, - - - - -                              | 29          | 0¾  |
| At Bell-Street, - - - - -                                       | 31          | 10  |
| Twenty feet above Black-Friars' Wynd, - - - - -                 | 35          | 9½  |
| Entry to the College Church, - - - - -                          | 45          | 0½  |
| College Gate, - - - - -                                         | 51          | 5¾  |
| Havannah-Street, - - - - -                                      | 63          | 5½  |
| One hundred feet above Duke-Street, - - - - -                   | 69          | 11½ |
| Six feet below Burrell's Hall, - - - - -                        | 80          | 0   |
| Forty-five feet above Burrell's Hall, - - - - -                 | 90          | 9   |
| From Burrell's Hall, half-way to the top of the Brae, - - - - - | 100         | 6½  |
| Bell of the Brae, - - - - -                                     | 109         | 6¾  |
| Entrance Door to High Church, above the Clyde, - - - - -        | 104         | 10½ |

The Gilt Ball under the Cock of the Steeple at the Cross, is on a level with the surface of the water in the Canal at Port-Dundas.

In 1783, the Bell of the Brae was lowered four feet, and the whole ascent made easier; prior to that period, the intersection of the High-Street and Rottenrow was 113 feet 6¾ inches higher than the Clyde.

## BURGH DUES.

(Usually termed the Common Good of the City.)

These Dues are let by Public Roup, in the beginning of May, and possession given on the 1st Tuesday of June, yearly, viz.



*Ladles and Multers.*

(Conformable to Statute and Established Practice.)

All Oats, Beans, and Pease, or Meal made from these Grains, which are brought into the Borough, are subject to pay a Ladle, equal to a sixty-fourth part, or half a peck out of a load of two bolls, except such Meal or Malt as is sold to, and used in the families of Burgesses, which are not liable to pay any Ladle \*, unless the purchaser wishes to have the Grain or Meal re-measured or re-weighed within the Burgh. If these Grains or Meal are water-borne, that is to say, if they are brought up the Clyde, (for the Canal is not included in the term,) they pay a Ladle only of a ninety-sixth part.

Wheat and Rye pay a Ladle of an eighty-fourth part;—(if water-borne,) a ninety-sixth part. Grain may be brought into, and stored in the Burgh for two months, without paying any Ladle, provided bulk is not broke; but if any part of it is sold during the currency of two months, to a person or persons living in the Burgh, the whole quantity is liable in the above-mentioned Ladle. Flour pays only a Ladle of a hundred and twelfth part.

Salt pays a sixty-fourth part. Fruit, *viz.* Apples, Pears, Plumbs, and Nuts, &c. a heaped Ladle, which is now ascertained to be a fortieth part. Gooseberries, Currants, Strawberries, and Cherries, a Ladle of one Halfpenny per peck.

Each boll of Malt brewed within the Burgh, pays a Multer of Sixpence, and a Ladle of a sixty-fourth part. At present, there are only two Houses who brew within the Burgh, and pay these taxes.

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\* Burgesses are not entitled to exemption for Fruit, or any other Ladle, except Meal and Malt.

Although the letter of the law is, to lift the Ladles in kind, it has been the practice, for a long time past, to take the value in money, at the same rate as the article is sold at.



*Eggs and Buttermilk.*

The practice is, to receive One Egg out of an ordinary sized basket, and three out of a chest, of similar dimensions to those in which tea is originally packed.

Each barrel of Buttermilk sold within the Burgh, pays One Halfpenny.

*Fish and Potatoes.*

Fish sold in Boats, or on the Quay at the Broomielaw, by the Importer, pays no Dues; but when sold to persons in wholesale, or in small lots, to be hawked in the streets of the Burgh, they are subject to pay, for Herrings, One Halfpenny for every hundred of six score;—for a Cart-load of Fish, of every description, sold in the Burgh, One Shilling;—a Barrow-load, of three hundred weight, Sixpence;—and a Burthen, that is to say, any quantity a person may choose to carry, Threepence.

The Dues on Potatoes, are at the rate of Twopence per boll.

*Cheese and Butter Dues.*

All Scotch Salt Butter \* sold within the Burgh, is liable to a Ladle of One Halfpenny per stone of sixteen lb.—Scotch Cheese, to a Ladle of One Halfpenny per stone, *viz.* Tenpence for twenty stone; the same sum is only exacted for any weight from twenty up to thirty stone; all above that weight, pays One Halfpenny per stone. Cheese and Butter, (if waterborne,) pay only one-third of a Penny per stone †.

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\* Fresh, or Sweet Butter, pays no dues.

† When the Dues on Butter and Cheese are paid, there is nothing charged for weighing or storeage for six weeks. English, Irish, or Dutch Cheese, or Butter, pay no Dues, but pay the same rate for weighing, (if brought to the Weigh-House,) as if they had been eligible for the dues.



*Tron and Weigh-House Store Dues.*

Weighing Goods, of whatever description, One Halfpenny per cwt.

Storeage of a Hogshead, or the largest Barrel, Twopence per week. Do. of a Barrel or Barrel bulk, One Penny per week. Do. of one hundred Dried Hides, One Shilling per week. These rates are exigible for a week, although the Goods remain only one night in the Weigh-House.

As an inducement for persons to store their goods in the Weigh-House, the Tacksman is bound to pay a premium of Insurance against Fire, on Two Thousand Pounds \*.

*Beef and Mutton Dues.*

There is no rent charged to the Corporation of Fleshers, nor any individual Member thereof, for the Stalls in the Markets, or the Killing-Rooms in the Slaughter-House, the rent being made up in the shape of Dues, charged on the head of Cattle which each individual kills, conformable to the following rate; *viz.* Each Cow or Bullock, Sixpence. Each Calf, One Penny. Each Sheep, One Penny. Each Lamb, One Halfpenny. Each Hog, Twopence. These Dues are collected from the Fleshers weekly, from a return drawn up by the Government Searchers, who examine or search every skin or hide of the above mentioned animals, that are killed in the public or private Slaughter-Houses within the Burgh, conformable to Act of Parliament. These Dues are exigible although the Fleshers sell their meat in Shops, and have no killing places in the Slaughter-House.

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\* The Ladles and Multers, and the Dues on Eggs and Buttermilk, Fish, Potatoes, Cheese and Butter, are chiefly collected by persons stationed at the eight Ports of the City, *viz.* The Old and New Bridges.—Head of Jamaica-Street.—Cowcadden's Toll.—Townhead Toll.—Whitehill Toll.—Gallowgate, at the Calton-Mouth.—And Middle of Great Hamilton-Street.



*Public Washing-House in the Green.**Regulations and Dues.*

The Washing-House accommodates two hundred Washers. The Tacksman provides Hot and Cold Water, 100 large and 80 small Tubs, and 100 Stools, to any person who chooses to apply for them, in consideration of the following Dues, *viz.*\* Hot and Cold Water for a Day's Washing of one person, without the use of Tubs and Stools, Fourpence.

Do. for One Half-Day's Washing of one person, without the use of Tubs and Stools, Threepence.

One Day's use of a Washing Tub, One Penny.

Do. of a small Tub or Boyne, One Halfpenny.

Do. of a Washing Stool, One Halfpenny.

When two persons use one Tub, (commonly called a Rubber,) an additional charge is made for Hot Water, of Three Halfpence per Day.

Do. for one Half-Day, One Penny.

Three Pailfuls of Warm Water for sinding, (rinsing,) One Penny.

Boiling Clothes in a large Boiler, (one hour,) Eightpence.

Do. in a small Boiler, (one hour,) Fivepence.

Clothes, if kept in the Washing-House all night, at the risk of the Tacksman, to pay, per Boyneful, One Penny.

Night Watching a Day's Washing of Clothes, laid out on the Green for Bleaching, if removed at eight o'clock next morning, Threepence; if not removed then, Sixpence.

Do. if Sheets or Bed-Covers, Fourpence; if not removed at eight o'clock, Eightpence.

Clothes which have not been washed in the Washing-House, are to pay double rates for Night Watching.

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\* There are two extensive Public Washing-Houses in the North Quarter of the City, on the north-west bank of the Molindinar Burn; one of them is private property, and the other belongs to a Charity; the rates are similar to the Washing-House in the Green.



The Tacksman, on receiving the fee for Watching or Storing, ensures the Clothes against theft \*.

Persons injuring the Tacksman's Tubs or Stools, by accident or otherwise, are to pay a reasonable sum for repairing them.

Notwithstanding the above regulations and dues, any citizen may bleach Clothes on the Green, which have been washed at home, without charge; and they may warm water in pots, and wash at the side of the River, without paying any dues, provided by so doing, their operations are not offensive to others, or hurtful to the Green.

The stone Reservoir in the Washing-House was first supplied with Water from the Glasgow Water-Works Company, in 1813. It is nineteen feet six inches in circumference, and five feet eight inches deep.

*Common Good for 1811.*

| <i>Heads of Common Good.</i>       | <i>Tacksmen's Names.</i> | <i>Value.</i> |    |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|----|
|                                    |                          | £             | s. |
| Ladles and Multers, - - - -        | M'Nicol & Byres,         | 1405          | 0  |
| Eggs and Butter-milk, - - - -      | J. Davidson,             | 31            | 10 |
| Fish and Potatoes, - - - -         | J. Watson,               | 140           | 0  |
| Weigh-House, Butter, and Cheese, - | W. M'Farlane,            | 250           | 0  |
| Beef, Mutton, &c. - - - -          | M. M'Naughton,           | 460           | 0  |
| Washing-House, - - - -             | J. Crawford,             | 284           | 0  |
|                                    |                          | 2570          | 10 |

*Common Good for 1812.*

| <i>Heads of Common Good.</i>       | <i>Tacksmen's Names.</i> | <i>Value.</i> |    |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|----|
|                                    |                          | £.            | s. |
| Ladles and Multers, - - - -        | R. Wilson,               | 1750          | 0  |
| Eggs and Butter-milk, - - - -      | W. M'Farlane,            | 25            | 0  |
| Fish and Potatoes, - - - -         | Do.                      | 150           | 0  |
| Weigh-House, Butter, and Cheese, - | Do.                      | 205           | 0  |
| Beef, Mutton, &c. - - - -          | M. M'Naughton,           | 455           | 0  |
| Washing-House, - - - -             | J. Crawford,             | 270           | 0  |
|                                    |                          | 2855          | 0  |

\* The persons who watch Clothes through the day, have no connexion with the Tacksman, they usually make their charge according to the duty performed.



*Common Good for 1813.*

| <i>Heads of Common Good.</i>       | <i>Tacksmen's Names.</i> | <i>Value.</i> |    |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|----|
|                                    |                          | £.            | s. |
| Ladles and Multers, - - -          | R. Wilson,               | 1670          | 10 |
| Eggs and Butter-milk, - - -        | J. Moir,                 | 31            | 10 |
| Fish and Potatoes, - - -           | Do.                      | 154           | 0  |
| Weigh-House, Butter, and Cheese, - | W. M'Farlane,            | 184           | 0  |
| Beef, Mutton, &c. - - -            | D. Cameron,              | 505           | 0  |
| Washing-House, - - -               | J. Paton,                | 565           | 0  |
|                                    |                          | 2910          | 0  |

*Common Good for 1814.*

| <i>Heads of Common Good.</i>       | <i>Tacksmen's Names.</i> | <i>Value.</i> |    |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|----|
|                                    |                          | £.            | s. |
| Ladles and Multers, - - -          | R. Wilson,               | 1400          | 0  |
| Eggs and Butter-milk, - - -        | J. Hill,                 | 35            | 0  |
| Fish and Potatoes, - - -           | R. Wilson,               | 157           | 0  |
| Weigh-House, Butter, and Cheese, - | Do.                      | 252           | 0  |
| Beef, Mutton, &c. - - -            | M. M'Naughton,           | 475           | 0  |
| Washing-House, - - -               | J. Paton,                | 332           | 0  |
|                                    |                          | 2651          | 0  |

*Common Good for 1815.*

| <i>Heads of Common Good.</i>       | <i>Tacksmen's Names.</i> | <i>Value.</i> |    |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|----|
|                                    |                          | £.            | s. |
| Ladles and Multers, - - -          | M'Nicol & Byres,         | } 1700        | 0  |
| Eggs and Butter-milk, - - -        | Do.                      |               |    |
| Fish and Potatoes, - - -           | Do.                      |               |    |
| Weigh-House, Butter, and Cheese, - | R. Wilson,               | 200           | 0  |
| Beef, Mutton, &c. - - -            | W. M'Farlane,            | 520           | 0  |
| Washing-House, - - -               | J. Paton,                | 460           | 0  |
|                                    |                          | 2880          | 0  |

*Common Good for 1816.*

| <i>Heads of Common Good.</i>       | <i>Tacksmen's Names.</i> | <i>Value.</i> |    |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|----|
|                                    |                          | £.            | s. |
| Ladles and Multers, - - -          | R. Wilson,               | } 1775        | 0  |
| Eggs and Butter-milk, - - -        | Do.                      |               |    |
| Fish and Potatoes, - - -           | Do.                      |               |    |
| Weigh-House, Butter, and Cheese, - | W. M'Farlane,            | 165           | 0  |
| Beef, Mutton, &c. - - -            | R. Wilson,               | 540           | 0  |
| Washing-House, - - -               | A. M'Kinlay,             | 480           | 0  |
|                                    |                          | 2960          | 0  |



## IMPOST ON ALE, BEER, PORTER, &amp;c.

*Impost of Two Pennies Scots on the Scots Pint of all Ale, Beer, or Porter, &c. consumed within the City of Glasgow and the Parishes of Gorbals and Port-Glasgow.*

By an Act of Parliament, passed in June 1799, to continue for thirty-eight years, amending and explaining former Acts, the whole Brewers in the City of Glasgow, the Barony Parish of Glasgow, and the Parishes of Gorbals and Govan, are subjected to pay an Impost of One Shilling and Twopence nine-twelfths and five-sixths of a Penny sterling, for every barrel of Wort which they brew; the quantity to be ascertained from the Excise Books; and the Act provides, that the said Brewers shall receive a drawback of One Shilling and Fourpence and one-sixth of a Penny sterling for every barrel of Ale, Beer, or Porter, which they sell without the bounds of the City of Glasgow and Parish of Gorbals, to the verity of which they make oath.

The Act also provides, that all Ale, Beer, or Porter, which is brewed without the limits of the Impost Act \*, and brought into the City or Parish of Gorbals or Port-Glasgow, shall pay a similar Impost Duty; the Brewers within the limits of said Act are therein authorised and required to collect and make out a list of such imports, so that all Ale, Beer, or Porter, so brought in, may be subjected to pay equalizing Dues, modified as follows, viz.

A Butt of Ale, Beer, or Porter, Four Shillings.

Hogshead do. Three Shillings.

Barrel do. One Shilling and Fourpence.

As the great proportion of English and other Ales, Porter, &c. comes by the Forth and Clyde Navigation, the quantity is ascertained chiefly from the Agent's books.

The Dues are collected in the Chamberlain's Office.

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\* The City of Glasgow, Barony Parish of Glasgow, and the Parishes of Gorbals and Govan.



In 1815, the Dues paid by Home Brewers, after deducting  
 the drawbacks, amounted to - - - £1615 9 5  
 The net proceeds of the Dues from inbrought  
 Ale and Beer, - - - - - 83 16 2

#### GRAZING COWS IN THE PUBLIC GREEN.

The Green is open for the reception of Cows, from 5th  
 June till Martinmas, yearly; the grass mail is Four Guineas,  
 and Half a Crown for the Ranger. In 1816, there are  
 eighty-six Cows and two Bulls in the Green.

#### RATES, OR FEES, FOR THE COMMON CRIER, OR BELLMAN.

At Whitsunday 1816, the Magistrates authorised William  
 Smallcolm, Bellman, and his successors in office, to exact the  
 following fees, *viz.*—For Proclaiming Sales, any thing Lost or  
 Found, Arrival of Fresh Fish in the Markets, a Boat or Cart-  
 load of Ling, Cod, White Fish, Potatoes, or other Articles  
 of Merchandise, One Shilling.

A Boat-load of Herrings, One Shilling.

A Cart-load of do. Sixpence.

A Strayed Child, One Shilling; and a reasonable extra  
 allowance, if the proclamation be made on Sunday, or after  
 sunset.

The proclamations are to be made in the principal Streets,  
 from the Broomielaw to the Calton Mouth, and from the  
 River to the line of George's Street and Duke-Street; and like-  
 wise in the North Quarter, if the employer shall think it ne-  
 cessary.

#### RENTAL OF GLASGOW.

1712.

It appears, that, prior to the year 1712, there was no distinct  
 Rental of the City; at that period, the Commissioners of the  
 Convention of Royal Burghs required the Magistrates to take



up, and transmit to them, an accurate Rent Roll, for the purpose of ascertaining the Cess. In compliance with this order, the City was divided into Districts, and persons of skill and respectability appointed to make up a fair valuation, which was done upon oath, and was as follows, *viz.*

805 Tenements, containing 3405 Dwelling-

Houses for Families or Places of Business,

|                             |       |    |                  |
|-----------------------------|-------|----|------------------|
| Rental, - - - - -           | £7216 | 5  | 6 $\frac{8}{12}$ |
| 202 Shops, Rental - - - - - | 623   | 15 | 4 $\frac{4}{12}$ |
| <hr/>                       |       |    |                  |
| Amount of Rental, - - -     | £7840 | 0  | 11               |

*Rental of Glasgow, 1815.*

*viz.*

Within the Royalty, exclusive of Calton, Bridgeton, Hutchisontown, Gorbals, Tradestown, Anderston, Grahamston, and that part which lies north of Argyle-Street, to the westward of St. Enoch's Burn, £240,000.

*Number and Rent of Shops in 1712.*

|                                                                    | No. of Shops. | Rent.     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| In the High-Street, above the College, - - - - -                   | 4             | £2 10 0   |
| Between the College and the Cross, on East side of High-Street, 19 | }             | 140 0 0   |
| Do. on the West side, - - - - -                                    |               |           |
| Do. in Bell's Wynd, - - - - -                                      |               |           |
| On the North side of the Gallowgate, - - - - -                     | 28            | 319 19 5  |
| South do. do. - - - - -                                            | 15            |           |
| East do. Saltmarket, - - - - -                                     | 30            |           |
| West do. do. - - - - -                                             | 24            |           |
| South do. Trongate, - - - - -                                      | 20            | 109 2 6   |
| North do. do. - - - - -                                            | 10            |           |
| In Bridgegate and Stockwell, - - - - -                             | 28            | 52 3 5    |
| Total, - - - - -                                                   | 202           | £623 15 4 |

It appears that, in 1712, the whole Shops in the Town were near the Cross. At that period, there were 54 shops in the Saltmarket, while there were only 30 in the Trongate. In 1816, there are 230 in the Trongate and only 121 in the Saltmarket.



This sum is subdivided nearly as follows; *viz.*

|        |                                                                                                            |                    |          |
|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|
| 668    | Dwelling-Houses, charged at the yearly rent of 40 <i>l.</i> and upwards,                                   | - - -              | £29,000  |
| 1150   | Do. at 20 <i>l.</i> and under 40 <i>l.</i>                                                                 | - - -              | 30,200   |
| 3470   | Do. at 5 <i>l.</i> and under 20 <i>l.</i>                                                                  | - - -              | 35,000   |
| 7455   | Do. under 5 <i>l.</i>                                                                                      | - - -              | 25,000   |
|        | Shops and Warehouses, Bake-Houses, and other places of business, Stables, &c.                              | -                  | 120,800  |
| <hr/>  |                                                                                                            |                    |          |
| 12743, | Total of Dwelling-Houses, taken from the Books of the Government Surveyors, & Collector of Statute Labour. | } Total of Rental, | £240,000 |
|        |                                                                                                            |                    |          |

As neither the Books of the Government Assessors, Statute Labour, Conversion, or Police, &c. include the whole places of business within the Royalty, no exact enumeration can be given

In 1816, the number of Shops in seven Streets, corresponding with the survey of 1712, are as under:

|                                                                          |      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| In the High-Street, from the Cross to the Bell of the Brae, at Drygate,  | 211  |
| In Bell's Wynd, - - - - -                                                | 60   |
| In the Gallowgate, from the Cross to the Toll-Bar, - - - - -             | 259  |
| In the Saltmarket, - - - - -                                             | 121  |
| In the Trongate, and its continuation from the Cross to Mitchell-Street, | 230  |
| In Bridgegate-Street, - - - - -                                          | 104  |
| In Stockwell-Street, - - - - -                                           | 79   |
| Total, - - - - -                                                         | 1064 |
| Number of Shops in 1712, - - - - -                                       | 202  |
| Increase of Shops in seven Streets, in 104 years, - - -                  | 862  |

In 1712, the highest rent of a Shop was Five Pounds, and the lowest, Twelve Shillings; the average, a little more than Three Pounds. In 1816, there are some Shops let at One Hundred and Fifty Pounds, and from that down to One Hundred Pounds, several at Eighty, a great number at Sixty, Fifty, Forty, Thirty, and Twenty Pounds, &c.—the average Rental of Shops, in these seven Streets, may, at a moderate calculation, be taken at Forty Pounds, making an increase of Rental in one hundred and four years, of 41,956*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*



of them. If the average Rent of places of business over the whole City be taken at 20*l.*, there will be 6040 within the Royalty, making the total of dwelling-houses and places of business to amount to 18,783.

PROPERTY TAX, &c.

*Taxes paid for Property, &c. within the Royalty of Glasgow in 1815.*

|                                                    |         |          |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------|----------|
| Duties on Houses and Windows,                      | - - -   | £27,000  |
| Property Tax, at the rate of 10 per cent.          | -       | 82,000   |
| Amount of Property Tax, and House and Window Duty, | - - - - | £109,000 |

£58,000 of the Property Tax was raised from Business.  
24,000 from Property.

£82,000

About one-tenth of the Property Tax in Glasgow, was only paid by persons whose incomes are under 150*l.*, about three-tenths by those whose incomes are between 150*l.* and 1000*l.*, and about six-tenths by those whose incomes exceed 1000*l.* per annum.

On the 18th of March 1816, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Vansittart) proposed resolutions in the House of Commons, for continuing the Property Tax for two years, at the rate of 5 per cent., to enable his Majesty's Ministers to wind up the expenses of the late war; when, on a division taking place, there were 201 voted for the continuance of the Tax, and 238 against it; leaving a majority of 37 against the Tax.



## NEWSPAPERS.

The first Newspaper that was printed in the West of Scotland, was the Glasgow Courant; it was on a small Quarto, consisting of twelve pages; with the following title; *viz.*

THE  
GLASGOW COURANT,

CONTAINING THE  
*Occurrences both*

AT HOME AND ABROAD,

From Friday 11th November to Monday 14th November 1715.

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Glasgow, Printed for R. T. and are to be sold at the Printing-House in the College, and at the Post-Office: 1715.

Price Three Halfpence. *N. B.* Regular Customers to be charged only One Penny †.

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*Prospectus.*

“ This Paper is to be printed three times every week, for the use of the country round; any Gentleman or Minister, or any other who wants them, may have them at the University’s Printing-House, or at the Post-Office. Its hoped that this Paper will give satisfaction to the readers, and that they will encourage it, by sending subscriptions for one year, half-year, or quarterly, to the after-mentioned places, where they shall be served at a most easy rate. Advertisements are to be taken in at either the Printing-House in the College, or Post-Office.

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† In 1715, there was no Stamp-Duty on Newspapers; the case is otherwise in 1816, for, in the year ending 5th January, the Stamp-Duty on Newspapers in England and Scotland, exclusive of the duty on Advertisements, amounted to 383,645*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*; of this sum, the London Courier alone paid 31,155*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*, while the Duty on the whole Papers, published in Scotland, amounted only to 20,231*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*



“The Gentlemen in the Town of Aberdeen, St. Andrews, Inverness, Brichen, Dundee, St. Johnstoun \*, Stirling, Dumbarton, Inverary, Dumfries, Lanerk, Hamiltoun, Renfrew, Paslay, Port-Glasgow, Greenock, Irwin, Air, Kilmarnock, and Stranaer, are desired to send by post any news they have, and especially Sea-Port Towns to advise what ships come in, or sail off, from these Ports.”

The fourth and subsequent numbers of this Paper were entitled the West Country Intelligence.

The following letter appeared in the second number of the Courant.

Copy of a Letter from Provost Aird †, Colonel of the Glasgow Volunteers, to the Provost of Glasgow.

*Stirling Bridge, 13th Nov. at 9 at night, 1715.*

MY LORD,

We are still confirmed, that the Duke of Argyle is master of the field; and for a proof of it, he has sent in sixty prisoners, whereof eight or nine are Gentlemen. About an hour ago, I am informed by one of the Guard, that Borowfield is one of them, and that he spake with him. We hear also that there are other considerable prisoners, that are not yet come in, and that the Earl of Panmure and Lord Strathmore are mortally wounded; thereafter we heard that Strathmore is dead. This is the best information I can give you yet, being waiting on the Guard at the Bridge, any parties that have come in with the prisoners here, bring with them a number of highland plaids, swords, targets, and scarlet cloaks, and some of the broad swords have silver hilts; and assures us, that the loss on our side is very inconsiderable, not above one hundred men, but that the general Officers are all safe, that they hear of no inferior Officers killed, but one or two

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\* Perth.

† Mr. Aird was late Provost of the City.



Ensigns. Hay has got a slight wound in the arm, and Colonel Hally has got two wounds in the left arm. One of the Scots Grays has taken the Rebels' royal standard. The Duke, with the Generals and all the Officers, keep together, and expect another hit of them to-morrow, if they stand; and the Duke was once master of the Rebels' artillery and magazine, but wanting horses, could not get them off to the place he designed to encamp.

I and all our Officers are very well and hearty, only we have been under arms since Friday. I desire you not to believe every report, for you may assure yourself that I or our Officers will write you true matter of fact. All the Nobility, and particularly Rothes, Haddington, and Binning, are safe, and behaved themselves very bravely in this action, &c."

The Editor then describes the trenches which were made for defence against the Rebels, "the men who are appointed to work at the trenches of our City, are heightened to the number of 300; and, whereas formerly they were but ten foot wide, they are now ordered to be made twelve, and to continue them six foot deep. On Thursday, 5th instant, the Duke of Argyle came to this place; His Grace, with his small retinue, rode directly to Daniel Campbell of Shawfield, Esq. his house, where he lodged while in Town; next day, at noon, attended by the Magistrates, with several of the Nobility and Gentry, he reviewed the two Regiments of Dragoons of Newton and Stanhope, then rode about that part of our trenches which lye on the west side of the Town; afterwards dined at his Lodgings with several Noblemen and Officers."

"This day, our Magistrates have issued out a proclamation, requering all the inhabitants of this City who have horses, to repair with them to the Old Green \* this afternoon, at three of the clock, where they are to be apprized."

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\* Now West Clyde-Street, and the site of the Buildings on the north side of it.



*Specimen of an Advertisement.*

“Any who wants good Black or Speckled Soap, may be served by Robert Luke, Manager of the Soaprie of Glasgow, at reasonable rates.”

This Paper was not of long duration, for in the year 1729, when the Glasgow Journal was published by Andrew Stalker, the West Country Intelligence did not exist. In 1769, Peter Tait purchased the Journal, which he conducted till his death; and from that period, it has been regularly carried on by his two Sons. About the year 1775, a Paper, called the Chronicle, was set on foot and continued by John Robb till 1779, when it was bought up by Peter Tait, and sunk in the Journal. In the same year, Chapman & Duncan began to publish the Mercury; and in 1796 it was dropped. In 1783, John Mennons published the first number of the Advertiser; it contained the preliminaries of peace between Great Britain and America. This Paper continued till 1801, when an alteration in its management took place, and its name changed to the Advertiser and Herald. In 1804, a farther alteration took place, when it was called the Herald. From that period, the Paper has been conducted under the firm of Samuel Hunter & Co. In 1791, the Courier was first published by William Reid & Co. In 1805, Samuel Hunter & Co. first published the Clyde Commercial Advertiser on Wednesdays; it was dropped in December 1810. In 1807, the Caledonia was published on Wednesdays, by A. Napier & Co. It commenced on the 11th of April, and was dropped on the 13th November, in the same year. In 1809, the Sentinel commenced, under the direction of George Melliss; it was printed three times a-week; and dropped in 1811. The Chronicle commenced, under the firm of David Prentice & Co., in 1811. The Scotchman was published on Saturdays, by Mennons & Co., in March 1812, and dropped in February 1813. The Western Star was published on Tuesdays and Fridays, by A. Napier & Co. It commenced



in November 1813, and was dropped in 1815. The Glasgow Packet was published on Wednesdays, by A. Napier & Co. It commenced about the same time as the Western Star, and was dropped in July 1815.

#### RECAPITULATION.

*Newspapers published in Glasgow, with dates of commencement.*

No. Date.

1. 1715.—Glasgow Courant, afterwards termed the West Country Intelligence.
2. 1729.—Journal.
3. 1775.—Chronicle.
4. 1779.—Mercury.
5. 1783.—Advertiser, afterwards termed the Advertiser and Herald, and ultimately the Herald.
6. 1791.—Courier.
7. 1805.—Clyde Commercial Advertiser.
8. 1807.—Caledonia.
9. 1809.—Sentinel.
10. 1811.—Chronicle.
11. 1812.—Scotchman.
12. 1813.—Western Star.
13. 1813.—Packet.

From the above statement, it appears that during the period of ninety-eight years, there has been thirteen distinct Newspapers published in Glasgow; five was the greatest number that ever existed at one period. In 1810, the Journal, Herald, Courier, Clyde Commercial Advertiser, and Sentinel, were published. At present, there are only four Glasgow Papers, *viz.* the Journal on Wednesdays, the Herald on Mondays and Fridays, and the Courier and Chronicle on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays\*.

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\* As it might seem invidious to give a comparative statement of the number of Newspapers printed in each Office, the following is taken from the books of a Paper published twice in the week.



*Price of Newspapers and Advertising, in 1816.*

A Single Newspaper costs 7*d.*; of this sum there is 4*d.* for the Government Stamp, and rather more than One Penny for Paper. The residue is for charges and profit.

The charge of an Advertisement from one line to eight lines inclusive, including duty, is † - - - - 6*s.*

Do. from eight lines to fourteen do. . - - - 7*s.*

Do. from fourteen lines to twenty do. - - - 8*s.*

Do. from twenty lines to twenty-five do. - - - 9*s.*

Do. from twenty-five lines to thirty do. - - - 10*s.*

Do. from thirty lines to thirty-five do. - - - 11*s.*

*Number of Copies of the Glasgow Herald, printed from 2d June 1815, to 31st May 1816, both days inclusive, containing 105 publication days.*

| Date. |                | No. of Copies printed. | Rate of Duty on each Paper. | Amount of Duty. |           |           |
|-------|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
|       |                |                        | <i>d.</i>                   | £               | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
| 1815  | June,.....     | 11599                  | 3½                          | 169             | 3         | 0½        |
|       | July,.....     | 11545                  | 3½                          | 168             | 7         | 3½        |
|       | August,.....   | 9438                   | 3½                          | 137             | 12        | 9         |
|       | September,...  | 10469                  | 4                           | 174             | 9         | 8         |
|       | October,.....  | 10238                  | 4                           | 170             | 12        | 8         |
|       | November,...   | 8794                   | 4                           | 146             | 11        | 4         |
|       | December,...   | 9804                   | 4                           | 163             | 8         | 0         |
| 1816  | January,.....  | 9575                   | 4                           | 159             | 11        | 8         |
|       | February,..... | 8591                   | 4                           | 143             | 3         | 8         |
|       | March,.....    | 9698                   | 4                           | 161             | 12        | 8         |
|       | April,.....    | 9504                   | 4                           | 158             | 8         | 0         |
|       | May,.....      | 9663                   | 4                           | 161             | 1         | 0         |
|       |                | 118,918                |                             | 1914            | 1         | 9         |

Making an average of 1132 Copies on each publication day throughout the whole year. On 26th June 1815, when the battle of Waterloo was officially announced, 2122 Copies of the Herald were published.

The number of Copies of Newspapers printed in Glasgow, in 1815, may be taken as near the truth at 373,718. During the same period, it appears, from the Stamp-Office books, that there have been in the four Newspapers, 20,882 Advertisements; the Duty on those inserted before the 1st September, was Three Shillings; and after that period, Three Shillings and Sixpence.

† The Government Duty on Advertisements of every description, since 1st September 1815, is 3*s.* 6*d.* for each, whether they be long or short.



|                                          |           |      |
|------------------------------------------|-----------|------|
| Do. from thirty-five lines to forty do.  | - - - -   | 12s. |
| And for every four lines above forty do. | - - - -   | 1s.  |
| Ship Advertisements,                     | - - - - - | 5s.  |

When Advertisements are paid before insertion, there is 6*d.* discount on each.

*Magazines and other Periodical Publications, &c.*

The great body of the citizens of Glasgow being more remarkable for their enterprise in commercial and manufacturing pursuits, than in literary attainments, it is not surprising that works of this nature have not succeeded better.

About thirty years ago, a periodical work, known by the name of the *Weekly Miscellany*, was published by William Bell, who subsequently published two other small works, which he termed the *Phoenix* and *Asylum*. Soon after this period, one volume of the *Glasgow Magazine* was published by John Mennons, who has since published two other volumes. The *Druid*, in one volume, was published by Robert Chapman, and the *Selector*, in four volumes, by William Maver. A few numbers of the *Adviser* and *Torch* made their appearance, and the *Glasgow Repository* was published from the *Western Star Newspaper Office*. Brash & Reid published *Original and Selected Poetry*, periodically; and afterwards collected them into four volumes. Histories of Glasgow have been drawn up, from time to time, by M'Ure, Gibson, Brown, Denholm, Chapman, &c.

Although there is no periodical work in progress at present, it will be recollected, that a Press was established in the City by two of her sons, Robert and Andrew Foulis, from which have issued some of the finest specimens of correct and elegant printing which the eighteenth century has produced. Even Bodoni of Parma, or Barbou of Paris, have not gone beyond some of the productions of their Press. Robert Foulis began printing in Glasgow about 1740, and one of his first essays



was a good edition of Demetrius Phalereus, in 4to. In 1744, he brought out his celebrated immaculate edition of Horace, 12mo., and soon afterwards was in partnership with his brother Andrew. Of this edition of Horace, the sheets, as they were printed, were hung up in the College of Glasgow, and a reward was offered to those who should discover an inaccuracy. It has been several times reprinted at Glasgow, but not probably with the same fidelity. The two brothers then proceeded in producing, for thirty years, a series of correct and well printed books, particularly Classics, which, either in Greek or Latin, are as remarkable for their beauty and exactness, as any in the Aldine series. Among those Classics may be enumerated, 1st, "Homer," 4 vols. fol. Gr.—2d, "Herodotus," 9 vols. 12mo.—3d, "Thucydides," 8 vols. 12mo.—4th, "Xenophon," 8 vols. 12mo.—5th, "Epictetus," 12mo.—6th, "Longinus," 12mo.—7th, "Ciceronis Opera," 20 vols. 12mo.—8th, "Horace," 12mo. and 4to.—9th, "Virgil," 12mo.—10th, "Tibullus and Propertius," 12mo.—11th, "Cornelius Nepos," 3 vols. 12mo.—12th, "Tacitus," 4 vols. 12mo.—13th, "Juvenal and Persius," 12mo.—14th, "Lucretius," 12mo.—To these may be added a beautiful edition of the Greek Testament, small 4to; Gray's Poems; Pope's Works; Hales of Eton, &c. &c. &c.

#### BELLS AND CLOCKS IN STEEPLES.

##### *Bells.*

It would appear that the Bells which had been consecrated by the Roman Catholic Bishops, for the service of the Churches in this City, were either removed or destroyed soon after the Reformation; at present there are none in this City of a date antecedent to that period, except the large Bell in the Steeple at the Cross.

*High Church.*—The Bell in the Steeple of this Church is eleven feet six inches and three-eighths in circumference, and has the following inscription: "In the year of grace, MDXCIV,



Marcus Knox, a merchant in Glasgow, zealous for the interest of the Reformed religion, caused me to be fabricated in Holland, for the use of his fellow-citizens of Glasgow, and placed me with solemnity in the tower of their Cathedral. My function was announced by the impress on my bosom, and I was taught to proclaim the hours of unheeded time. cxcv years had I sounded these awful warnings, when I was broken by the hands of inconsiderate and unskilful men. In the year MDCCXC, I was cast into the furnace, refounded at London, and returned to my sacred vocation. Reader, thou also shalt know a resurrection, may it be unto eternal life.—Thomas Mears, Fecit, London, MDCCXC.”

*Tron Church.*—There are two Bells in the Steeple of this Church; the large one is ten feet and two-eighths of an inch in circumference, and has the following inscription: “Michael Bvrcfivys me Fecit anno Domini, 1631. Faith commes by hearing, and hearing by the Word of God, Rom. x. 17.” The arms of the City, in Demi Alto Relievo, are displayed in two places of this Bell.

The small Bell is six feet nine inches and five-eighths in circumference, it was made by the same person, in 1637; it has no inscription but the maker’s name, and date.

*College Church.*—The Bell in the Steeple of this Church is seven feet 3 inches and four-eighths in circumference, and has the following inscription: “Georgivs Doncanvs de Bvrofeild, Almæ Matri, Glasguæ, Dicavit, 1708.” Motto, “God loveth a cheerful giver.”

*North-West Church.*—The Bell in the Steeple of this Church is seven feet nine inches in circumference, and has the following inscription; “Let Glasgow Flourish by the preaching of the Word, MDCCIX.” The date is eleven years prior to the opening of the Church.



*Steeple at the Cross.*—The large Bell in the Steeple at the Cross is seven feet nine inches and four-eighths in circumference, and is the only one in the City that is not hung for ringing; it has the following inscription: “Katherina Ben Jc. Ghegoten, Van Jacop Vvaghevens, int jaer Ons Heeren, MCCCCCLIII.”

The Chimes in this Steeple consist of twenty-eight Bells, diminishing gradually from five feet three inches and three-eighths, down to one foot six inches in circumference; the greater part of them have the following inscription: “Tunned by Armiston and Cummin, 28 Bells for Glasgow, 1735.”

*Hutchisons' Hospital.*—The Bell in the Hospital Steeple is seven feet nine inches in circumference; it was in the Steeple of the old Hospital, and has the following inscription: “Cornelis Ovderogge, Rotterdam, Fecit, 1649.”

*St. George's Church.*—The Bell in the Steeple of this Church is nine feet in circumference, and has the following inscription:

“I to the Church the people call,

“And to the Grave I summon all.—1808.”

*St. Andrew's.*—The Bell in the Steeple of this Church is nine feet in circumference, and has the following inscription: “St. Andrew's Church, 1809.”

*St. Enoch's.*—The Bell in the Steeple of this Church is seven feet nine inches and two-eighths in circumference, and has the following inscription: St. Enoch's Church, 1809.”

*Gorbals.*—The Bell in the Steeple of this Church is eleven feet three inches and three-eighths in circumference, and has the following inscription: “Makers, Stephen Miller & Co. Glasgow, 1813.”

*Merchants' Hall.*—The Bell in the Steeple of this Hall is eleven feet three and three-eighths inches in circumference, and has the following inscription: “Makers, Stephen Miller & Co.: Glasgow, 1815.”



*College Court.*—The Bell in the Steeple in this Court is seven feet nine and two-eighths inches in circumference, and has the following inscription: “Alma Mater Universitas Glasguensis, John Meikle me Fecit, Edinbvg. Anno 1686.”

*Trades' Hall.*—The Bell in the Belfry over the Dome, in this Hall, is eight feet in circumference, and has the following inscription: “Trades' Hall, Glasgow, Thomas Mears of London, Fecit: 1794.”

### *Clocks.*

*High Church.*—The Clock in the Tower of the High Church being completely wore out, the Clock in the Tron Church Steeple was substituted in its place, in 1810.

*Merchants' Hall.*—The Clock in this Steeple is old and very much wore out.

*North-West Church.*—The Clock in the Steeple of this Church was made by Samuel Telfier, Glasgow, in 1720.

*St. Andrew's.*—The Clock in the Steeple of this Church was made by Thomas Napier, Glasgow.

It appears, that, from an early period, the Dutch took precedence of the English in Turret-Bell making; although the specimens in this City, from both these countries, are considered beyond mediocrity, it is but justice to say, that those which have been made by Stephen Miller & Co. are considered to be at least equal, if not superior, to either of them.

The original Bells in the Steeples of St. Andrew's and St. Enoch's Churches having been damaged, were sent to London, and recast by Thomas Mears, who also cast the Bell for St. George's Church; the price of the latter was £143 14 8  
 The Gorbals Bell weighs 2016 lb., and was charged 1s. 8d. per lb., 168 0 0  
 The Merchants' Hall Bell weighs 2140 lb., at 2s., - - 214 0 0

The price of Bell metal is very fluctuating; at present, (July 1816,) Turret-Bells are charged at 1s. 7d. per lb.

Although none of the Bells in the Steeples of this City were made here, previous to 1813, there are large Turret-Bells inscribed “Ferrie Fecit, Calton, Glasgow. 1735.”



*St. Enoch's.*—The Clock in the Steeple of this Church was made in 1780, by John Hamilton, Glasgow.

*Tron Church.*—The Clock \* in the Steeple of this Church was made by Thwates, London, in 1810.

*St. George's.*—The Clock \* in the Steeple of this Church was made by Thwates, London, in 1809.

*Hutchisons' Hospital.*—The Clock \* in the Steeple of this Hospital was made by Thwates, London, in 1809.

*Steeple at the Cross.*—The Clock in this Steeple having been completely wore out, a new one with Quarters and Chimes was substituted in its place, in 1816, Mitchell & Russell, Makers, Glasgow. The cost of the Clock and Chimes was 325*l*.

*College.*—The Clock in the Steeple in the College-Court strikes the Quarters; it was made by Andrew Dickie, Edinburgh, in 1750.

#### BURGESS FINES.

##### *Rate of Tickets for Merchant and Trades' Burgesses.*

|                                                                       |           |    |   |   |         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----|---|---|---------|
| Merchant Burgess Ticket for a Stranger, commonly called the Far-hand, | - - - - - | £8 | 8 | 0 |         |
| Stamp for do.                                                         | - - - - - | 2  | 0 | 8 |         |
|                                                                       |           |    |   |   | £10 8 8 |
| Tradesman's Ticket, Far-hand,                                         | -         | 5  | 8 | 0 |         |
| Stamp for do.                                                         | - - - - - | 2  | 0 | 8 |         |
|                                                                       |           |    |   |   | 7 8 8   |
| Ticket for the Eldest Son of a Burgess, (Father living,)              | - - - - - | 1  | 9 | 6 |         |
| Stamp for do.                                                         | - - - - - | 1  | 0 | 8 |         |
|                                                                       |           |    |   |   | 2 10 2  |

\* The value of these Turret Clocks is from One Hundred Guineas to One Hundred and Twenty Pounds, exclusive of putting up.



Ticket for the Eldest Son of a Bur-

|                              |         |   |   |   |       |
|------------------------------|---------|---|---|---|-------|
| gess, if the Father be dead, | -       | 1 | 1 | 0 |       |
| Stamp for do.                | - - - - | 1 | 0 | 8 |       |
|                              |         |   |   |   | 2 1 8 |

Ticket for a Younger Son, whether the

|                           |         |   |    |   |        |
|---------------------------|---------|---|----|---|--------|
| Father be dead or living, | -       | 1 | 12 | 0 |        |
| Stamp for do.             | - - - - | 1 | 0  | 8 |        |
|                           |         |   |    |   | 2 12 8 |

|               |         |   |    |   |        |
|---------------|---------|---|----|---|--------|
| Sons-in-Law,  | - - - - | 1 | 15 | 0 |        |
| Stamp for do. | - - - - | 1 | 0  | 8 |        |
|               |         |   |    |   | 2 15 8 |

|               |         |   |    |   |        |
|---------------|---------|---|----|---|--------|
| Apprentices,  | - - - - | 1 | 16 | 0 |        |
| Stamp for do. | - - - - | 1 | 0  | 8 |        |
|               |         |   |    |   | 2 16 8 |

The above fees are payable in the Extractor's Office, Council Chambers, for behoof of the Town Council and the Merchants' and Trades' Houses. The Town receives one-half of the whole, exclusive of the Stamp, and the Merchants' House receives one-half of the Merchant Burgess Tickets, and the Trades' House one-half of the Trades' Burgess Tickets.



*Table of Admission Money to the Fourteen Incorporated Trades, &c.*

(Taken from the Books of the respective Incorporations.)

| INCORPORATIONS. | Master-Court. | Number in Trades' House. |    |    | Strangers' Freedom Fine. |    |    | Apprentice Freedom Fine. |    |    | Freemen's Sons' Freedom Fine. |    |    | Freemen's Sons-in-Law's Freedom Fine. |    |    | Paid to their Poor in 1815. |    |    | Boys in House School. |    |    | School Wages paid by each Corporation. |    |    |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------------------|----|----|--------------------------|----|----|--------------------------|----|----|-------------------------------|----|----|---------------------------------------|----|----|-----------------------------|----|----|-----------------------|----|----|----------------------------------------|----|----|
|                 |               | L.                       | s. | d. | L.                       | s. | d. | L.                       | s. | d. | L.                            | s. | d. | L.                                    | s. | d. | L.                          | s. | d. | L.                    | s. | d. | L.                                     | s. | d. |
| Hammermen,..... | 14            | 12                       | 12 | 0  | 3                        | 10 | 0  | 3                        | 10 | 0  | 1                             | 10 | 0  | 3                                     | 0  | 0  | 173                         | 6  | 6  | 12                    | 0  | 0  | 9                                      | 0  | 0  |
| Tailors,.....   | 14            | 12                       | 0  | 0  | 3                        | 10 | 0  | 3                        | 10 | 0  | 1*                            | 0  | 0  | 1*                                    | 0  | 0  | 576                         | 13 | 6  | 12                    | 0  | 0  | 9                                      | 0  | 0  |
| Cordiners,..... | 18            | 20                       | 0  | 0  | 4                        | 10 | 0  | 4                        | 10 | 0  | 2                             | 10 | 0  | 2                                     | 10 | 0  | 150                         | 0  | 0  | 12                    | 0  | 0  | 9                                      | 0  | 0  |
| Maltmen,.....   | 10            | 15                       | 15 | 0  | 5                        | 5  | 0  | 5                        | 5  | 0  | 2                             | 2  | 0  | 2                                     | 2  | 0  | 195                         | 14 | 6  | 12                    | 0  | 0  | 9                                      | 0  | 0  |
| Weavers,.....   | 16            | 5                        | 10 | 0  | 2                        | 10 | 0  | 2                        | 10 | 0  | 1                             | 10 | 0  | 1                                     | 10 | 0  | 412                         | 0  | 6  | 12                    | 0  | 0  | 6                                      | 0  | 0  |
| Bakers,.....    | 12            | 160†                     | 0  | 0  | 6                        | 0  | 0  | 6                        | 0  | 0  | 3                             | 0  | 0  | 20                                    | 0  | 0  | 250                         | 18 | 4  | 8                     | 0  | 0  | 4                                      | 10 | 0  |
| Skinners,.....  | 14            | 10                       | 0  | 0  | 3                        | 3  | 0  | 3                        | 3  | 0  | 1                             | 10 | 0  | 1                                     | 10 | 0  | 118                         | 16 | 6  | 6                     | 0  | 0  | 4                                      | 10 | 0  |
| Wrights,.....   | 16            | 17                       | 11 | 10 | 3                        | 16 | 7  | 3                        | 16 | 7  | 2                             | 3  | 3  | 2                                     | 8  | 3  | 379                         | 17 | 0  | 6                     | 0  | 0  | 4                                      | 10 | 0  |
| Coopers,.....   | 12            | 80                       | 0  | 0  | 7                        | 7  | 0  | 7                        | 7  | 0  | 4                             | 4  | 0  | 7                                     | 7  | 0  | 40                          | 0  | 0  | 6                     | 0  | 0  | 4                                      | 10 | 0  |
| Fleishers,..... | 12            | 12                       | 14 | 9  | 0                        | 0  | 0  | 0                        | 0  | 0  | 3                             | 9  | 5½ | 4                                     | 11 | 7  | 200                         | 0  | 0  | 6                     | 0  | 0  | 4                                      | 10 | 0  |
| Masons,.....    | 10            | 21                       | 0  | 0  | 5                        | 5  | 0  | 5                        | 5  | 0  | 5                             | 5  | 0  | 5                                     | 5  | 0  | 108                         | 9  | 3  | 6                     | 0  | 0  | 4                                      | 10 | 0  |
| Gardeners,..... | 12            | 10                       | 0  | 0  | 2                        | 0  | 0  | 2                        | 0  | 0  | 1                             | 10 | 0  | 2                                     | 0  | 0  | 31                          | 8  | 6  | 6                     | 0  | 0  | 4                                      | 10 | 0  |
| Barbers,.....   | 12            | 12                       | 0  | 0  | 3                        | 0  | 0  | 3                        | 0  | 0  | 2                             | 0  | 0  | 2                                     | 0  | 0  | 130                         | 0  | 3  | 6                     | 0  | 0  | 4                                      | 10 | 0  |
| Dyers,.....     | 8             | 4                        | 2  | 0  | 1                        | 2  | 0  | 1                        | 2  | 0  | 1                             | 2  | 0  | 1                                     | 2  | 0  | 9                           | 18 | 3  | 4                     | 0  | 0  | 3                                      | 0  | 0  |

\* Sons and Sons-in-Law of Freemen Tailors pay a Freedom Fine, of 1*l.* as above, when Operative—and 1*l.* 5*s.* when not Operative.

† The Baker's Freedom Fine, not only entitles the Entrant to carry on business in Glasgow, but gives him an interest in the extensive Flour Mills at Partick, &c.

The above sums are payable to the Collectors of the respective Corporations at entry.



*Proclamations of Marriages, and Registrations of Baptisms, from 1690 till 1815. The numbers for the last twenty years have been taken from the Books of the Session-Clerk, and, for those of a prior date, from other documents.*

| MARRIAG. |     | BAPTISMS. |                   | BAPTISMS. |        |           |        | BAPTISMS. |        |           |        |
|----------|-----|-----------|-------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| Year.    | No. | Year.     | Males & Fe-males. | Year.     | Males. | Fe-males. | Total. | Year.     | Males. | Fe-males. | Total. |
| 1690     | 100 | 1690      | 498               | 1791      | 800    | 731       | 1531   | 1804      | 854    | 738       | 1592   |
| 1700     | 110 | 1700      | 415               | 1792      | 857    | 845       | 1702   | 1805      | 842    | 750       | 1592   |
| 1710     | 129 | 1710      | 470               | 1793      | 805    | 788       | 1593   | 1806      | 829    | 775       | 1604   |
| 1720     | 148 | 1720      | 605               | 1794      | 802    | 692       | 1494   | 1807      | 804    | 755       | 1559   |
| 1730     | 146 | 1730      | 559               | 1795      | 695    | 706       | 1401   | 1808      | 776    | 680       | 1456   |
| 1740     | 147 | 1740      | 657               | 1796      | 755    | 681       | 1436   | 1809      | 719    | 682       | 1401   |
| 1750     | 271 | 1750      | 901               | 1797      | 677    | 762       | 1439   | 1810      | 726    | 697       | 1423   |
| 1760     | 328 | 1760      | 976               | 1798      | 720    | 707       | 1427   | 1811      | 777    | 652       | 1429   |
| 1770     | 347 | 1770      | 1019              | 1799      | 838    | 739       | 1577   | 1812      | 655    | 645       | 1300   |
| 1780     | 367 | 1780      | 967               | 1800      | 753    | 701       | 1454   | 1813      | 640    | 927       | 1567   |
| 1790     | 480 | 1790      | 1449              | 1801      | 703    | 647       | 1350   | 1814      | 653    | 766       | 1419   |
| 1800     | 413 |           |                   | 1802      | 825    | 791       | 1616   | 1815      | 741    | 973       | 1714   |
| 1815     | 693 |           |                   | 1803      | 900    | 853       | 1753   | 1816      |        |           |        |

1816

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The above List does not include irregular marriages. There are also a number of persons who neglect the registration of their children, either from carelessness, or a desire to avoid the fee. This, however, cannot be done by the members of the Established Church, as before baptism a certificate of registration must be produced.

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Prior to 1790, the Books containing these public Registrations do not seem to have been kept so regular as they have been since that period.



SCHEME OF ASSESSMENT FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE POOR  
IN THE TOWN'S HOSPITAL, FROM 9th AUGUST 1803 TO 9th  
AUGUST 1804.

| <i>Persons Assessed.</i> |                  |   |   | <i>Valued at</i> |   |   |            |
|--------------------------|------------------|---|---|------------------|---|---|------------|
| 468                      | -                | - | - | £300             | - | - | £140,400   |
| 13                       | -                | - | - | 400              | - | - | 5,200      |
| 340                      | -                | - | - | 500              | - | - | 170,000    |
| 267                      | -                | - | - | 600              | - | - | 160,200    |
| 6                        | -                | - | - | 700              | - | - | 4,200      |
| 31                       | -                | - | - | 800              | - | - | 2,4800     |
| 124                      | -                | - | - | 900              | - | - | 111,600    |
| 359                      | -                | - | - | 1000             | - | - | 359,000    |
| 199                      | -                | - | - | 2000             | - | - | 398,000    |
| 99                       | -                | - | - | 3000             | - | - | 297,000    |
| 82                       | -                | - | - | 4000             | - | - | 328,000    |
| 60                       | -                | - | - | 5000             | - | - | 300,000    |
| 45                       | -                | - | - | 6000             | - | - | 270,000    |
| 20                       | -                | - | - | 7000             | - | - | 140,000    |
| 7                        | -                | - | - | 8000             | - | - | 56,000     |
| 9                        | -                | - | - | 9000             | - | - | 81,000     |
| 18                       | -                | - | - | 10000            | - | - | 180,000    |
| 12                       | -                | - | - | 12000            | - | - | 144,000    |
| 1                        | -                | - | - | 13000            | - | - | 13,000     |
| 2                        | -                | - | - | 14000            | - | - | 28,000     |
| 11                       | -                | - | - | 15000            | - | - | 165,000    |
| 3                        | -                | - | - | 16000            | - | - | 48,000     |
| 2                        | -                | - | - | 18000            | - | - | 36,000     |
| 1                        | -                | - | - | 20000            | - | - | 20,000     |
| 1                        | -                | - | - | 22000            | - | - | 22,000     |
| 1                        | -                | - | - | 24000            | - | - | 24,000     |
| 1                        | -                | - | - | 25000            | - | - | 25,000     |
| 2                        | -                | - | - | 30000            | - | - | 60,000     |
| 2184                     | Carried forward, |   |   | -                | - | - | £3,610,400 |



| <i>Persons Assessed.</i> | <i>Valued at</i> |           |                  |
|--------------------------|------------------|-----------|------------------|
| 2184                     | Brought forward, | - -       | £3,610,400       |
| 1                        | - - -            | 32000 - - | 32,000           |
| 1                        | - - -            | 33000 - - | 33,000           |
| 1                        | - - -            | 35000 - - | 35,000           |
| 1                        | - - -            | 40000 - - | 40,000           |
| 1                        | - - -            | 42000 - - | 42,000           |
| 1                        | - - -            | 45000 - - | 45,000           |
| 2                        | - - -            | 48000 - - | 96,000           |
| 1                        | - - -            | 82000 - - | 82,000           |
| <hr/> 2193 Total.        |                  |           | <hr/> £4,015,400 |

|                                           |       |                       |             |   |   |
|-------------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------------|---|---|
| Total valuation,                          | -     | 4015400 at 2s. 2d. is | £4350       | 0 | 0 |
| Contribution from the City,               | - - - |                       | 220         | 0 | 0 |
| Do. from the Merchants' House,            | -     |                       | 110         | 0 | 0 |
| Do. from the Trades' House,               | -     |                       | 120         | 0 | 0 |
| Do. from the General Session,             | -     |                       | 300         | 0 | 0 |
| Total amount for maintenance of the poor, |       |                       | <hr/> £5100 | 0 | 0 |

*Scheme of Assessment for the Maintenance of the Poor in the Town's Hospital, from 9th August 1815 to 9th August 1816.*

| <i>Persons Assessed.</i>    | <i>Valued at</i> |          |                  |
|-----------------------------|------------------|----------|------------------|
| 413                         | - - -            | £300 - - | £123,900         |
| 1                           | - - -            | 400 - -  | 400              |
| 88                          | - - -            | 500 - -  | 44,000           |
| 413                         | - - -            | 600 - -  | 247,800          |
| 2                           | - - -            | 700 - -  | 1,400            |
| 5                           | - - -            | 800 - -  | 4,000            |
| 7                           | - - -            | 900 - -  | 6,300            |
| 321                         | - - -            | 1000 - - | 321,000          |
| 30                          | - - -            | 1200 - - | 36,000           |
| 4                           | - - -            | 1300 - - | 5,200            |
| 170                         | - - -            | 1500 - - | 255,000          |
| <hr/> 1454 Carried forward, |                  |          | <hr/> £1,045,000 |



*Persons Assessed.**Valued at*

|      |                  |   |   |   |             |   |   |           |
|------|------------------|---|---|---|-------------|---|---|-----------|
| 1454 | Brought forward, | - | - | - | £1,045,000  |   |   |           |
| 2    | -                | - | - | - | 1600        | - | - | 3,200     |
| 4    | -                | - | - | - | 1800        | - | - | 7,200     |
| 209  | -                | - | - | - | 2000        | - | - | 418,000   |
| 78   | -                | - | - | - | 2500        | - | - | 195,000   |
| 161  | -                | - | - | - | 3000        | - | - | 483,000   |
| 44   | -                | - | - | - | 3500        | - | - | 154,000   |
| 89   | -                | - | - | - | 4000        | - | - | 356,000   |
| 29   | -                | - | - | - | 4500        | - | - | 130,500   |
| 64   | -                | - | - | - | 5000        | - | - | 320,000   |
| 14   | -                | - | - | - | 5500        | - | - | 77,000    |
| 67   | -                | - | - | - | 6000        | - | - | 2,639,500 |
| 1    | -                | - | - | - | 6500        | - | - | 6,500     |
| 35   | -                | - | - | - | 7000        | - | - | 245,000   |
| 1    | -                | - | - | - | 7500        | - | - | 7,500     |
| 48   | -                | - | - | - | 8000        | - | - | 384,000   |
| 21   | -                | - | - | - | 9000        | - | - | 189,000   |
| 29   | -                | - | - | - | 10000       | - | - | 290,000   |
| 7    | -                | - | - | - | 11000       | - | - | 77,000    |
| 28   | -                | - | - | - | 12000       | - | - | 336,000   |
| 8    | -                | - | - | - | 13000       | - | - | 104,000   |
| 5    | -                | - | - | - | 14000       | - | - | 70,000    |
| 15   | -                | - | - | - | 15000       | - | - | 225,000   |
| 4    | -                | - | - | - | 16000       | - | - | 64,000    |
| 1    | -                | - | - | - | 17000       | - | - | 17,000    |
| 8    | -                | - | - | - | 18000       | - | - | 144,000   |
| 9    | -                | - | - | - | 20000       | - | - | 180,000   |
| 2    | -                | - | - | - | 23000       | - | - | 46,000    |
| 4    | -                | - | - | - | 24000       | - | - | 96,000    |
| 4    | -                | - | - | - | 25000       | - | - | 100,000   |
| 1    | -                | - | - | - | 26000       | - | - | 26,000    |
| 3    | -                | - | - | - | 27000       | - | - | 81,000    |
| 6    | -                | - | - | - | 30000       | - | - | 180,000   |
| 1    | -                | - | - | - | 31000       | - | - | 31,000    |
| 1    | -                | - | - | - | 32000       | - | - | 32,000    |
| 2457 | Carried forward, | - | - | - | £ 6,521,900 |   |   |           |



| <i>Persons Assessed.</i>                                                  | <i>Valued at</i> |                   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 2457 Brought forward,                                                     | - -              | £6,521,900        |
| 2 - - - - 37000                                                           | - -              | 74,000            |
| 2 - - - - 38000                                                           | - -              | 76,000            |
| 4 - - - - 40000                                                           | - -              | 160,000           |
| 1 - - - - 50000                                                           | - -              | 50,000            |
| 1 - - - - 65000                                                           | - -              | 65,000            |
| 1 - - - - 70000                                                           | - -              | 70,000            |
| <u>2468 Total.</u>                                                        | Total valuation, | <u>£7,016,900</u> |
| 7,016,900 at 2s. 7d. per 100l. is                                         | - -              | £9063 9 11        |
| Contribution from the City,                                               | - - -            | 220 0 0           |
| Do. from the Merchants' House,                                            | - - -            | 110 0 0           |
| Do. from the Trades' House,                                               | - - -            | 120 0 0           |
| Do. from the General Session,                                             | - - -            | 300 0 0           |
| Do. from a Banking House whose<br>Partners do not reside in the<br>Burgh, | - - - -          | 70 0 0            |
| Total amount for maintenance of the Poor,                                 | -                | <u>£9883 9 11</u> |

## CRIMINAL AND CIVIL COURTS.

*Court of Justiciary.*

A Circuit Court of Justiciary\* is held here in the months of April and September, yearly, wherein all criminal causes, high treason excepted, are tried by a Jury of fifteen persons. The jurisdiction of the Circuit extends over the Counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Dumbarton. It has been customary for two of the judges to be on this Circuit, attended by the Sheriffs of the three Counties, and the Lord Provost and Magistrates of the Burgh. Prior to 1814, it was necessary for the Jury to retire from the Court, and make up a written

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\* Usually termed Justices in Eyre. These Justices were anciently commissioned to divers Counties, to hear causes and decide the pleas of the Crown.



verdict. At that period, an Act of Parliament was passed, empowering Juries, when they were unanimous as to the verdict, to return it, *viva voce*, without leaving the box. Forty-five Jurymen \* are summoned on each Circuit, whereof twenty-five are from Lanarkshire, and ten from each of the other two Counties. This Court also gives judgment in appeals from inferior Courts of Record, in civil matters, where the sum at issue does not exceed 25*l.*; when above that sum, the sentence must be acquiesced in, or the cause advocated to the Court of Session. An elegant Hall, or Court-Room, has been fitted up in the Public Offices, calculated to contain three hundred and fifty persons, for the accommodation of the Court and the Public.

*The Baillie, or Town Court.*

The Town Court is the principal Civil Court of the Burgh. It seems to have been instituted about the same time that the Burgh was erected. The Baillies are the Judges. The procedure is conducted in writing, by Procurators, under the superintendence of a Legal Assessor, who is a Member of the Faculty of Advocates. For ordinary causes, the Court is held in the Burgh Court-Hall, Public Offices, every Friday, at eleven o'clock, during the sitting of the Court of Session, and at least once a-month during its vacation; but in cases of a summary nature, which require extraordinary despatch, the Court is open every lawful day. Its jurisdiction is limited to the Burgh, and is competent to decide questions of personal obligation to pay or perform, to any extent; no claim, however, can be enforced in this Court unless it exceeds Thirty Shillings. The Court is also competent to judge, in questions of property, pledge, hypothec and retension, of exclusive privilege of count and reckoning, service of heirs, &c.

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\* The Jury is generally composed of country gentlemen, farmers, merchants, manufacturers, and two writers.



*Inferior, or Monday Civil Court.*

The inferior Civil Court, commonly called the Conscience Court, from the matters at issue being often left to the oath of parties, was instituted on 2d November 1772, for the determination of small civil claims, which are now fixed to be not under Five, nor exceeding Forty Shillings. The Court is held in the Burgh Court-Hall, every Monday, at eleven o'clock. The Magistrates, in rotation, officiate as Judges. An Assessor attends, to give legal advice, if it be found necessary, and to minute the verbal debate. Procurators are not admitted; nor is this a Court of Record.

*Convene, or Small Debt Court.*

This Court is held on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at two o'clock, in the Burgh Court-Hall. The Baillies officiate in rotation, without the assistance of Assessors. The procedure is not taken down in writing, nor is any claim competent above Ten Shillings.

*Criminal Court of the Burgh.*

In the Criminal Court of the Burgh, the Magistrates also officiate as Judges. The procedure is conducted in writing, under the superintendence of a Legal Assessor; and is held, every lawful day, in the Police Office, at ten o'clock, and, thereafter, in the Office of the sitting Magistrate, at the Public Offices, at twelve o'clock. This Court grants warrant for the arrest and commitment of offenders of every description, within the bounds \*, so that they may be brought to trial either in the Supreme Court of Justiciary, or in this Court. In particular, it takes cognizance of those inferior offences, which, by the law of Scotland, do not require a trial by Jury; to the effect of inflicting punishment by fine, banishment from the Burgh,

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\* The Magistrates, in their capacity of Justices of the Peace for the County, are competent to commit persons accused of crimes, over the whole County of Lanark.



exposure to public contempt, imprisonment in Jail, solitary confinement in Bridewell, or even to the extent of inflicting a slight corporeal punishment.

*The Maritime,  
or Court of the Baillie of the River.*

The jurisdiction of this Court is very extensive. It is competent to decide in all maritime matters which occur, from the Bridge of Glasgow to the Clough Stone, at the mouth of the river Clyde, near the Clough Light-house. The Baillie of the River, is the Judge of this Court, which is held in the Burgh Court-Hall, every lawful day, as business occurs, under the superintendence of a Legal Assessor.

*Dean of Guild Court.*

The Dean of Guild Court takes cognizance of all matters within the Burgh, wherein the heritable rights of the citizens are involved. It consists of the Dean of Guild, who is President, four Members from the Trades' House, and four from the Merchants' House, chosen annually, by the respective Houses, and termed the Dean of Guild's Brethren. This Court, by the major vote of its Members, determines in all matters of dispute between conterminous Proprietors, encroachments on the streets, insufficiency of buildings, adjustment of weights and measures, &c. The procedure is conducted in writing, by Procurators, under the superintendence of a Legal Assessor. The Members from the Trades' House, sit on the right of the President, conformable to ancient usage. This Court is held every second Thursday, at eleven o'clock, in the Burgh Court-Hall.

*Barony of Gorbals Civil Court.*

The Baillies of Gorbals are Judges in this Court, which, like the Town Court, is competent to judge in civil causes to any extent; but without a fixed minimum. The procedure is



conducted in writing, under the superintendence of a Legal Assessor. The Court is held in the Police-Office, Gorbals, every Monday, at five o'clock, P. M.

*Barony of Gorbals Criminal Court.*

The Magistrates decide in matters of Police, in the Police-Office, Gorbals, every Monday, at seven o'clock, P. M. and hold Courts, for the trial of offenders, whenever business renders it necessary. This Court is competent to inflict punishments similar to those of the Criminal Court of the Burgh.

The following Abstract exhibits the number of Processes which have been instituted in the several Courts, under the immediate management of the Magistrates and their Assessors, for the years 1813, -14, and -15.

| <i>Number of Processes instituted, viz.</i>       | 1813. | 1814. | 1815. | Aver-<br>age No. |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------------------|
| In the Baillie, or Town Court *, - - -            | 1607  | 1534  | 1658  | 1599             |
| Summary Causes, decided daily, - - -              | 557   | 561   | 608   | 575              |
| In the inferior, or Monday Court, - - -           | 1050  | 948   | 1053  | 1017             |
| In the Maritime, or Baillie of the River Court,   | 96    | 101   | 109   | 102              |
| In the Convene, or Small Debt Court, -            | 1560  | 1560  | 1560  | 1560             |
| In the Dean of Guild Court, - - -                 | - -   | - -   | 97    | 90               |
| Total Civil Causes instituted in 1815, -          |       |       |       | 4943             |
| Criminal Causes, instituted in the Burgh Court †, | 650   | 649   | 720   | 666              |
| Total of Civil and Criminal Causes, in 1815,      |       |       |       | 5609             |

\* There are about thirty-four Diets of the Town-Court held in the year.

There being no record of the Convene Court, the average is taken at fifteen causes for every Court.

† Exclusive of the Criminal Causes, instituted in the Burgh Court, the Sitting Magistrate in the Police-Office, decided 8452 Causes in 1815, the particulars of which are all entered in a Book.

In the Gorbals Civil Court, thirty-seven causes were decided in 1815.

In the Justiciary Court, there were twenty-three separate trials in 1815, and one in the Civil Cause Jury Court, which was the first that took place in Glasgow.



*Sheriff Court.*

The Sheriff's Court has jurisdiction in Civil as well as in Criminal matters within the County. The Civil Court for ordinary procedure, is held every Wednesday, at eleven o'clock, in the Circuit Court-Room, during the sitting of the Court of Session; and during its vacation, the Court is held at such intervals as the Judge may think expedient. In cases of a summary nature, there is access to him every lawful day. Sums or claims, of whatever extent, are competent for decision in this Court. Persons tried before the Sheriff, for crimes which infer capital or corporeal punishment, or banishment from the Country, must be tried by a Jury of fifteen persons; the forms of the Justiciary Court being strictly adhered to, with this difference, that, in all cases, the objections to witnesses, and other steps of procedure, must be taken down in writing. No capital sentence can be inflicted in less than forty days after the passing of the sentence, nor corporeal punishment in less than twelve days. The sentence of this Court, whether of a civil or criminal nature, are, like other inferior Courts, subject to the revisal of the Supreme Court.

*Commissariat Court.*

The Commissariat Court was formerly the Court of the Archbishop. The jurisdiction of the Commissariat of Glasgow, Hamilton, and Campsie, is very extensive, comprehending a great part of the Counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Stirling, Dumbarton, and Ayr; it takes cognizance of all testamentary affairs, and matters of scandal. Civil actions for debt may also be decided in it, to the extent of Forty Pounds Scots\*. The term of the Court is similar to the Sheriffs, and is held in the same

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As the number of processes instituted in the Sheriff, Commissary, and Justice of Peace Courts, in 1815, cannot be given with any degree of accuracy, they have been omitted.

\* 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling.



Hall, on Thursdays, at eleven o'clock. Prior to the Reformation, and during the time of Episcopacy, it was held in the Consistory-House, adjoining the Cathedral. The first annual meeting of the Session, on 12th of November, takes place there still.

*Justice of Peace Court.*

The Judges in this Court are those Gentlemen in the Commission of the Peace, who act for the Under Ward of Lanarkshire, the jurisdiction being confined to that district. The Court meets in the Circuit Court-Hall, on the first Monday of every month, at eleven o'clock, A. M. When it so happens that the routine business of the Court cannot be overtaken on that day, an adjourned meeting frequently takes place, at the end of two weeks, for bringing up the undecided causes; two Justices always forming a quorum. This Court decides in all matters of debt which do not exceed Five Pounds; it also determines on fines and penalties to any amount, which may have been incurred by illegal traffic, infringement of the game laws, &c.; it is also the legitimate Court for settling disputes between master and servant, whether as to aliment, agreement, or rate of wages. From its decisions, parties may appeal to the Quarter Sessions. This is not a Court of Record, nor are Procurators admitted, except in summary procedure not connected with the Small Debt department. The Clerk to the Justices, in virtue of a commission granted to him for that purpose, takes precognitions, hears parties, and forwards processes, &c. in his Office, every lawful day.



## COWFEEDERS AND COWS.

*Number of Cowfeeders and Cows within the City, in May 1816, and the Quantity and Value of Sweet Milk produced and sold within the year, on an average of Six Pints per day to each Cow.*

| No. | Cowfeeders' Names.           | Number of Cows. | Aver. quantit. of Milk per day. | Quantity in Scots Pints, produced in 365 days. | Milk per Scots pint. | Value in 365 days or one year. |    |    |
|-----|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|----|----|
|     |                              |                 |                                 |                                                |                      | £                              | s. | d. |
| 1   | William Harley,.....         | 195             | 1170                            | 427,050                                        | 6d.                  | 10,676                         | 5  | 0  |
| 2   | Robert Hunter,.....          | 40              | 240                             | 87,600                                         | ...                  | 2,190                          | 0  | 0  |
| 3   | John Scouler,.....           | 35              | 210                             | 76,650                                         | ...                  | 1,916                          | 5  | 0  |
| 4   | William Napier, .....        | 26              | 156                             | 56,940                                         | ...                  | 1,423                          | 10 | 0  |
| 5   | J. Ballantyne,.....          | 21              | 126                             | 45,990                                         | ...                  | 1,149                          | 15 | 0  |
| 6   | J. & M. Robertson,.....      | 17              | 102                             | 37,230                                         | ...                  | 930                            | 15 | 0  |
| 7   | William Arneil,.....         | 14              | 84                              | 30,660                                         | ...                  | 766                            | 10 | 0  |
| 8   | D. M'Killop & Mrs. Melville, | 14              | 84                              | 30,660                                         | ...                  | 766                            | 10 | 0  |
| 9   | John Stewart,.....           | 11              | 66                              | 24,090                                         | ...                  | 602                            | 5  | 0  |
| 10  | Mrs. Wilson,.....            | 9               | 54                              | 19,710                                         | ...                  | 492                            | 15 | 0  |
| 11  | James Clarke,.....           | 9               | 54                              | 19,710                                         | ...                  | 492                            | 15 | 0  |
| 12  | John Hill.....               | 9               | 54                              | 19,710                                         | ...                  | 492                            | 15 | 0  |
| 13  | Robert M'Isaac,.....         | 8               | 48                              | 17,520                                         | ...                  | 438                            | 0  | 0  |
| 14  | Peter Jarvie,.....           | 8               | 48                              | 17,520                                         | ...                  | 438                            | 0  | 0  |
| 15  | William Bowes,.....          | 8               | 48                              | 17,520                                         | ...                  | 438                            | 0  | 0  |
| 16  | Alexander Finlay,.....       | 8               | 48                              | 17,520                                         | ...                  | 438                            | 0  | 0  |
| 17  | Alexander Graham,.....       | 7               | 42                              | 15,330                                         | ...                  | 383                            | 5  | 0  |
| 18  | William Turner, .....        | 7               | 42                              | 15,330                                         | ...                  | 383                            | 5  | 0  |
| 19  | James M'Culloch,.....        | 7               | 42                              | 15,330                                         | ...                  | 383                            | 5  | 0  |
| 20  | James Liddell,.....          | 6               | 36                              | 13,140                                         | ...                  | 328                            | 10 | 0  |
| 21  | Peter Ferguson,.....         | 6               | 36                              | 13,140                                         | ...                  | 328                            | 10 | 0  |
| 22  | Peter M'Alister,.....        | 5               | 30                              | 10,950                                         | ...                  | 273                            | 15 | 0  |
| 23  | J. Bowrie,.....              | 5               | 30                              | 10,950                                         | ...                  | 273                            | 15 | 0  |
| 24  | Robert Walker,.....          | 5               | 30                              | 10,950                                         | ...                  | 273                            | 15 | 0  |
| 25  | Thomas Jenkine,.....         | 5               | 30                              | 10,950                                         | ...                  | 273                            | 15 | 0  |
| 26  | George Farmer,.....          | 5               | 30                              | 10,950                                         | ...                  | 273                            | 15 | 0  |
| 27  | John Cobb,.....              | 4               | 24                              | 8,760                                          | ...                  | 219                            | 0  | 0  |
| 28  | William King,.....           | 4               | 24                              | 8,760                                          | ...                  | 219                            | 0  | 0  |
| 29  | Donald Munro,.....           | 4               | 24                              | 8,760                                          | ...                  | 219                            | 0  | 0  |
| 30  | John Thomson,.....           | 4               | 24                              | 8,760                                          | ...                  | 219                            | 0  | 0  |
| 31  | George Buchanan,.....        | 4               | 24                              | 8,760                                          | ...                  | 219                            | 0  | 0  |
| 32  | William Stiven,.....         | 4               | 24                              | 8,760                                          | ...                  | 219                            | 0  | 0  |
| 33  | George Hamilton,.....        | 3               | 18                              | 6,570                                          | ...                  | 164                            | 5  | 0  |
| 34  | Malcom Wright,.....          | 3               | 18                              | 6,570                                          | ...                  | 164                            | 5  | 0  |
| 35  | Alexander Ogilvie,.....      | 3               | 18                              | 6,570                                          | ...                  | 164                            | 5  | 0  |
| 36  | William Semple,.....         | 3               | 18                              | 6,570                                          | ...                  | 164                            | 5  | 0  |
| 37  | Widow Finlay,.....           | 3               | 18                              | 6,570                                          | ...                  | 164                            | 5  | 0  |
| 38  | James Blair,.....            | 3               | 18                              | 6,570                                          | ...                  | 164                            | 5  | 0  |
| 39  | Mrs. White,.....             | 3               | 18                              | 6,570                                          | ...                  | 164                            | 5  | 0  |
| 40  | Alexander Walker, .....      | 3               | 18                              | 6,570                                          | ...                  | 164                            | 5  | 0  |
| 41  | George M'Alister,.....       | 3               | 18                              | 6,570                                          | ...                  | 164                            | 5  | 0  |
| 42  | James Anderson,.....         | 3               | 18                              | 6,570                                          | ...                  | 164                            | 5  | 0  |
| 43  | David M'Niven,.....          | 3               | 18                              | 6,570                                          | ...                  | 164                            | 5  | 0  |
| 44  | —— M'Callum,.....            | 3               | 18                              | 6,570                                          | ...                  | 164                            | 5  | 0  |
| 45  | —— Hutton,.....              | 3               | 18                              | 6,570                                          | ...                  | 164                            | 5  | 0  |
|     | Carried forward,             | 553             | 3318                            | 1,211,070                                      |                      | 30276                          | 15 | 0  |



| No. | Cowfeeders' Names.       | Number of Cows. | Aver. quantit. of Milk per day. | Quantity, in Scots Pints, produced in 365 days. | Milk per Scots pint. | Value in 365 days, or one year. |    |    |
|-----|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|----|----|
|     |                          |                 |                                 |                                                 |                      | £                               | s. | d. |
|     | Brought forward,         | 553             | 3318                            | 1,211,070                                       |                      | 30,276                          | 15 | 0  |
| 46  | William M'Farlane,.....  | 2               | 12                              | 4,380                                           | 6d.                  | 109                             | 10 | 0  |
| 47  | William Robertson,.....  | 2               | 12                              | 4,380                                           | ...                  | 109                             | 10 | 0  |
| 48  | Mrs. Horn,.....          | 2               | 12                              | 4,380                                           | ...                  | 109                             | 10 | 0  |
| 49  | ———Dunn,.....            | 2               | 12                              | 4,380                                           | ...                  | 109                             | 10 | 0  |
| 50  | Thomas Wilson,.....      | 2               | 12                              | 4,380                                           | ...                  | 109                             | 10 | 0  |
| 51  | ———Granger,.....         | 2               | 12                              | 4,380                                           | ...                  | 109                             | 10 | 0  |
| 52  | Mrs. M'Lauren,.....      | 2               | 12                              | 4,380                                           | ...                  | 109                             | 10 | 0  |
| 53  | Thomas Ainsley,.....     | 2               | 12                              | 4,380                                           | ...                  | 109                             | 10 | 0  |
| 54  | William Barton,.....     | 2               | 12                              | 4,380                                           | ...                  | 109                             | 10 | 0  |
| 55  | James Campbell,.....     | 2               | 12                              | 4,380                                           | ...                  | 109                             | 10 | 0  |
| 56  | William M'Ilwham,.....   | 2               | 12                              | 4,380                                           | ...                  | 109                             | 10 | 0  |
| 57  | ———Wilson, ... ..        | 2               | 12                              | 4,380                                           | ...                  | 109                             | 10 | 0  |
| 58  | Robert Urie,.....        | 2               | 12                              | 4,380                                           | ...                  | 109                             | 10 | 0  |
| 59  | Walter Parlane,.....     | 1               | 6                               | 2,190                                           | ...                  | 54                              | 15 | 0  |
| 60  | William Dick,.....       | 1               | 6                               | 2,190                                           | ...                  | 54                              | 15 | 0  |
| 61  | Peter Barr,.....         | 1               | 6                               | 2,190                                           | ...                  | 54                              | 15 | 0  |
| 62  | Robert Walker,.....      | 1               | 6                               | 2,190                                           | ...                  | 54                              | 15 | 0  |
| 63  | Matthew Allan,.....      | 1               | 6                               | 2,190                                           | ...                  | 54                              | 15 | 0  |
| 64  | Henry Campbell, .....    | 1               | 6                               | 2,190                                           | ...                  | 54                              | 15 | 0  |
| 65  | Robert Sommerville,..... | 1               | 6                               | 2,190                                           | ...                  | 54                              | 15 | 0  |
|     |                          | 586             | 3,516                           | 1,285,340                                       |                      | 32,083                          | 10 | 0  |

Notwithstanding that some small Cowfeeders may have been omitted in the above List, and that there are individual Citizens who keep Cows for the use of their families, and a few Farmers in the neighbourhood of the City, who bring in milk and sell it in a sweet state, the above calculation may be considered as very near the truth, as the surplus milk, more than can be sold within the City in a sweet state, is churned, it may be taken as a fair set-off for the quantity not included in the List.

*Mr. William Harley's Cowhouse.*

(Containing One Hundred Cows.)

The construction of Mr. Harley's Cowhouses, and the mode in which he conducts his Dairy, having given general approbation, a detailed account of them may be useful, or at least gratifying, to the public. At Whitsunday 1810, Mr. Harley first began to turn his attention to the formation of a Dairy, on a large scale. Since that period, he has built several



Cowhouses. The last erected, and which he conceives to be on the best construction, contains one hundred Cows; being placed on a steep inclined plane, it stands on arches forming vaults, in which carts are placed to receive the dung from the groops. The Building is ninety-four feet long by sixty-three feet wide within the walls; is eight feet high, and covered with three roofs which have no horizontal ceilings; the slates are pinned to rafters and lime-pointed; the entire of the floor is laid with hewn free-stone, forming five longitudinal passages, each five feet wide, commencing at the side walls, and one transverse passage nine feet wide near the centre of the Building, there being twelve Cows in four rows on one side of it, and thirteen in four rows on the other side. The space between the longitudinal passages for the immediate use of the Cows, is nine feet six inches, of which one foot six inches is for the groop, and two feet for the grass or hay trough, leaving six feet from the inner side of the trough to the inner side of the groop; this space is subdivided in the other direction by wooden partitions, distant six feet four inches, which contains two Cows, each Cow being placed to a stake nine inches distant from the partitions, and six inches from the inside of the grass trough, so that the centre of the stake is five feet six inches distant from the inside of the groop; the partitions are supported at each end by round pillars with ball tops; those which are next the passages are connected by a lintel and pilaster; the latter is placed in the centre, between the two pillars, for inclosing two hecks to prevent the Cows from pushing the hay or grass out of the troughs into the passages; a range of these hecks, embracing the one-half length of the Cow-house, are pulled up and down when the Cattle are to be fed, by the operation of a wheel and pinion, placed on the outside partition, at the transverse passage. There are eleven doors in the Cow-house; *viz.* one at each end of the five feet passages, each seven feet by three feet six inches, and one at the end of the wide passage, seven feet by six feet, fronting a Balcony, which has been erected and laid-to on the



outside of the Building, for exhibiting the Cows. There are thirty windows in the roof, each three feet six inches by one foot eight inches, so hung as to admit the atmospheric air at pleasure, by which the temperature of heat is easily regulated to from 60 to 62 degrees of Fahrenheit's scale.

*Abstract Description of the Building, &c.*

The passages are rounded two and one-half inches across.

The stone floor on which the Cows stand is level both ways, and raised six inches above the passages.

The bottom of the grass or hay trough is on a level with the floor; the edges are both of stone; the outer one next the passage is three inches above the bottom, and the other six inches above it; they are both four and one-half inches thick, and rounded to a semi-circle; so that each trough is six feet six inches long, by one foot three inches within.

The groop is one foot six inches wide, six and one-half inches deep at one end, and twelve and one-half inches at the other; thereby forming a declivity of one-half inch for each Cow, to carry off the urine into a reservoir under the Cowhouse, from which it is drawn up by a wooden pump at convenience.

The partitions are made of wood one and one-fourth inches thick; they are four feet long, five feet three inches high at the end next the passages, and moulded down to four feet three inches at the other end; and are supported by cast-iron hollow pillars, two and one-half inches diameter, with ball tops rising five inches above the partitions, with grooves for receiving the partition and hecks; two rows of these pillars are lengthened to eight feet to support the main beams of the roof. A perpendicular pilaster of cast-iron, two and one-half by two and one-fourth inches, with grooves for the hecks, is placed in the centre, between the two pillars at the passages, supporting a cast-iron lintel, four by one inch, with a ledge for receiving one and three-quarter-inch pulleys for drawing up the hecks. The hecks are three feet two inches long, by one foot ten inches broad, framed of deal two and one-fourth wide, by one and one-



fourth inches thick, and filled in with one horizontal and ten perpendicular iron rods, one quarter of an inch diameter. The stakes to which the Cows are fixed are solid cast-iron, two and one-half inches diameter, three feet four inches long, curved at the top, and bolted to the partitions. The chains for fixing the Cows to the stakes are placed on a swivel, with a ring three and one-half inches diameter; they are three feet seven inches long, consisting of twenty-one links, *viz.* three on one side of the swivel, and eighteen on the other.

*Harleian Dairy.*

Since its commencement, the Dairy has often varied in extent. It began with twenty Cows, and increased to two hundred and sixty. At present, there are one hundred and ninety-five Cows in the establishment. The passages of the Cowhouse are washed once in the week, and rubbed with white sand every day; the wood and iron work are washed once in the week, and the walls and inside of the roof are kept clean with white wash. Before the Cows are admitted, the hair is clipped from their tails, and they are curried and rubbed every day, after the first milking, in the same manner as a riding Horse, so that their skin is remarkably clean and glossy. The Cows receive three regular feeds per day, *viz.* in the morning, at six o'clock; at half-past eleven o'clock, A. M.; and at four o'clock, P. M.; in addition to these feeds, they receive a supply of hay or grass, at seven o'clock in the evening. The feed is made up from turnips, potatoes, cut hay, grains from Breweries or Distilleries, or from grain, such as stale oats, barley, beans, coarse flour, bran, &c. these, or whatever part of them can be conveniently got, are mashed up with pot-ale or hot water to 60 degrees of heat; each cow at a feed receives a pailful of this mash, containing five Scotch pints, and those which are keen feeders have a second supply. The turnips are sliced, and the hay cut very small, by means of machinery, moved by an engine of four horses' power \*, and afterwards steamed with potatoes.

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\* The Milk is churned by the same power.



The Cows are milked twice a-day, *viz.* at five o'clock in the morning, and three o'clock in the afternoon. At the milking and feeding, a bell is rung for a few minutes. It is remarkable that Cows which have been only two or three months in the establishment, which happen to be in a lying posture when the bell begins to ring, are all on their legs before it gives over. On every Friday, the milk of each Cow is measured and entered in a book, along with her number; by which it has been ascertained, that the produce of each Cow, on an average of the whole year, is six Scotch pints\* per day, which is sold at Sixpence per pint†; the pint is divided into twelve equal parts, so that a twelfth part of a pint is got for One Halfpenny. Sweet Cream is sold for Three Shillings per pint. Milk, which has remained in tinned cast-iron, or wooden, vessels of various diameters, four and one-half inches deep, for thirty hours, and then skimmed, is sold at Threepence per pint. The sweet and skimmed Milk

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\* The Scotch standard Pint contains 3 lib. 11 oz. 15 dr. Avoirdupois Weight, of pure River Water, drawn from one of the Glasgow Water-Works Pipes.

| Solid Inches. | Gill. | Mutchkin. | Chopin. | Pint. |
|---------------|-------|-----------|---------|-------|
| 6.46275       |       |           |         |       |
| 25.851        | 4     |           |         |       |
| 51.702        | 8     | 2         |         |       |
| 103.404       | 16    | 4         | 2       |       |

The Cows in the Harleian Dairy are bought about the time of their calving, and are kept from ten to twelve months before they are fit for the knife. They are usually sold at the same price in a flesh state as they were bought in calf. The Calves are sold through the whole year, at 18*s.* each, on contract, without being fed.

† The price of milk varies according to circumstances; in 1780, it was sold at Twopence per pint; in 1790, at Threepence; in 1798, at Fourpence; in 1802, at Sixpence; in 1808, at Eightpence; in 1810, it was reduced to Sixpence; and in July 1816, in common with almost every other article of provision, it has been reduced in price, and is now selling at Fourpence per pint. It is the general opinion, however, that this last reduction will be but temporary. In 1780, when milk was sold at Twopence per pint, the mutchkin was consequently One Halfpenny, and the term has continued ever since, in as much as a Halfpenny-worth of milk is still called a mutchkin.



is sent to the customers' houses, all over the town, twice a-day, in labeled, locked vessels, so that the servants cannot, by any means, adulterate it. These vessels are placed on spring-carriages, and drawn by small ponies, to avert shaking as much as possible.

*Estimate of the Expense of keeping Fifteen Cows for One Year, and the probable return therefrom.*

|                                                                                                                      |      |    |   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----|---|
| Feeding fifteen Cows, 365 days, at 1s. 4d. is                                                                        | £365 | 0  | 0 |
| Wages of one Man, 365 do. at 2s. 6d. -                                                                               | 45   | 12 | 6 |
| Do. of a Woman, 365 do. at 1s. 3d. -                                                                                 | 22   | 16 | 3 |
| Do. of one Girl, 365 do. at 9d. -                                                                                    | 13   | 13 | 9 |
| Interest on Capital, Tear and Wear of Utensils, and occasional Loss on Stock, say for each Cow per annum, 3l. 10s. - | 52   | 10 | 0 |
| Total Expense, -                                                                                                     | £499 | 12 | 6 |

*Proceeds of Milk.*

|                                                                                                                    |      |    |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----|----|
| By 32850 Pints of Milk, being at the rate of six* Pints per day for each Cow, at 6d. -                             | £821 | 5  | 0  |
| Deduct from do. 4050 Pints, being the produce of 45 days, as Cows often go dry, before Calving, at per Pint, 6d. - | 101  | 5  | 0  |
|                                                                                                                    | £720 | 0  | 0  |
| Off Expense of Feeding, &c. -                                                                                      | 499  | 12 | 6  |
| Profit on 15 Cows, per annum, £220                                                                                 | 7    | 6  |    |
| Do. on one Cow, -                                                                                                  | 14   | 13 | 10 |

\* Although the Cows in the Harleian Dairy gives an average of six pints per day, all the year over, there are some Cows, in small establishments, differently fed, which give a less quantity; there are also Cows which go occasionally dry; a deduction therefore of 45 days' milk is supposed to cover these deficiencies, while the dung and urine will defray the Cow-House rent.



NUMBER OF CARRIAGES AND HORSES, CLERKS, MEN SERVANTS,  
&c. IN THE CITY AND BARONY, AND IN THE PARISHES OF  
GORBALS AND GOVAN.

*Number of Carriages and Horses, Clerks, Men Servants, &c.  
within the City of Glasgow, for which Taxes have been paid  
from Whitsunday 1814 to Whitsunday 1815.*

|                                                     | No.        | Tax per Ann. |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| Private Chaises and Coaches with four Wheels, -     | 23         | £12 12 0     |
| Public Stages, - - - - -                            | 16         | 10 10 0      |
| Post Chaises and Coaches *, - - - - -               | 37         | 10 10 0      |
| Two-Wheeled Chaises, viz. Gigs Socielets, &c. † -   | 103        | 6 10 0       |
| Taxed Carts, - - - - -                              | 2          | 1 9 0        |
| <b>Total Carriages,</b> - - - - -                   | <b>181</b> |              |
| Persons who keep one Male Servant each, - - -       | 124        | 2 8 0        |
| Do. do. two do. each, - - -                         | 21         | 3 2 0        |
| Do. do. three do. each, - - -                       | 14         | 3 6 0        |
| Do. do. four do. each, - - -                        | 1          | 4 7 0        |
| <b>Total Persons who keep Male Servants,</b> - - -  | <b>160</b> |              |
| <b>Total Male Servants,</b> - - - - -               | <b>212</b> |              |
| Persons who keep one occasional Gardener or Jobber, | 112        | 0 10 0       |
| Clerks, where one only is kept, - - - - -           | 426        | 2 0 0        |
| Do. where two or more are kept, - - - - -           | 537        | 3 0 0        |
| <b>Total Clerks,</b> - - - - -                      | <b>963</b> |              |

\* Exclusive of this Tax, Post Chaises and Coaches are charged with Travelling Duty, at the rate of Threepence per mile; the Farmer of the Post Duties has lately exacted double, if the company return the same day.

† Gigs, &c. pay Travelling Duty at the rate of Three Halfpence per mile, and double, if the company return the same day.

There are eight Hearses in the City; Carriages of this description pay no Duty whatever. Chaises or Coaches at funerals, or making calls within the City, pay no Travelling Duty, until they pass one of the Toll-Bars.

A Chaise and two Horses, including duty, (1816,) is charged at per mile, 1s. 4d.

A Gig and Horse, including duty, at, per mile, - - - - - 1s.

A Saddle-Horse, at, per mile, - - - - - 6d.

A Gig and Horse are charged 12s. for a day's work, although the journey is under twelve miles.



|                                                                            | No.  | Tax per Ann. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------------|
| Persons who keep one Riding or Carriage Horse,                             | 149  | 2 17 6       |
| Do. do. two . do. do.                                                      | 33   | 4 14 6       |
| Do. do. three do. do.                                                      | 15   | 5 4 6        |
| Do. do. four do. do.                                                       | 8    | 5 10 0       |
| <hr/>                                                                      |      |              |
| Total Persons who keep Riding or Carriage Horses,                          | 205  |              |
| Persons who wear Hair Powder, - - -                                        | 135  | 1 3 6        |
| Do. who deal in Horses, - - -                                              | 2    | 12 12 0      |
| Commercial Travellers, - - -                                               | 12   | 5 0 0        |
| Warehousemen, Shopmen, and Porters, - - -                                  | 1092 | 2 0 0        |
| <hr/>                                                                      |      |              |
| Waiters, - - -                                                             | 25   | 3 0 0        |
| Occasional Waiters, - - -                                                  | 7    | 2 0 0        |
| <hr/>                                                                      |      |              |
| Total Waiters, - - -                                                       | 32   |              |
| Stage Coachmen and Guards, - - -                                           | 20   | 2 10 0       |
| Persons who keep one occasional Groom, where one Horse only is kept, - - - | 55   | 1 0 0        |
| <hr/>                                                                      |      |              |
| Riding or Carriage-Horses, rates as stated, -                              | 292  | 0 0 0        |
| Work-Horses for Carts, Waggon, &c. - -                                     | 388  | 1 1 0        |
| Saddle-Horses let on Hire, - - -                                           | 18   | 2 17 6       |
| Farm-Horses, - - -                                                         | 8    | 0 17 6       |
| Horses under thirteen hands high, - - -                                    | 4    | 0 3 0        |
| <hr/>                                                                      |      |              |
| Total Horses, - - -                                                        | 710  |              |
| Watch-Dogs, where one is kept, - - -                                       | 247  | 0 8 0        |
| Do. where two or more are kept, - - -                                      | 177  | 0 14 0       |
| <hr/>                                                                      |      |              |
| Total Dogs, - - -                                                          | 424  |              |
| Greyhounds, - - -                                                          | 10   | 1 0 0        |
| Persons who have Armorial Bearings on their Carriages, -                   | 14   | 2 8 0        |
| Do. do. do. Plate, -                                                       | 13   | 1 4 0        |

In the above List, there are sixteen Bachelors who pay additional for their Servants, at the rate of Two Pounds each.

*Number of Carriages, Horses, Servants, &c. within the Parishes of Gorbals and Barony of Glasgow, for which Taxes have been paid, from Whitsunday 1814 to Whitsunday 1815.*

|                                                    | No. | Tax per Ann. |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----|--------------|
| Private Chaises and Coaches with four Wheels, -    | 21  | £12 12 0     |
| Two-Wheeled Chaises, viz. Gigs, Socielets, &c. - - | 35  | 6 10 0       |
| Taxed Carts, - - -                                 | 1   | 1 9 0        |
| <hr/>                                              |     |              |
| Total Carriages, - - -                             | 57  |              |



|                                                                            | No. | Tax per Ann. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|--------------|
| Persons who keep one Male Servant each, - - -                              | 52  | 2 8 0        |
| Do. do. two do. each, - - -                                                | 9   | 3 2 0        |
| Do. do. three do. each, - - -                                              | 12  | 3 6 0        |
| Do. do. four do. each, - - -                                               | 1   | 4 7 0        |
| Total Persons who keep Male Servants, - - -                                | 74  |              |
| Total Male Servants, - - -                                                 | 110 |              |
| Persons who keep one occasional Gardener or Jobber, - - -                  | 135 | 0 10 0       |
| Clerks where one is kept, - - -                                            | 47  | 2 0 0        |
| Do. two do. - - -                                                          | 18  | 3 0 0        |
| Total Clerks, - - -                                                        | 65  |              |
| Persons who keep one Riding or Carriage Horse, - - -                       | 79  | 2 17 6       |
| Do. do. two do. - - -                                                      | 16  | 4 14 6       |
| Do. do. three do. - - -                                                    | 9   | 5 4 6        |
| Do. do. four do. - - -                                                     | 1   | 5 10 0       |
| Total Persons who keep Riding or Carriage Horses, - - -                    | 105 |              |
| Persons who wear Hair Powder, - - -                                        | 36  | 1 3 6        |
| Do. who deal in Horses, - - -                                              | 1   | 12 12 0      |
| Commercial Travellers, - - -                                               | 3   | 3 0 0        |
| Warehousemen, Shopmen, and Porters, - - -                                  | 33  | 2 0 0        |
| Persons who keep one occasional Groom, where one Horse only is kept, - - - | 31  | 1 0 0        |
| Riding or Carriage-Horses, rates as stated, - - -                          | 142 |              |
| Work-Horses for Carts and Waggon, - - -                                    | 376 | 1 1 0        |
| Farm-Horses, where one or more is kept, - - -                              | 266 | 0 17 6       |
| Horses under thirteen hands high, - - -                                    | 14  | 0 3 0        |
| Total Horses, - - -                                                        | 798 |              |
| Watch-Dogs, where one is kept, - - -                                       | 249 | 0 8 0        |
| Do. where two or more are kept, - - -                                      | 117 | 0 14 0       |
| Total Dogs, - - -                                                          | 366 |              |
| Greyhounds, - - -                                                          | 25  | 1 0 0        |
| Persons who have Armorial Bearings on their Carriages, - - -               | 15  | 2 8 0        |
| Do. do. do. Plate, - - -                                                   | 10  | 1 4 0        |

In the above List, there are five Bachelors who pay additional for their Servants at the rate of Two Pounds each.



*Number of Carriages, Horses, Servants, &c. within the Parish of Govan, (which includes Partick, and other Lands on the north-side of the River,) for which Taxes have been paid from Whitsunday 1814 till Whitsunday 1815.*

|                                                                 | No. | Tax per Ann. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----|--------------|
| Private Chaises and Coaches with four Wheels,                   | 6   | £12 12 0     |
| Two-Wheeled Chaises, viz. Gigs Socielets, &c.                   | 14  | 6 10 0       |
| Total Carriages,                                                | 20  |              |
| Persons who keep one Male Servant,                              | 13  | 2 8 0        |
| Do. do. two do.                                                 | 4   | 3 2 0        |
| Do. do. three do.                                               | 4   | 5 6 0        |
| Do. do. four do.                                                | 1   | 4 7 0        |
| Total Persons who keep Male Servants,                           | 22  |              |
| Total Male Servants,                                            | 37  |              |
| Persons who keep one occasional Gardener or Jobber,             | 44  | 0 10 0       |
| Persons who wear Hair Powder,                                   | 11  | 1 5 6        |
| Do. who keep an occasional Groom, where one horse only is kept, | 1   | 1 0 0        |
| Riding or Carriage Horses *,                                    | 35  |              |
| Work-Horses for Carts and Waggon's,                             | 23  | 1 1 0        |
| Farm-Horses,                                                    | 112 | 0 17 6       |
| Horses under thirteen hands,                                    | 1   | 0 5 0        |
| Total Horses,                                                   | 171 |              |
| Watch or other Dogs, where one is kept,                         | 66  | 0 8 0        |
| Do. where two or more are kept,                                 | 25  | 0 14 0       |
| Total Dogs,                                                     | 91  |              |
| Greyhounds,                                                     | 5   | 1 0 0        |
| Persons who have Armorial Bearings on their Carriages,          | 3   | 2 8 0        |

In the above List, there are four Bachelors who pay additional for their Servants at the rate of Two Pounds each.

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\* Four of these Horses were charged at 5*l.* 10*s.* each; six of do. at 5*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* each; eight of do. at 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* each; and seventeen at 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* each.



## ABSTRACT

*Of the Number of Carriages, Horses, Servants, &c. within the City and Suburbs, which include the Parishes of Gorbals, Govan, and the Barony of Glasgow, from Whitsunday 1814 to Whitsunday 1815.*

|                                                       | No.   |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Private Chaises and Coaches, - - - - -                | 50    |
| Public Stages, - - - - -                              | 16    |
| Post-Chaises and Coaches, - - - - -                   | 37    |
| Two-Wheeled Chaises, viz. Gigs, Socielets, &c, - - -  | 152   |
| Taxed Carts, - - - - -                                | 3     |
|                                                       | <hr/> |
| Total Carriages, - - - - -                            | 258   |
| Persons who keep one Male Servant each, - - - - -     | 189   |
| Do. do. two do. each, - - - - -                       | 34    |
| Do. do. three do. each, - - - - -                     | 30    |
| Do. do. four do. each, - - - - -                      | 3     |
|                                                       | <hr/> |
| Total Persons who keep Male Servants, - - - - -       | 256   |
| Total Male Servants, - - - - -                        | 359   |
| Persons who keep one occasional Gardener or Jobber, - | 291   |
| Clerks, where one is kept, - - - - -                  | 473   |
| Do. two or more is kept, - - - - -                    | 555   |
|                                                       | <hr/> |
| Total Clerks, - - - - -                               | 1028  |
| Persons who keep one Riding Horse, - - - - -          | 245   |
| Do. do. two do. - - - - -                             | 57    |
| Do. do. three do. - - - - -                           | 30    |
| Do. do. four do. - - - - -                            | 13    |
|                                                       | <hr/> |
| Total Persons who keep Riding Horses, - - - - -       | 345   |
| Persons who wear Hair Powder, - - - - -               | 182   |
| Do. who deal in Horses, - - - - -                     | 3     |
| Commercial Travellers, - - - - -                      | 15    |
| Warehousemen, Shopmen, and Porters, - - - - -         | 1125  |
| Waiters, - - - - -                                    | 32    |
| Stage-Coachmen and Guards, - - - - -                  | 20    |
| Persons who keep occasional Grooms, - - - - -         | 87    |



|                                                          | No.  |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Riding and Carriage Horses, - - - - -                    | 469  |
| Work-Horses for Carts or Waggon, &c. - - - - -           | 787  |
| Saddle-Horses let on Hire, - - - - -                     | 18   |
| Farm-Horses, - - - - -                                   | 386  |
| Horses under thirteen hands high *, - - - - -            | 19   |
| <hr/>                                                    |      |
| Total Horses, - - - - -                                  | 1679 |
| Watch and other Dogs, - - - - -                          | 881  |
| Greyhounds, - - - - -                                    | 40   |
| Persons who have Armorial Bearings on their Carriages, - | 32   |
| Do. do. do. Plate, - - -                                 | 23   |
| <hr/>                                                    |      |
| Total Persons for whom a direct Tax is paid, - - -       | 3142 |

## BILLETING OF SOLDIERS.

Recruiting Parties, Dragoons, and other Soldiers, who are not quartered in the Barracks, are billeted on the inhabitants, whose house-rent amounts to 3*l.* and upwards, per annum, unless the possessors are legally exempted.

The practice is, to make out a list of the whole house-keepers in the twenty-four Police Wards, whose rents are 3*l.* and upwards, exclusive of privileged persons, *viz.* Parochial Ministers, Parochial Schoolmasters, the whole Members of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, and Procurators, Widows and unmarried Ladies who are not in business, and Paupers. The list is regularly exhausted over the whole City, before any person is liable to have soldiers billeted on them a second time; persons whose rent is 3*l.*, and under 5*l.*, are liable to have two men billeted on them for any number of days under a week, and those whose rents are 5*l.* and upwards, are liable to have two men billeted on them for two weeks, or the residue of the month, which may happen to be seventeen days. As doubts

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\* A hand is four inches. Ponies, therefore, who are under four feet four inches high, measured at the highest part of the shoulder, are only charged 3*s.* unless such Ponies draw a carriage; in that case, they are chargeable with the usual rates for such carriage.



had arisen whether soldiers could insist on a bed or be compelled to take a reasonable compensation in money, it is now ascertained, that if the soldier desire it, the householder is obliged to find him a wholesome bed in his own, or in some other suitable house; when it is not convenient to give a bed, the parties usually agree upon a sum in lieu thereof, which is generally from 3s. to 4s. per week, for two men, payable weekly, in the option of the inhabitant. As Government allows the citizens a return of 9d. per week, and 1d. per night for the odd nights for each soldier, the Billet-Master attends at his office, on the 28th, and the two succeeding days of each month, from eleven, A. M. till three o'clock, P. M. to pay the Government allowance; when the 28th or any of the two succeeding days falls on a Sunday, the Monday is substituted in its place. If the claimant does not apply in the time specified, he is not entitled to the drawback, except on similar days on succeeding months, within the space of one year.

## TOLL-BARS.

*Toll-Bars adjoining the City, as let by Public Roup, or Auction, from Whitsunday 1816 to Whitsunday 1817, exhibiting the Rates chargeable at each Gate, and an Abstract of the Revenue, &c.*

*Gallowgate and Carntyne Toll-Bars.*

|                                                |   |     |
|------------------------------------------------|---|-----|
| For every Coach or Chaise drawn by six horses, | - | 3s. |
| Do. do. four do.                               | - | 2s. |
| Do. do. two do.                                | - | 1s. |
| Do. do. one do.                                | - | 6d. |
| A Riding Horse,                                | - | 2d. |
| Carts with two wheels and drawn by one horse,  | - | 6d. |

Dragoon Horses are billeted on the Inn-Keepers, according to the extent of their accommodation. The Dragoons are sometimes billeted on the Change-Keepers or other inhabitants, separate from their Horses, according to existing circumstances.



|                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Carts if loaded with Lime or Dung for Manure, -                                                                                                                                                                   | 5d. |
| Over-weight *, for every cwt. above 25 cwt. and not exceeding 30 cwt. - - - - -                                                                                                                                   | 2d. |
| For every cwt. of such over-weight, if the load and cart shall exceed 30 cwt. and not 40 cwt. the sum of                                                                                                          | 3d. |
| For every cwt. of such over-weight, if the load and cart exceed 40 cwt. the sum of - - - - -                                                                                                                      | 6d. |
| Waggons or Carts loaded with Coals, coming to the City of Glasgow, which do not exceed $8\frac{1}{4}$ cwt.                                                                                                        | 1d. |
| Do. which do not exceed $12\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                            | 2d. |
| Do. do. $18\frac{3}{4}$ do. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                             | 4d. |
| If the tread of the wheels be $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, -                                                                                                                                                      | 3d. |
| If the load do not exceed $24\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. - - - - -                                                                                                                                                          | 5d. |
| If the tread of the wheels be $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, - - - - -                                                                                                                                                    | 4d. |
| Carts loaded with Free-stone for building, coming to Glasgow, drawn by one horse, when the loading does not exceed $18\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. pay only - - - - -                                                        | 4d. |
| If the Load exceeds that weight, - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                        | 5d. |
| Carts or Waggons having two wheels, of the breadth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the tread, and drawn by one horse, are subjected to only one-half of the above rate, except in the case of Coals, as above stated. |     |

*Gorbals and Muirhouses Toll-Bars.*

|                                                    |         |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------|
| For every Coach or Chaise drawn by six horses, - - | 4s.     |
| Do. do. four do. - -                               | 3s.     |
| Do. do. two do. - -                                | 1s. 6d. |
| Do. do. one do. - -                                | 8d.     |
| A Riding-Horse, - - - - -                          | 3d.     |
| A Horse and Cart, empty, - - - - -                 | 6d.     |
| Do. carrying a load from 20 to 25 cwt.             | 9d.     |
| Do. do. 25 to 30 do.                               | 1s. 3d. |
| Do. do. 30 to 35 do.                               | 1s. 6d. |
| Do. do. 35 & upwards,                              | 2s. 3d. |

\* Where Over-weight is charged, the Tare of the Cart or Waggon is deducted from the Gross weight.



*Shawfield, Dalmarnock, and Barrowfield Toll-Bars.*

|                                                |           |         |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| For every Coach or Chaise drawn by six horses, | -         | 2s. 6d. |
| Do. do. four do.                               | -         | 2s.     |
| Do. do. two do.                                | -         | 1s.     |
| Do. do. one do.                                | -         | 6d.     |
| A Riding-Horse,                                | - - - - - | 2d.     |
| A Horse and Cart with Coals,                   | - - - - - | 2d.     |
| A Waggon of Coals,                             | - - - - - | 4d.     |

*Stockwell and Jamaica Street Bridges.*

|                                                |           |     |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----|
| For every Coach or Chaise drawn by six horses, | -         | 1s. |
| Do. do. four do.                               | -         | 8d. |
| Do. do. two do.                                | -         | 4d. |
| Do. do. one do.                                | -         | 2d. |
| A Riding-Horse,                                | - - - - - | 1d. |
| A Horse and Cart,                              | - - - - - | 2d. |

*Cowcaddens Toll.*

|                                                |           |         |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| For every Coach or Chaise drawn by six horses, | -         | 2s.     |
| Do. do. four do.                               | -         | 1s. 6d. |
| Do. do. two do.                                | -         | 8d.     |
| Do. do. one do.                                | -         | 4d.     |
| A Riding-Horse,                                | - - - - - | 2d.     |
| A Horse and Cart,                              | - - - - - | 4d.     |
| For do. weighing from 20 to 25 cwt.            | - - - - - | 6d.     |
| Do. do. 25 to 30 do.                           | - - - - - | 8d.     |
| Do. do. 30 and upwards,                        | - - - - - | 1s.     |

*Townhead or Inchbelly Toll.*

|                                                |     |
|------------------------------------------------|-----|
| For every Coach or Chaise drawn by six horses, | 3s. |
| Do. do. four do.                               | 2s. |
| Do. do. two do.                                | 1s. |
| Do. do. one do.                                | 6d. |



|                                |                      |   |   |   |   |   |      |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|------|
| A Riding-Horse,                | -                    | - | - | - | - | - | 2d.  |
| A Horse and Cart under 22 cwt. | -                    | - | - | - | - | - | 4d.  |
| Do.                            | from 22 to 25 cwt.   | - | - | - | - | - | 6d.  |
| Do.                            | from 25 to 30 do.    | - | - | - | - | - | 10d. |
| Do.                            | 30 cwt. and upwards, | - | - | - | - | - | 1s.  |

*Anderston or Clayslap Toll.*

|                                                |              |           |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| For every Coach or Chaise drawn by six horses, | -            | 2s. 6d.   |
| Do.                                            | do. four do. | - 1s. 6d. |
| Do.                                            | do. two do.  | - 1s.     |
| Do.                                            | do. one do.  | - 6d.     |
| A Riding Horse,                                | -            | 1½d.      |
| A Horse and Cart,                              | -            | 3d.       |
| Do. from 20 to 25 cwt.                         | -            | 6d.       |
| Do. from 25 to 30 do                           | -            | 9d.       |
| Do. from 30 to 35 do.                          | -            | 1s.       |
| Do. 35 cwt. and upwards,                       | -            | 1s. 3d.   |

*Drygate or Whitevale Toll.*

|                                                |              |       |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------|
| For every Coach or Chaise drawn by six horses, | -            | 3s.   |
| Do.                                            | do. four do. | - 2s. |
| Do.                                            | do. two do.  | - 1s. |
| Do.                                            | do. one do.  | - 6d. |
| A Riding Horse,                                | -            | 2d.   |
| A Horse and Cart of 25 cwt.                    | -            | 4d.   |
| For every cwt. above 25 an additional sum of   | -            | 2d.   |

*Toll leading to Paisley, at the Shedding of the Road.*

|                                                |                    |           |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| For every Coach or Chaise drawn by six horses, | -                  | 2s.       |
| Do.                                            | do. four do.       | - 1s. 6d. |
| Do.                                            | do. two do.        | - 6d.     |
| Do.                                            | do. one do.        | - 3d.     |
| A Riding Horse,                                | -                  | 2d.       |
| A Cart of Coals of 22 cwt.                     | -                  | 1d.       |
| Do.                                            | from 22 to 28 cwt. | - 3d.     |



|                                      |   |   |     |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|-----|
| A Cart of Coals 28 cwt. and upwards, | - | - | 6d. |
| Goods from 21 to 25 cwt.             | - | - | 6d. |
| Do. from 25 to 30 cwt.               | - | - | 9d. |
| Do. 30 cwt. and upwards,             | - | - | 1s. |

*Toll leading to Greenock, by Govan, at the Shedding of the Road.*

|                                                |   |      |
|------------------------------------------------|---|------|
| For every Coach or Chaise drawn by six horses, | - | 3s.  |
| Do. do. four do.                               | - | 2s.  |
| Do. do. two do.                                | - | 1s.  |
| Do. do. one do.                                | - | 6d.  |
| A Riding Horse,                                | - | 2d.  |
| A Horse and Cart,                              | - | 4d.  |
| Do. from 21 to 25 cwt.                         | - | 6d.  |
| Do. from 25 to 30 do.                          | - | 10d. |
| Do. 30 cwt. and upwards,                       | - | 1s.  |

*Port-Dundas Toll.*

|                                                 |   |                  |
|-------------------------------------------------|---|------------------|
| For every Coach or Chaise drawn by four horses, | - | 8d.              |
| Do. do. two do.                                 | - | 4d.              |
| Do. do. one do.                                 | - | 2d.              |
| A Riding Horse,                                 | - | $\frac{1}{2}$ d. |
| A Horse and Cart under one ton weight,          | - | 1d.              |
| Do. from one ton to 30 cwt.                     | - | 2d.              |
| Do. 30 cwt. and upwards,                        | - | 3d.              |

*Garngad Toll, in the North Quarter of the Town.*

|                                                |   |      |
|------------------------------------------------|---|------|
| For every Coach or Chaise drawn by six horses, | - | 3s.  |
| Do. do. four do.                               | - | 2s.  |
| Do. do. two do.                                | - | 1s.  |
| Do. do. one do.                                | - | 6d.  |
| A Riding Horse,                                | - | 2d.  |
| A Horse and Cart under 22 cwt.                 | - | 4d.  |
| Do. 22 to 25 cwt.                              | - | 6d.  |
| Do. 25 to 30 do.                               | - | 10d. |
| Do. 30 cwt. and upwards,                       | - | 1s.  |



## ABSTRACT.

*Toll-Bar Rents for 1816-17.*

|                                                  | 1815.   | 1816.   |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Gallowgate and Carntyne Toll-Bars, -             | £5535   | £5630   |
| Gorbals and Muirhouses, - - -                    | 3155    | 3200    |
| Shawfield, Dalmarnock, and Barrowfield,          | 1885    | 2060    |
| Stockwell and Jamaica-Street Bridges, -          | 1655    | 1745    |
| Cowcaddens, - - - - -                            | 1210    | 1460    |
| Townhead or Inchbelly, - - - - -                 | 1410    | 1270    |
| Anderston or Clayslap, - - - - -                 | 1115    | 1120    |
| Drygate or Whitevale, - - - - -                  | 850     | 985     |
| Leading to Paisley, at the shedding of the road, | 900     | 960     |
| Do. Greenock, by Govan, - - -                    | 800     | 850     |
| Do. Port-Dundas, - - - - -                       | 705     | 715     |
| Do. Garngad, - - - - -                           | 130     | 203     |
| Total Rents in 1816-17, - - -                    | £19,350 | £20,198 |

## POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.

Prior to 1800, the affairs of Police was under the sole management of the Magistrates and Council, and supported from the Corporation funds. The increasing population of the Town, and other considerations, made it very desirable that a separate establishment of Police should take place; accordingly, on the 2d March 1778, the Magistrates and Council appointed an Inspector of Police, with a salary of 100*l.* per annum. This Officer acted till 5th September 1781, when he resigned, and the office was abolished on 26th November thereafter.

In 1788, the Magistrates and Council becoming still more anxious for such an establishment, appointed another Gentle-

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At some of the Gates there are exemptions or deductions for Manure, &c. As these, of necessity, must be known to the neighbourhood, and are not of general consideration, they have been omitted.



man to the office of Intendent of Police, and applied for an Act of Parliament to assess the inhabitants to defray the necessary expenses. As the public were not to have a voice in the election of the Ward Commissioners, nor any control over the expenditure, a powerful and successful opposition was set on foot, by which the bill was lost.

In 1800, it became apparent to every considerate person, that the want of a separate Police was a public loss, the Corporations, therefore, and a considerable part of the community, joined issue with the Magistrates and Council, and obtained an Act of Parliament for establishing a Police in the City, vesting the management in the Lord Provost, Magistrates, Dean of Guild, and Convener, and twenty-four Ward Commissioners, to be chosen by the inhabitants by ballot; the Commissioners were authorised to assess the inhabitants of houses, shops, and warehouses, &c. for the purposes of the Act; the executive power was vested in the Magistrates, and the administration of all its other affairs in the Magistrates and Ward Commissioners, who held stated weekly and quarterly boards, while numerous Committees watched over the particular concerns of every department. The Act expiring in 1807, gave the community an opportunity of observing its effects. The result was, that the general principles of the Act, and the mode of administration, were so much approved of, that after seven years experience, a new Act for fourteen years farther was obtained, with very few alterations, other than that the rate of Assessment was increased on Rents of 4*l.* \* and under 6*l.*, from 4*d.* to 5*d.* in the Pound; 6*l.* and under 10*l.*, from 6*d.* to 7½*d.*; 10*l.* and under 15*l.*, from 9*d.* to 11¼*d.*; and 15*l.* and upwards, from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*

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\* Houses, Shops, or Warehouses, which are rented under four pounds sterling, are not subject to Police Duty.



*Abstract Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Police Establishment, for the Year commencing the 25th July 1814, and ending 31st July 1815.*

| RECEIPTS.                                                          |   |   |   | £      | s. | d.               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|--------|----|------------------|
| Cash on hand at last Settlement,                                   | - | - | - | 2      | 16 | 7 $\frac{1}{4}$  |
| Do. in Glasgow Bank,                                               | - | - | - | 761    | 14 | 9                |
| Due at that time for Dung sold last and former years,              | - | - | - | 15     | 12 | 6                |
| Assessments under Prosecution,                                     | - | - | - | 113    | 18 | 4                |
| Sum contributed by the City of Glasgow,                            | - | - | - | 800    | 0  | 0                |
| Amount of Assessments, per Report of Committee *,                  | - | - | - | 7826   | 14 | 2                |
| Amount of Fines,                                                   | - | - | - | 269    | 13 | 9                |
| Dung of the Streets sold, and Penalties incurred by Contractor,    | - | - | - | 418    | 15 | 2                |
| Interest of Money lodged in the Glasgow Bank,                      | - | - | - | 69     | 18 | 9                |
| Expense of Defaulters in payment of Assessment, and Protest taken, | - | - | - | 73     | 14 | 6                |
| Bucket Money, Merchants' House †,                                  | - | - | - | 23     | 13 | 2                |
| Do. Trades' House,                                                 | - | - | - | 23     | 13 | 2                |
|                                                                    |   |   |   | 10,400 | 4  | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

| DISBURSEMENTS.                                                                                               |   |   |          | £    | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|----------|------|----|----|
| Loss of Assessments by Bankruptcies this and former years,                                                   | - | - | -        | 215  | 1  | 1  |
| SALARIES to Master of Police,                                                                                | - | - | £280 0 0 |      |    |    |
| Clerk,                                                                                                       | - | - | 100 0 0  |      |    |    |
| Collector and Treasurer,                                                                                     | - | - | 200 0 0  |      |    |    |
| Surveyor,                                                                                                    | - | - | 60 0 0   |      |    |    |
|                                                                                                              |   |   |          | 640  | 0  | 0  |
| WAGES to Officers and Watchmen.                                                                              |   |   |          |      |    |    |
| 3 Officers 1 year at £50,                                                                                    | - | - | £150 0 0 |      |    |    |
| 9 do. 1 do. 45,                                                                                              | - | - | 405 0 0  |      |    |    |
| 2 do. 1 do. 40,                                                                                              | - | - | 80 0 0   |      |    |    |
| 1 do. 1 do. 35,                                                                                              | - | - | 35 0 0   |      |    |    |
| 4 do. 1 do. 12s. per week,                                                                                   | - | - | 124 16 0 |      |    |    |
| Additional Substitutes, and for extra trouble at New-Year's Day, Whitsun-Monday, King's Birth Day, Fair, &c, | - | - | 34 13 6  |      |    |    |
|                                                                                                              |   |   |          | 829  | 9  | 6  |
| Carried forward,                                                                                             | - | - | -        | 1684 | 10 | 7  |

\* The Rates charged in 1816 are as under, viz.

Rent at £ 4 and under £ 6,.....4d. per pound.

6 do. 10,.....6d. do.

10 do. 15,.....9d. do.

15 and upwards,.....1s. do.

† Bucket Money is a small sum included in the burgess fine of every entrant. Prior to the establishment of the Police, these small sums went to the respective houses, to purchase leather buckets for assisting to extinguish fires; now that the Police have taken the management of the fire-engines, the Bucket Money is transferred to them.



|                                                                                                                    |            | £    | s. | d.  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------|----|-----|
| Brought forward,                                                                                                   | - - - - -  | 1684 | 10 | 7   |
| 78 Watchmen, 1 year, at 11s. each, per week,                                                                       | 2230 16 0  |      |    |     |
| Allowance of 1s. per week extra to each for 22 weeks in Winter, and for extra trouble at New-Year's Day, Fair, &c. | 93 19 0    |      |    |     |
| 8 Patrol, 1 year at 12s. per week,                                                                                 | 249 12 0   |      |    |     |
| 12 additional, 43 weeks, 12s. do.                                                                                  | 259 12 0   |      |    |     |
| Repairs to Watch Boxes, &c.                                                                                        | 5 9 4      |      |    |     |
| Occasional Substitutes,                                                                                            | 45 9 6     |      |    |     |
| Watchmen hurt on duty,                                                                                             | 42 16 5    |      |    |     |
| Additional Patrol during the Winter, day & even.                                                                   | 243 2 8    |      |    |     |
|                                                                                                                    |            | 3170 | 16 | 11  |
| 15 Scavengers, 1 year, at 11s. per week each,                                                                      | 429 0 0    |      |    |     |
| 1 do. 1 do. 15s. do.                                                                                               | 39 0 0     |      |    |     |
| Allowance for attendance at New-Year's Day (deducting Arrears forfeited,)                                          | 1 17 10    |      |    |     |
|                                                                                                                    |            | 469  | 17 | 10  |
| Carting Dung from the Streets to the Dunghills, including Implements to Scavengers, Rent of Dunghills, &c.         | - - - - -  | 454  | 11 | 11  |
| Lighting 150 Lamps last Summer,                                                                                    | 142 18 10  |      |    |     |
| Expense of Lighting 1274 Lamps from 2d September, 1814, to 16th May, 1815, viz. Superintendent's Salary,           | 145 0 0    |      |    |     |
| Wages to 11 Lamp-lighters, 37 weeks, at 16s. each per week,                                                        | 325 12 0   |      |    |     |
| 1 do. additional, 20 do. do.                                                                                       | 16 0 0     |      |    |     |
| Oil, Tow, and Wick, for the above number of Lamps, including Breakage,                                             | 1337 13 10 |      |    |     |
| Ditto, 106 Lamps additional during the Season, including Breakage,                                                 | 81 18 3    |      |    |     |
| 106 New Lamps complete, at 11s. each,                                                                              | 58 6 0     |      |    |     |
| New Lamp Irons & Posts, Removing, Planting, &c.                                                                    | 61 16 0    |      |    |     |
| Fitting up Cellar, and additional Bench in Hall,                                                                   | 24 17 11   |      |    |     |
| New Lamp Tops, Rims, Ladders, Cans, and other utensils,                                                            | 76 19 3    |      |    |     |
| Lighting Summer Lamps this Season till 1st August, and Wages to 2 men, 11 weeks, at 14s. each per week,            | 15 8 0     |      |    |     |
| Oil, Wick, Tow, &c. for do. including Breakage,                                                                    | 19 7 6     |      |    |     |
|                                                                                                                    | 2305 17 7  |      |    |     |
| Deduct recovered of Lamps broke, and Old Lamp Posts, &c. sold,                                                     | 46 10 1    |      |    |     |
|                                                                                                                    |            | 2259 | 7  | 6   |
| Coal and Candle for the Office,                                                                                    | - - - - -  | 34   | 5  | 10  |
| Oil for Watchmen's Lamps, Cost of Burners, Repairs, &c.                                                            | - - - - -  | 112  | 14 | 2   |
| Clothing to Officers and Watchmen,                                                                                 | - - - - -  | 105  | 7  | 3½  |
| Repairs to Police Office,                                                                                          | - - - - -  | 15   | 6  | 9   |
| Rent of do.                                                                                                        | - - - - -  | 180  | 0  | 0   |
| Stationery, Advertisements, Stamps, &c.                                                                            | - - - - -  | 120  | 17 | 1   |
| A. Bald, for Extract of Government Survey of dwelling-houses,                                                      | - - - - -  | 20   | 0  | 0   |
| Carried forward,                                                                                                   | - - - - -  | 8627 | 15 | 10½ |



|                                                                                                                                                             | £      | s. | d.               |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----|------------------|
| Brought forward, - - - - -                                                                                                                                  | 8627   | 15 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Fire Engines, Salary to Superintendent, - 40 0 0                                                                                                            |        |    |                  |
| Ditto to Firemen, - - - - - 19 19 0                                                                                                                         |        |    |                  |
| Fire Cocks, &c.* - - - - - 460 8 2                                                                                                                          |        |    |                  |
| New Engines, - - - - - 85 10 6                                                                                                                              |        |    |                  |
| Repairs to Engines, Pipes, and Fire Cocks, fitting<br>up a Stove in a Engine-House, Expense at<br>Fires, Flambeaux, &c. (deducting for Penalties) 225 11 11 |        |    |                  |
|                                                                                                                                                             | 831    | 9  | 7                |
| Incidental Charges, - - - - - 29                                                                                                                            | 29     | 9  | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Insurance of Police-Office and Lamps, - - - - - 2                                                                                                           | 2      | 8  | 3                |
| Police Fund for Incidents to Surgeons and Writers, - - - - - 22                                                                                             | 22     | 7  | 1                |
| Secret Service, - - - - - 6                                                                                                                                 | 6      | 15 | 0                |
| <i>Balance of the Police Funds, as follows, viz.</i>                                                                                                        |        |    |                  |
| Four Tuns of Oil on hand, paid for at 38 <i>l.</i> per<br>Tun, - - - - - 152 0 0                                                                            |        |    |                  |
| Still due on Dung sold, last and former years, 35 17 6                                                                                                      |        |    |                  |
| Cash in Glasgow Bank, - - - - - 689 18 9                                                                                                                    |        |    |                  |
| Cash on hand, - - - - - 2 3 1 $\frac{1}{4}$                                                                                                                 |        |    |                  |
|                                                                                                                                                             | 879    | 19 | 4 $\frac{1}{4}$  |
|                                                                                                                                                             | 10,400 | 4  | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

## PUBLIC WELLS IN THE CITY.

The following is a list of the Public Wells in the City, specifying the Depth of the Pits, the Height of Water, &c. as taken in February 1816.

*No. 1. Argyle-Street.*—This Well is near Union-Place; it is thirteen feet deep; the water stands three feet, leaving ten feet from the causeway to the surface of the water.

*No. 2. Argyle-Street.*—This Well is a little west from the Shutt Wynd; is nine feet deep; the water stands two feet four inches, leaving six feet eight inches from the causeway to the surface of the water.

*No. 3. Argyle-Street.*—This Well is near Turner's Court; it is thirteen feet six inches deep; the water stands four feet ten inches, leaving a space of eight feet eight inches between the causeway and the surface of the water.

\* There are 150 Fire-Plugs distributed over the Town, connected with pipes of two inches bore, which are opened in case of fire. The pipes are so constructed as not to be damaged by frost. The wall of the building, opposite each plug, has the following words painted on it in legible characters, viz. *Fire-Plug, No.*



*No. 4. Argyle-Street.*—This Well is known by the name of the West Port; it is twenty-three feet six inches deep; the water stands six feet, leaving seventeen feet six inches from the causeway to the surface of the water.

*No. 5. Albion-Street, South.*—This Well is near the Gate of the Police-Office; it is thirty feet deep; the water stands twenty-two feet; leaving eight feet from the causeway to the surface of the water.

*No. 6. Bridgegate-Street.*—This Well is near the east end of the Goose-Dubs; it is sixteen feet eleven inches deep; the water stands five feet one inch, leaving eleven feet ten inches from the causeway to the surface of the water.

*No. 7. Buchanan-Street.*—This Well adjoins Argyle-Street; it is fourteen feet one inch deep; the water stands two feet eleven inches, leaving eleven feet two inches from the causeway to the surface of the water.

*No. 8. Campbell-Street.*—This Well is near the Gallowgate; it is twenty-six feet deep; the water stands twelve feet, leaving fourteen feet from the causeway to the surface of the water.

*No. 9. Canon-Street.*—This Well is at the Gate of the North-West Burying-Ground; it is thirty feet deep; the water stands eleven feet, leaving nineteen feet from the causeway to the surface of the water.

*No. 10. Castle-Street.*—This Well is near the Howgate; it is forty-two feet deep, and stands brimful of water.

*No. 11. Claythorn-Street.*—This Well is near the Gallowgate; it is nine feet deep, and stands brimful of water.

*No. 12. Cochran-Street.*—This Well is at the north end of John-Street Relief Meeting-House; it is eighteen feet eleven inches deep; the water stands six feet seven inches, leaving



twelve feet four inches from the causeway to the surface of the water.

*No. 13. Duke-Street.*—This Well is opposite to Bridewell; it is sixteen feet deep; the water stands ten feet, leaving six feet from the causeway to the surface of the water.

*No. 14. George's Street.*—This Well is near the Grammar-School; it is eleven feet deep; the water stands seven feet eight inches, leaving three feet four inches from the causeway to the surface of the water.

*No. 15. George's Street.*—This Well is known by the name of the Deanside; it is thirty-five feet deep; the water stands twenty-four feet, leaving eleven feet from the causeway to the surface of the water.

*No. 16. George's Street.*—This Well is near the High-Street; it is eleven feet deep, and stands brimful of water.

*No. 17. High-Street.*—This Well is at the bottom of the Old Vennal, and is known by the name of the Cross Well; it is twenty-nine feet deep; the water stands eight feet, leaving twenty-one feet from the causeway to the surface of the water.

*No. 18. King-Street.*—This Well adjoins the Beef Market; it is twelve feet one inch deep; the water stands five feet three inches, leaving six feet ten inches from the causeway to the surface of the water.

*No. 19. Kirk-Street.*—This Well is near the Trades' Alms House; the pit being shut up in the Bowling-Green, the depth is not ascertained.

*No. 20. Lady-Well Street.*—This Well is known by the name of the Lady-Well; it is five feet deep; the water stands one foot eleven inches, leaving three feet one inch from the causeway to the surface of the water.

*No. 21. Montrose-Street.*—This Well is opposite to the Guard-House; it is sixteen feet deep; the water stands six



feet, leaving ten feet from the causeway to the surface of the water.

*No. 22. Saltmarket-Street.*—This Well is near the bottom of the Street, below the Bridgegate-Street; it is twelve feet deep; the water stands four feet, leaving eight feet from the causeway to the surface of the water.

*No. 23. Shut - Wynd.*—This Well is at the south end of the Wynd, near Howard-Street; it is nine feet deep, the water stands six feet, leaving three feet from the causeway to the surface of the water.

*No. 24. Spoutmouth.*—This Well is near the Gallowgate; it is eighteen feet ten inches deep; the water stands three feet two inches, leaving fifteen feet eight inches from the causeway to the surface of the water.

*No. 25. Stockwell-Street.*—This Well is about the middle of the Street; it is nine feet six inches deep; the water stands three feet three inches, leaving between the causeway and the water, six feet three inches.

*No. 26. St. Andrew's Lane.*—This Well is near the Gallowgate; it is twelve feet deep; the water stands three feet eleven inches, leaving eight feet one inch from the causeway to the surface of the water.

*No. 27. St. Andrew's Street.*—This Well is near the Saltmarket-Street; it is twenty-two feet ten inches deep; the water stands five feet two inches, leaving seventeen feet eight inches from the causeway to the surface of the water.

*No. 28. Trongate.*—This Well is near the Back Wynd; it is twenty-four feet deep; the water stands seven feet one inch, leaving sixteen feet eleven inches from the causeway to the surface of the water.

*No. 29. Trongate.*—This Well is a little west from the Exchange, and is nearly dry; the pit is shut up in a cellar in the



adjoining close. A pipe from the Glasgow Water-Works Company is introduced into the frame of this Well.

*No. 30. Wilson-Street.*—This Well is near Hutchison-Street; it is twenty-five feet deep; the water stands seven feet eight inches, leaving a space of seventeen feet four inches between the causeway and the water\*.

#### FORMER SUPPLY OF WATER.

##### GLASGOW AND CRANSTON-HILL WATER-WORKS.

The only supply of water which the citizens had, prior to 1804, was from the foregoing public wells, the Well at the Alder Trees, in the High Green, usually called the Arns Well, and a few private wells belonging to individuals. As the water in some of these wells is of a bad quality, and in drouthy seasons so very limited as to be quite insufficient for the supply of the City, the Magistrates and a few public spirited individuals, about thirty years ago, made various attempts to increase the supply. Having at length employed Mr. James Gordon from Edinburgh, a person of considerable experience in the science of putting water in motion, he made a survey, and produced plans and estimates for bringing in water in pipes, from Whitehill and other places; some unforeseen difficulties having ultimately occurred, the scheme was given up. In a few years after this, another scheme for supplying the City with water, was set on foot by a few Gentlemen, among whom were the late John Stirling, Esq. James Hopkirk and Henry Glassford, Esquires, who employed Mr. M'Quiston, Civil Engineer, to make a survey, and to give plans and estimates. Mr. M'Quiston having completed an extensive survey of the altitude, quality, and extent of the springs and natural reservoirs around the City, and produced minute plans and estimates

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\* The average diameter, at the bottom of the pits, is supposed to be between nine and ten feet.



of the expense, it appeared to his employers that an Act of Parliament would be necessary for carrying the much-desired object into effect, and that a considerable sum of money would be wanted. As the Committee did not meet with that support which their disinterested and useful labours so well entitled them to, they were by no means unanimous in taking the whole risk upon themselves, having been already put to considerable expense; the scheme was therefore dropped.

In 1804, Mr. William Harley erected an extensive Reservoir in Nile-Street, and supplied it with spring water, by pipes, from his lands of Willow-Bank; and having built carriages with four wheels, on which were placed large cisterns, he carried water through the streets, and sold a stoupful \* for one Halfpenny. The time was now approaching when an effort was to be made for supplying the Town in a more efficient manner.

In 1806, a few Gentlemen deeply interested in the prosperity of the City, and the comfort of its inhabitants, entered into a subscription for supplying the City with filtered water, from the River Clyde. The scheme having met with the cordial support of many of their fellow-citizens, they applied to Parliament, and were incorporated under the name and style of the Glasgow Water-Works Company.

Parliamentary powers were thereby conferred on the following Gentlemen, for carrying the Act into execution, *viz.* Gilbert Hamilton, John M'Call, Kirkman Finlay, Alexander Oswald, John Mair, John Tennent, James Spreull, James Cleland, and James Hill, Esquires. The Committee having received plans and estimates from Thomas Telford, Esq. Civil Engineer, commenced their operations for bringing River-water into the City in a filtered state, from Dalmarnock, a distance of between two and three miles above Bridge; and having erected filtering and subsidiary basins, and two steam-engines, each of thirty-six

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\* Pailful.



horses' power, at Dalmarnock, they built a tower and formed a large basin in Sidney-Street, Gallowgate, and erected an extensive reservoir at the upper part of the Town, at Rottenrow-Street, by which they succeeded in supplying the City and a part of the Suburbs with pure filtered water. It happened in this, however, as it has often done in other great undertakings, that the first effort was not productive of every possible advantage; for, from the nature and extent of the filtering beds, they were apt to fill up, and thereby become expensive in operation; to remedy this, many schemes were proposed, among others, a member of the Committee, versant in the localities, superior to what any non-resident engineer could possibly be, although possessed of superior talents, conceived, that if water could be drawn from the opposite side of the River, where there is a natural and inexhaustible \* bed of sand and gravel, the use of the filtering beds and subsidiary basins might be dispensed with. The scheme having been adopted, the Company purchased from James Farrie, Esq. a sufficient quantity of the lands of Farme for that purpose. A large pit has been sunk, and water from the River, filtered through a natural bed of sand and gravel, is forced by the steam-engines, through a flexible † pipe, and the mains from Dalmarnock to the City Reservoirs, and then through the principal Streets, in cast-iron pipes of fourteen inches bore; the subsidiary pipes are also of cast-iron, diminishing from nine to two inches diameter. The result of this experiment has been most beneficial to the Company, in as much as the water is not only produced in great quantities, and of a very pure quality, but the annual expenditure is considerably reduced. The pipes belonging to the Company, laid in the Streets and Lanes of the Royalty,

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\* From the particular sweep of the River at this place, every flood deposits sand and gravel.

† The flexible pipe is laid under the bed of the River; it is of curious workmanship, resembling the scales or folds of a lobster's back.



July 1816, exclusive of the mains from Dalmarnock, and pipes in the suburbs of Gorbals, Calton, Bridgeton, &c. are as follows, viz.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Yards. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| <i>South-West District</i> —bounded by the Saltmarket-Street, Trongate, Argyle-Street, Brownfield, Trafalgar-Place, and East and West Clyde Streets, -                                                                                             | 8653   |
| <i>North-West District</i> —bounded by the High-Street, Dobbie's Loan, Stirling's Road, Mitchell-Street, Argyle-Street, and Trongate, - - -                                                                                                        | 14584  |
| <i>North-East District</i> —bounded by the High-Street, Drygate, end of Barrack-Street and Gallowgate, -                                                                                                                                           | 4573   |
| <i>South-East District</i> —bounded by Saltmarket-Street, Gallowgate-Street, Great Hamilton-Street, the intended Street in front of the Episcopal Chapel, and the other intermediate Streets in that District, lying within the Royalty, - - - - - | 2953   |
| Total in lineal Yards, - - - - -                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 30763  |
| equal to seventeen miles and $\frac{843}{1760}$ .                                                                                                                                                                                                  |        |

*Abstract of the Balance of the Books of the Glasgow  
Water-Works.*

1816.

|                                                                                                     | Dr.          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| April 1. To Cash, - - - - -                                                                         | £ 4 6 7      |
| To Heritable Property belonging to the Company, part of which may be sold, - - - - -                | 10483 16 11  |
| To general Expenditure Account, - - - - -                                                           | 74521 9 0    |
| To Government Stock, 5000 <i>l.</i> of 3 per cent. consols, 3300 <i>l.</i> of 5 per cent. - - - - - | 6070 3 9     |
| To Glasgow Bank, - - - - -                                                                          | 3150 0 0     |
|                                                                                                     | £94,229 16 3 |



|          |                                     |         |    |     |
|----------|-------------------------------------|---------|----|-----|
| 1816.    |                                     |         |    | Cr. |
| April 1. | By Proprietors, for net amount paid |         |    |     |
|          | by them for 1750 Shares *, -        | £82020  | 2  | 3   |
|          | By Unclaimed Dividends, -           | 43      | 0  | 0   |
|          | By Accumulated Stock Account,       | 6070    | 3  | 9   |
|          | By Annual Expenditure and Income    |         |    |     |
|          | Account for Balance, being profit,  | 6096    | 10 | 3   |
|          |                                     |         |    |     |
|          |                                     | £94,229 | 16 | 3   |

*Annual State for Dividend.*

|                                                      |       |        |    |   |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|----|---|
| To Annual Charges from 1st April 1815, to            |       |        |    |   |
| 1st April 1816, - - - - -                            | £2592 | 17     | 4  |   |
| To this Sum, over and above 6000 <i>l.</i> vested in |       |        |    |   |
| Government Stock, - - - - -                          | 70    | 3      | 9  |   |
| To Balance at the disposal of the Committee          |       |        |    |   |
| of Management, - - - - -                             | 6096  | 10     | 3  |   |
|                                                      |       |        |    |   |
|                                                      |       | £8,759 | 11 | 4 |
| By Balance, after paying second Dividend,            | £404  | 14     | 7  |   |
| By Water Rents, per Book D,                          |       |        |    |   |
| Arrears of 1812 and 1813,                            | £2    | 19     | 0  |   |
| By Water Rents, per Book E,                          |       |        |    |   |
| Arrears of 1813 and 1814,                            | 50    | 3      | 3  |   |
| By Water Rents, per Book F,                          |       |        |    |   |
| Arrears of 1814 and 1815,                            | 1904  | 5      | 6  |   |
| By Water Rents, per Book G,                          |       |        |    |   |
| current Collections, - - - - -                       | 6089  | 19     | 0  |   |
|                                                      |       |        |    |   |
|                                                      |       | 8047   | 6  | 9 |
| By Grass Rent for Ground at the Water-Works,         | 7     | 10     | 0  |   |
| By One Year's Interest on £6000, - - -               | 300   | 0      | 0  |   |
|                                                      |       |        |    |   |
|                                                      |       | £8759  | 11 | 4 |

\* The original Shares of 50*l.* have now advanced to 75*l.*; viz. during 1816, the Company sold at public sale, 20 shares at nearly 74*l.*, and 181 Shares by private contract, at 75*l.* On 2d August, they paid a dividend of 5*l.* 5*s.* per share.



*Particulars of the Annual Expenditure,*

From 1st April 1815, to 1st April 1816.

|                                            |        |    |    |
|--------------------------------------------|--------|----|----|
| Foreman, Enginemen, Labourers, &c. per     |        |    |    |
| Labourers' Book, - - - -                   | £669   | 11 | 7  |
| Salaries, - - - - -                        | 595    | 0  | 0  |
| Petty Charges and Stamps, - - -            | 36     | 12 | 10 |
| Coals, - - - - -                           | 522    | 5  | 0  |
| Taxes, - - - - -                           | 119    | 8  | 7  |
| Office Rent, - - - - -                     | 40     | 0  | 0  |
| Tallow, - - - - -                          | 83     | 16 | 3  |
| Leather, - - - - -                         | 44     | 13 | 0  |
| Castings, Ironmongery, and Plumber's Work, | 382    | 13 | 10 |
| Carpeting for Engine-House, - - -          | 7      | 6  | 0  |
| Stationery, Printing, and Advertising, - - | 48     | 9  | 3  |
| Oil for Engines, and Painting, - - -       | 13     | 19 | 0  |
| Ropework Account, - - - - -                | 29     | 2  | 0  |
|                                            | <hr/>  |    |    |
|                                            | £2,592 | 17 | 4  |

*The Water-Rents are paid for, in advance, conformable to the following Rates.*

Persons occupying a dwelling-house rented under 4*l.*, 5*s.* per annum; 4*l.* and under 6*l.*, 6*s.* per annum; 6*l.* and under 8*l.*, 7*s.* per annum; 8*l.* and upwards, 5 per cent. per annum; Bakers pay 5*s.* per annum for each man or boy employed in the bakehouse; the Keepers of Horses and Cows, 4*s.* for each; Counting-Houses, Shops, and Warehouses, pay from 5*s.* to 10*s.*; and Public Works according to the quantity of water used.

*Cranstonhill Water-Works Company.*

In 1808, a few Gentlemen, connected with the City and Suburbs, obtained an Act of Parliament, incorporating and forming them into a Company for supplying the City and Suburbs with water, under the name and style of the Cranstonhill



Water-Works Company. The following Gentlemen were appointed a Committee, with parliamentary powers for carrying the Act into execution, *viz.* Richard Gillespie, Walter Logan, Robert Bogle, Jun. William Glen, Henry Houldsworth, James Laird, and Andrew Mitchell, Esquires. These Gentlemen have purchased lands at Cranstonhill and on the banks of the River Clyde, about a mile below Bridge, and have erected steam-engines, filtering beds, reservoirs, &c. and send filtered River-water, in a pure state, through a number of the Streets and Lanes of the City and Suburbs. The water-pipes are all of cast-iron, and of the same dimensions as those belonging to the Glasgow Company; exclusive of the main from Cranstonhill, and the pipes in the suburbs of Anderston, Gorbals, Calton, Bridgeton, &c. there are as follows, *viz.*

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | <i>Yards.</i> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| In the District bounded by the Saltmarket, Trongate, Argyle-Street, Brownfield, Trafalgar-Place, and East and West Clyde Streets, pipes amounting to                                                                           | 8215          |
| <i>North-West District</i> —bounded by the High-Street, Dobbie's Lone, Stirling's Road, Mitchell-Street, Argyle-Street, and Trongate-Street,                                                                                   | 6353          |
| <i>North-East District</i> —bounded by the High-Street, Drygate, End of Barrack-Street, and Gallowgate-Street,                                                                                                                 | 319           |
| <i>South-East District</i> —bounded by the Saltmarket, Gallowgate, Great Hamilton-Street, the intended Street in front of the Episcopal Chapel, and the other intermediate Streets in that District, lying within the Royalty, | 1921          |
| Total in yards,                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 16,808        |
| equal to nine miles and one-half and $\frac{88}{1760}$ .                                                                                                                                                                       |               |

The gross Expenditure of the Company, in April 1816, was about £55,000 0 0  
 The Revenue, about 3,000 0 0  
 The Annual Expenditure, about 1,500 0 0



*The Water-Rents are paid for, in advance, conformable to the following Rates.*

|                                 |        |         |  |            |
|---------------------------------|--------|---------|--|------------|
| Houses rented under £ 4 pay 5s. |        |         |  | per annum. |
| £ 4 and under                   | 6 do.  | 6s.     |  | do.        |
| 6 do.                           | 8 do.  | 7s. 6d. |  | do.        |
| 8 do.                           | 12 do. | 10s.    |  | do.        |
| 12 do.                          | 16 do. | 12s.    |  | do.        |
| 16 do.                          | 20 do. | 14s.    |  | do.        |
| 20 do.                          | 25 do. | 16s.    |  | do.        |
| 25 do.                          | 30 do. | 18s.    |  | do.        |
| 30 do.                          | 40 do. | 20s.    |  | do.        |
| 40 do.                          | 50 do. | 25s.    |  | do.        |
| 50 do.                          | 60 do. | 30s.    |  | do.        |
| 60 and all above,               | do.    | 42s.    |  | do.        |

Public Works, and other places of business, pay according to the quantity of water used. The rates for places of business, &c. are somewhat lower than those of the Glasgow Company.

The plentiful supply of water procured from these Companies, have greatly contributed to the health, comfort, and cleanliness of the inhabitants; and so long as the rates on houses rented under eight pounds per annum, are kept moderate, the supply will prove a great blessing to the labouring and lower classes of the community\*. If it should ever happen, that, from an over-desire of profit, the Managers should raise the water-rents above their real value, the Magistrates, as representing the community, can bring in to the City a plentiful supply of pure filtered River-water from the point of the Flesher's Haugh, without legislative authority, and at a comparatively small expense.

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\* Although the public have had occasion to complain of the injury done to the Streets by the operations of the Water Companies, the benefits resulting from the supply is more than a counterbalance; and the right of purchase, without being compelled, is a privilege which some other towns do not enjoy.



## PUBLIC BATHS.

There were no public Baths in this City previous to 1800. At that period, Mr. William Harley erected several buildings in Bath-Street, head of Nile-Street, in which he fitted up Hot and Cold Baths, as follows, *viz.*

*Cold Baths.*

One Swimming Bath for Gentlemen, forty feet long by twenty feet wide, and four feet six inches deep. One ditto for Ladies, twenty feet long by twelve feet wide, and three feet six inches deep. One ditto for Boys, twelve feet long by ten feet wide, and two feet nine inches deep. One ditto for girls, twelve feet long by ten feet wide, and two feet six inches deep.

*Hot Baths.*

Five Stretching Baths for Gentlemen, *viz.* one of marble, two of Arbroath stone, and two of deal; three Chair or Reclining Baths of stone, and two Shower Baths. The same number and quality of Baths are fitted in the Ladies' compartments, the avenues to which are formed with shrubberies, and are quite distinct from those leading to the Gentlemen's Baths. The Hot Baths have all dressing-rooms attached to them, and are provided with every suitable convenience. A small Saloon is fitted up for the use of Bathers, and is supplied with London and Glasgow Newspapers.

*Terms*

For all the Cold Baths.

|                |   |   |    |    |   |         |   |   |   |    |   |   |
|----------------|---|---|----|----|---|---------|---|---|---|----|---|---|
| One Year,      | - | - | £2 | 2  | 0 | Saloon, | - | - | - | £0 | 8 | 0 |
| Half-Year,     | - | - | 1  | 11 | 6 | do.     | - | - | - | 0  | 5 | 6 |
| One Quarter,   | - | - | 1  | 1  | 0 | do.     | - | - | - | 0  | 5 | 0 |
| A Month,       | - | - | 0  | 10 | 6 | do.     | - | - | - | 0  | 1 | 0 |
| A Single Bath, | - | - | 0  | 1  | 0 | -       | - | - | - | -  | - | - |



For small Swimming Baths, Shower, and Stretching Baths, adjoining.

|                      |         |               |        |
|----------------------|---------|---------------|--------|
| One Year, - - -      | £1 11 6 | Saloon, - - - | £0 8 0 |
| Half-Year, - - -     | 1 1 0   | do. - - -     | 0 5 6  |
| One Quarter, - - -   | 0 15 0  | do. - - -     | 0 3 0  |
| A Month, - - -       | 0 7 6   | do. - - -     | 0 1 0  |
| A Single Bath, - - - | 0 0 6   | - - -         | - - -  |

### Terms

For Hot, Tepid, and Cold Bathing, in the Chair and Stretching Baths.

|                                        |     |                  |                     |
|----------------------------------------|-----|------------------|---------------------|
| Marble, or Chair Hot Baths, -          | 3s. | Tepid Baths, 2s. | Cold Baths, 1s. 6d. |
| Subscribers to the Cold Baths, 2s.     |     | do. 1s. 6d.      | do. 1s.             |
| Stone Hot Baths, - - -                 | 2s. | do. 1s. 6d.      | do. 1s. 3d.         |
| Subscribers to the Cold Baths, 1s. 6d. |     | do. 1s.          | do. 6d.             |
| Deal Hot Bath, - - -                   | 1s. | do. 1s.          | do. 6d.             |

### Tickets.

|                                                        |         |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| One Dozen Tickets for Marble or Chair Hot Baths, - - - | £1 10 0 |
| Do. Stone do. - - -                                    | 1 1 0   |
| Do. Cold Baths, - - -                                  | 0 10 6  |

*N. B.* Two of the Cold Bath Tickets are taken for a Warm Stone Bath, and three for a Marble or Chair Bath.

In a populous and manufacturing community like this, where there are so many persons, who, from their particular avocations, are prevented from the free use of air and wholesome exercise, it becomes desirable, if not necessary, on the score of health, comfort, and cleanliness, that public Baths should be established for the use of the operative classes of the community, as well as for the more affluent. With this view, the Superintendent of Public Works has constructed a model for Floating Baths, to be placed on the River, which he has exhibited in the Coffee-Room, for the purpose of explaining its principles, and thereby inducing persons to erect similar machines; and he has so far succeeded, that a subscription has been filled up, to put the scheme in execution in the ensuing Spring. Although Floating Baths, such as those which have been in use upon the Thames and the Seine for a long period, are subsidiary to no other mode of cold fresh-water bathing, there are special local advantages to be had on the banks of



the Clyde, from the Timber Bridge to Rutherglen Bridge, essential to decency, and a due regard to public feeling. As a proof that the rates may be made very low, and still a sufficient sum left for remuneration, the average annual receipt of the Manchester Infirmary Baths, for three years, prior to 1815, amounted to 216*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*, although the establishment consists only of eight Reclining and one Shower Bath.

#### INSURANCE OFFICES AGAINST FIRE.

The Glasgow Friendly Insurance Company, an Office of considerable standing, having been on the decline for a number of years past, was dissolved in 1815. In 1803, a Company was formed under the designation of the Glasgow Fire Insurance Company, with a capital of 100,000*l.*, divided into 400 shares of 250*l.* each; this concern not answering the expectations of the proprietors, was given up in favour of the London Phoenix Office, in 1811. Although there is now no Fire Insurance Office belonging to the Town, there are no less than twenty-two branches of the London and Provincial Offices established in it. It is worthy of remark, that although the Offices connected with this City have not succeeded, others must have increased rapidly, for the duty paid by fifteen of the London Offices, in 1814, was no less than 61,175*l.* more than what it was in 1810.

#### STAMP DUTIES.

*Duties Collected in the Stamp Office, Glasgow, from the 1st of January to the 31st December 1815, and in the Offices of the District, viz. Lanark, Hamilton, Greenock, Paisley, Port-Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Rothesay.*

WILLIAM MURE, Esq. *Distributor.*

|                        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |       |    |   |
|------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|----|---|
| Legacies,              | - | - | - | - | - | - | £ | 6600  | 7  | 7 |
| Stage Coach Licences,  | - | - | - | - | - | - |   | 1784  | 13 | 2 |
| Attorney Certificates, | - | - | - | - | - | - |   | 1031  | 0  | 0 |
|                        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | <hr/> |    |   |
| Carried forward,       | - | - | - | - | - | - |   | £9416 | 0  | 9 |



|                                      |   |   |   |       |    |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|-------|----|---|
| Brought forward,                     | - | - | - | £9416 | 0  | 9 |
| Attorney Mandates,                   | - | - | - | 122   | 0  | 0 |
| Medicine,                            | - | - | - | 139   | 0  | 0 |
| Receipts,                            | - | - | - | 2877  | 0  | 0 |
| Bills,                               | - | - | - | 31596 | 18 | 3 |
| Bonds,                               | - | - | - | 3344  | 0  | 0 |
| Testamentary Inventories,            | - | - | - | 4917  | 0  | 0 |
| Deeds,                               | - | - | - | 21774 | 0  | 0 |
| Seisines,                            | - | - | - | 1548  | 0  | 0 |
| Sea Policies,                        | - | - | - | 16228 | 0  | 0 |
| General Duties,                      | - | - | - | 8497  | 0  | 6 |
| Attorney Admissions not Apprenticed, | - | - | - | 180   | 0  | 0 |
| Do. Articles Apprenticed,            | - | - | - | 1040  | 1  | 0 |
| Appraisements,                       | - | - | - | 70    | 0  | 0 |
| Thread Lace,                         | - | - | - | 15    | 0  | 0 |

Total Duties Collected in the Stamp Office, £101,764 0 0

|                                              |     |       |         |          |      |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|-------|---------|----------|------|
| Of the above, there was retailed in Glasgow, | -   | -     | £77,704 | 13       | 2    |
| In Lanark, by Mr. Robert Newbigging, Agent,  | £   | 954   | 4       | 1        |      |
| In Hamilton, by Mr. David Millar,            | do. | 1627  | 7       | 7        |      |
| In Greenock, by Mr. William Watson,          | do. | 13895 | 2       | 6        |      |
| In Paisley, by Mr. J. M'Kerrell,             | do. | 4285  | 4       | 2        |      |
| In Port-Glasgow, by Mr. Malcom Currie,       | do. | 2265  | 9       | 9        |      |
| In Dumbarton, by Mr. H. Campbell,            | do. | 524   | 2       | 11       |      |
| In Rothsay, by Mr. John Blair,               | do. | 509   | 15      | 10       |      |
|                                              |     |       |         | 24,059   | 6 10 |
|                                              |     |       |         | £101,764 | 0 0  |

The Duty on Newspaper Advertisements is included in the above list, under the head of General Duties; the Duty on Newspapers is partly collected in Edinburgh and London, viz.

|                                                  |   |   |   |   |          |    |    |
|--------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|----------|----|----|
| 373,718 Papers at Fourpence,                     | - | - | - | - | 6,228    | 12 | 8  |
| Total Duties,                                    | - | - | - | - | £107,992 | 12 | 8  |
| Stamp Duties collected in Glasgow, brought down, | - | - | - | - | £77,704  | 13 | 2  |
| Do. on Newspapers,                               | - | - | - | - | 6,228    | 12 | 8  |
| Total Stamp Duties connected with Glasgow,       |   |   |   |   | £83,933  | 5  | 10 |



During the Session of 1811, an Act of Parliament was passed for increasing the rate of the following Stamps, to take effect on 1st September, *viz.* Legacies, Stage Coaches, Attorney Certificates, Receipts, Bills, Bonds, Testaments, Inventories, Deeds, Seisines, Attorney Admissions, &c.; several of the other Duties remained without increase, and Attorney Mandates were reduced.

### COMPARATIVE INCREASE ON BILLS AND RECEIPTS.

#### BILLS.—*Old Duty.*

Which commenced 11th November 1806, and terminated 1st September 1811.

|       |        |                   |        |       |          |
|-------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------|----------|
| For   | L. 2 0 | and not exceeding | L. 5 5 | ..... | L. 0 1 0 |
| Above | 5 5    | do.               | 30 0   | ..... | 0 1 6    |
| Above | 30 0   | do.               | 50 0   | ..... | 0 2 0    |
| Above | 50 0   | do.               | 100 0  | ..... | 0 3 0    |
| Above | 100 0  | do.               | 200 0  | ..... | 0 4 0    |
| Above | 200 0  | do.               | 500 0  | ..... | 0 5 0    |
| Above | 500 0  | do.               | 1000 0 | ..... | 0 7 6    |
| Above | 1000 0 | .....             | .....  | ..... | 0 10 0   |

#### *New Duty.*

*Bills drawn not exceeding two months after date,  
or 60 days after sight.*

*Bills drawn exceeding  
two months, &c.*

|       |        |                   |        |       |        |       |        |
|-------|--------|-------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| For   | £2 0   | and not exceeding | £ 5 5  | ..... | £0 1 0 | ..... | £0 1 6 |
| Above | 5 5    | do.               | 20 0   | ..... | 0 1 6  | ..... | 0 2 0  |
| Above | 20 0   | do.               | 30 0   | ..... | 0 2 0  | ..... | 0 2 6  |
| Above | 30 0   | do.               | 50 0   | ..... | 0 2 6  | ..... | 0 3 6  |
| Above | 50 0   | do.               | 100 0  | ..... | 0 3 6  | ..... | 0 4 6  |
| Above | 100 0  | do.               | 200 0  | ..... | 0 4 6  | ..... | 0 5 0  |
| Above | 200 0  | do.               | 300 0  | ..... | 0 5 0  | ..... | 0 6 0  |
| Above | 300 0  | do.               | 500 0  | ..... | 0 6 0  | ..... | 0 8 6  |
| Above | 500 0  | do.               | 1000 0 | ..... | 0 8 6  | ..... | 0 12 6 |
| Above | 1000 0 | do.               | 2000 0 | ..... | 0 12 6 | ..... | 0 15 0 |
| Above | 2000 0 | do.               | 3000 0 | ..... | 0 15 0 | ..... | 1 5 0  |
| Above | 3000 0 | .....             | .....  | ..... | 1 5 0  | ..... | 1 10 0 |

Protest of any Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note, for any sum of money

not amounting to.....L. 20.....L0 2 0

Amounting to L. 20 and not amounting to 100..... 0 3 0

Do. 100 do. 500..... 0 5 0

Do. 500 or upwards..... 0 10 0

Protest of any other kind..... 0 5 0



RECEIPTS.—*Old Duty.*

|                                                   |     |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----|
| £ 2 and not amounting to £ 10 .....               | 2d. |
| 10 do. 20.....                                    | 4d. |
| 20 do. 50.....                                    | 8d. |
| 50 do. 100.....                                   | 1s. |
| 100 do. 200.....                                  | 2s. |
| 200 do. 500.....                                  | 3s. |
| 500 and upwards, and in full of all demands,..... | 5s. |

RECEIPTS.—*New Duty.*

|                                   |         |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| £ 2 and not amounting to £ 5..... | 2d.     |
| 5 do. 10.....                     | 3d.     |
| 10 do. 20.....                    | 6d.     |
| 20 do. 50.....                    | 1s.     |
| 50 do. 100.....                   | 1s. 6d. |
| 100 do. 200.....                  | 2s. 6d. |
| 200 do. 300.....                  | 4s.     |
| 300 do. 500.....                  | 5s.     |
| 500 do. 1000.....                 | 7s. 6d. |
| 1000 and upwards,.....            | 10s.    |

And where any sum of money whatever shall be therein expressed or acknowledged to be received in full of all demands,.....10s.

## LIST OF DEACONS AND VISITORS, &amp;c.

*A List of the Deacons and Visitors of the Fourteen Incorporations, commencing at the date of the Letter of Guildry, in 1604, and continuing for 211 years, in their order of seniority, viz.*

Hammermen,  
Tailors,  
Cordiners,  
Maltmen,  
Weavers,  
Baxters,  
Skinners,

Wrights,  
Coopers,  
Fleshers,  
Masons,  
Gardeners,  
Barbers,  
Bonnet-Makers and Dyers.



*Hammermen.*

|                       |      |                    |      |
|-----------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| John Scott,           | 1604 | Thomas Millar,     | 1637 |
| John Scott,           | 1605 | William Stalker,   | 1638 |
| Peter Lymburner,      | 1606 | John Kirkwood,     | 1639 |
| John Stirling,        | 1607 | John Kirkwood,     | 1640 |
| John Napier,          | 1608 | Arthur Tackets,    | 1641 |
| John Napier,          | 1609 | John M'Kean,       | 1642 |
| Gabriel Smith,        | 1610 | William Burrel,    | 1643 |
| Gabriel Smith,        | 1611 | Adam Nichol,       | 1644 |
| John Napier,          | 1612 | John Reid,         | 1645 |
| James Rowat,          | 1613 | Alexander Jeffray, | 1646 |
| Gabriel Smith,        | 1614 | James Duncan,      | 1647 |
| John Scott,           | 1615 | Robert Wilson,     | 1648 |
| John Scott,           | 1616 | Robert Wilson,     | 1649 |
| John Scott,           | 1617 | William Philip,    | 1650 |
| Gabriel Smith,        | 1618 | John Pitilloch,    | 1651 |
| John Scott,           | 1619 | Arthur Tackets,    | 1652 |
| Robert Wilson,        | 1620 | James Duncan,      | 1653 |
| John Scott, Jun.      | 1621 | Alexander Jeffray, | 1654 |
| John Duncan,          | 1622 | James Duncan,      | 1655 |
| John Scott, Youngest, | 1623 | John Jeffray,      | 1656 |
| Gabriel Smith,        | 1624 | John Burns,        | 1657 |
| Gabriel Smith,        | 1625 | Alexander Jeffray, | 1658 |
| William Stalker,      | 1626 | Robert Wilson,     | 1659 |
| John Duncan,          | 1627 | John Maxwell,      | 1660 |
| Gabriel Smith,        | 1628 | Alexander Govan,   | 1661 |
| James Kirkwood,       | 1629 | John Leiper,       | 1662 |
| Gabriel Smith,        | 1630 | Alexander Jeffray, | 1663 |
| John Duncan,          | 1631 | John Maxwell,      | 1664 |
| John Kirkwood,        | 1632 | Alexander Jeffray, | 1665 |
| Arthur Tackets,       | 1633 | John Leiper,       | 1666 |
| Allan Napier,         | 1634 | Alexander Govan,   | 1667 |
| John Maxwell,         | 1635 | John Ferrie,       | 1668 |
| Henry Robison,        | 1636 | Andrew Purdon,     | 1669 |



*Hammermen.*

|                  |      |                    |      |
|------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| Henry Watt,      | 1670 | Matthew Gilmour,   | 1702 |
| Alexander Govan, | 1671 | Andrew Dennistoun, | 1703 |
| Alexander Govan, | 1672 | Andrew Dennistoun, | 1704 |
| William Graham,  | 1673 | William Telfer,    | 1705 |
| Alexander Govan, | 1674 | William Telfer,    | 1706 |

James Kerr, 1675

Alexander Govan, 1676

*Since the Union.*

|                   |      |                   |      |
|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| James Kerr,       | 1677 | John Simpson,     | 1707 |
| Alexander Black,  | 1678 | John Simpson,     | 1708 |
| Alexander Govan,  | 1679 | John Craig,       | 1709 |
| James Kerr,       | 1680 | John Craig,       | 1710 |
| Robert Telfer,    | 1681 | Stephen Crawford, | 1711 |
| Robert Telfer,    | 1682 | Stephen Crawford, | 1712 |
| Andrew Jourdan,   | 1683 | William Clark,    | 1713 |
| Alexander Bryce,  | 1684 | William Clark,    | 1714 |
| James Duncan,     | 1685 | John Strang,      | 1715 |
| James Duncan,     | 1686 | John Black, Jun.  | 1716 |
| Stephen Crawford, | 1687 | John Black, Jun.  | 1717 |
| Stephen Crawford, | 1688 | William Clark,    | 1718 |

*Since the Revolution.*

|                    |      |                  |      |
|--------------------|------|------------------|------|
| George Robertson,  | 1689 | John Craig, Jun. | 1720 |
| Stephen Crawford,  | 1690 | John Craig, Jun. | 1721 |
| Stephen Crawford,  | 1691 | William Telfer,  | 1722 |
| George Robertson,  | 1692 | William Telfer,  | 1723 |
| John Robertson,    | 1693 | John Simpson,    | 1724 |
| John Robertson,    | 1694 | John Simpson,    | 1725 |
| John Robertson,    | 1694 | Walter Lang,     | 1726 |
| William Waterston, | 1695 | Walter Lang,     | 1727 |
| William Waterston, | 1696 | Robert Fulton,   | 1728 |
| Matthew Gilmour,   | 1697 | John Craig, Jun. | 1729 |
| Matthew Gilmour,   | 1698 | John Craig, Jun. | 1730 |
| George Robertson,  | 1699 | Walter Lang,     | 1731 |
| George Robertson,  | 1700 | Walter Lang,     | 1732 |
| Matthew Gilmour,   | 1701 | Robert Mackie,   | 1733 |



*Hammermen.*

|                    |      |                     |      |
|--------------------|------|---------------------|------|
| Robert Mackie,     | 1734 | David Hendry,       | 1768 |
| Robert Fulton,     | 1735 | Robert Millar,      | 1769 |
| Robert Fulton,     | 1736 | William M'Keoun,    | 1770 |
| Robert Craig,      | 1737 | John Campbell,      | 1771 |
| Robert Craig,      | 1738 | John Craig,         | 1772 |
| John Lindsay,      | 1739 | John Thomson,       | 1773 |
| John Lindsay,      | 1740 | James Scott,        | 1774 |
| William Lang,      | 1741 | John Hamilton,      | 1775 |
| William Lang,      | 1742 | William Fulton,     | 1776 |
| James Wotherford,  | 1743 | John Ballantyne,    | 1777 |
| James Wotherford,  | 1744 | Andrew Machen,      | 1778 |
| Matthew Gilmour,   | 1745 | James Steven,       | 1779 |
| Allan Stevenson,   | 1746 | James Muirhead,     | 1780 |
| Allan Stevenson,   | 1747 | James Scott,        | 1781 |
| James Whytlaw,     | 1748 | John Craig,         | 1782 |
| James Whytlaw,     | 1749 | William Lang,       | 1783 |
| James Collier,     | 1750 | James M'Ewan,       | 1784 |
| James Collier,     | 1751 | Alexander Buchanan, | 1785 |
| James Glen,        | 1752 | James Lang,         | 1786 |
| James Glen,        | 1753 | James Scott,        | 1787 |
| James Wotherford,  | 1754 | William Mirrlees,   | 1788 |
| James Wotherford,  | 1755 | William Fulton,     | 1789 |
| James Lindsay,     | 1756 | Thomas M'Cash,      | 1790 |
| James Lindsay,     | 1757 | John Steven,        | 1791 |
| John Buchanan,     | 1758 | William Dunn,       | 1792 |
| Alexander Matthie, | 1759 | Patrick Main,       | 1793 |
| Archibald M'Lean,  | 1760 | John Brand,         | 1794 |
| James M'Gill,      | 1761 | James Lumsden,      | 1795 |
| George Jardine,    | 1762 | James Law,          | 1796 |
| Robert Martin,     | 1763 | Thomas Smith,       | 1797 |
| Andrew Craig,      | 1764 | Peter Mirrlees,     | 1798 |
| John Dollar,       | 1765 | George Lyon,        | 1799 |
| James Brodie,      | 1766 | James Galbraith,    | 1800 |
| William Lang,      | 1767 | John Machen,        | 1801 |



*Hammermen.*

|                     |      |                 |      |
|---------------------|------|-----------------|------|
| James Law,          | 1802 | John Napier,    | 1809 |
| William Lang, Jun.  | 1803 | William Lang,   | 1810 |
| John Machen,        | 1804 | James Liddell,  | 1811 |
| William Mitchell,   | 1805 | William Craig,  | 1812 |
| James Gray,         | 1806 | James M·Vicar,  | 1813 |
| William Halbert,    | 1807 | Alexander Wood, | 1814 |
| Alexander Bonthron, | 1808 | James Liddell,  | 1815 |

*Tailors.*

|                   |      |                 |      |
|-------------------|------|-----------------|------|
| Robert M·Ure,     | 1604 | John Muir,      | 1612 |
| William Nisbet,   | 1605 | John Miller,    | 1613 |
| William Wilson,   | 1606 | Gavin Nisbet,   | 1614 |
| Stephen Hamilton, | 1607 | Robert M·Ure,   | 1615 |
| Patrick Maxwell,  | 1608 | Gavin Nisbet,   | 1616 |
| Thomas Wylie,     | 1609 | James Mitchell, | 1617 |
| John Miller,      | 1610 | Thomas Gray,    | 1618 |
| Thomas Wylie,     | 1611 | James Mitchell, | 1619 |



*Tailors.*

|                    |      |                       |      |
|--------------------|------|-----------------------|------|
| Robert M'Ure,      | 1620 | John Kerr,            | 1654 |
| John Mitchell,     | 1621 | John Miller,          | 1655 |
| Gavin Nisbet,      | 1622 | Robert Caruthers,     | 1656 |
| John M'Callum,     | 1623 | William Knox,         | 1657 |
| Gavin Nisbet, Sen. | 1624 | Robert Caruthers,     | 1658 |
| Gavin Nisbet, Jun. | 1625 | Robert Caruthers,     | 1659 |
| Gavin Nisbet, Sen. | 1626 | John Briscott,        | 1660 |
| John Muir,         | 1627 | Robert Boyd,          | 1661 |
| Robert Horner,     | 1628 | John Miller,          | 1662 |
| James Ogilvie,     | 1629 | Robert Caruthers,     | 1663 |
| John Muir,         | 1630 | James Davison,        | 1664 |
| Adam Todd,         | 1631 | Robert Caruthers,     | 1665 |
| John Muir,         | 1632 | Andrew Scott,         | 1666 |
| Robert Horner,     | 1633 | James Davison,        | 1667 |
| James Ogilvie,     | 1634 | James Blair,          | 1668 |
| John Muir,         | 1635 | Simon Tennent,        | 1669 |
| Robert Horner,     | 1636 | John Gilchrist,       | 1670 |
| John Muir,         | 1637 | Robert Thomson,       | 1671 |
| Patrick Adam,      | 1638 | William Watson,       | 1672 |
| Peter Johnston,    | 1639 | John Dalrymple,       | 1673 |
| Robert Horner,     | 1640 | James Steven,         | 1674 |
| Peter Johnston,    | 1641 | Archibald Fleeming,   | 1675 |
| Patrick Adam,      | 1642 | William Watson,       | 1676 |
| Robert Boyd,       | 1643 | James Steven,         | 1677 |
| Robert Horner,     | 1644 | Thomas Pollock,       | 1678 |
| John Miller,       | 1645 | Andrew Younger,       | 1679 |
| Robert Horner,     | 1646 | John Wallace,         | 1680 |
| David Shearer,     | 1647 | William Spalding,     | 1681 |
| Robert Horner,     | 1648 | William Spalding,     | 1682 |
| Robert Boyd,       | 1649 | Andrew Younger,       | 1683 |
| Patrick Adam,      | 1650 | James Robertson, Jun. | 1684 |
| Robert Boyd,       | 1651 | D. Colquhoun,         | 1685 |
| William Ferguson,  | 1652 | D. Colquhoun,         | 1686 |
| William Ferguson,  | 1653 | D. Colquhoun,         | 1687 |



*Tailors.*

|                              |      |                    |      |
|------------------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| John Grier,                  | 1688 | Robert Reid,       | 1718 |
|                              |      | John Clarke,       | 1719 |
| <i>Since the Revolution.</i> |      | Gabriel Corsbie,   | 1720 |
| Thomas Pollock,              | 1689 | Andrew Murdoch,    | 1721 |
| Archibald Miller,            | 1690 | James Wotherspoon, | 1722 |
| John Watson,                 | 1691 | John Clarke,       | 1723 |
| William Scott,               | 1692 | John Minto,        | 1724 |
| John Armour,                 | 1693 | Cornelius Luke,    | 1725 |
| Alexander Adam,              | 1694 | John Graham,       | 1726 |
| John Adam,                   | 1695 | Gabriel Corsbie,   | 1727 |
| Thomas Baxter,               | 1696 | Andrew Biggar,     | 1728 |
| John Armour,                 | 1697 | John Clark,        | 1729 |
| Thomas Baxter,               | 1698 | Walter Gray,       | 1730 |
| Thomas Pollock,              | 1699 | Robert Murdoch,    | 1731 |
| John Wallace,                | 1700 | John Miller,       | 1732 |
| John Wallace,                | 1701 | Cornelius Luke,    | 1733 |
| James Miller,                | 1702 | John Muir,         | 1734 |
| William Thomson, Jun.        | 1703 | William Riddell,   | 1735 |
| John Watson,                 | 1704 | James Wotherspoon, | 1736 |
| Robert Hogg,                 | 1705 | Robert Muir,       | 1737 |
| Robert Scott,                | 1706 | Daniel Munro,      | 1738 |
|                              |      | Cornelius Luke,    | 1739 |
| <i>Since the Union.</i>      |      | John Miller,       | 1740 |
| John Graham,                 | 1707 | Peter Burnside,    | 1741 |
| Robert Hogg,                 | 1708 | William Gilchrist, | 1742 |
| James Brisbane,              | 1709 | Daniel Munro,      | 1743 |
| John Graham,                 | 1710 | John Lillie,       | 1744 |
| James Logie,                 | 1711 | John Young,        | 1745 |
| John Graham,                 | 1712 | James Buchanan,    | 1746 |
| Francis Hopkirk,             | 1713 | William Gilchrist, | 1747 |
| James Keir,                  | 1714 | John Gardner,      | 1748 |
| Cornelius Luke,              | 1715 | James Muir,        | 1749 |
| Robert Reid,                 | 1716 | George Walker,     | 1750 |
| Peter Mitchell,              | 1717 | John Young,        | 1751 |



*Tailors.*

|                     |      |                     |      |
|---------------------|------|---------------------|------|
| William Black,      | 1752 | Thomas Kinniburgh,  | 1784 |
| John Lennox,        | 1753 | John Boyd,          | 1785 |
| John Gardner,       | 1754 | John M'Arthur,      | 1786 |
| William Brisbane,   | 1755 | John Robertson,     | 1787 |
| William Hodgson,    | 1756 | James Steven,       | 1788 |
| William Black,      | 1757 | James Baird,        | 1789 |
| John Stark,         | 1758 | John Brown,         | 1790 |
| Robert Anderson,    | 1759 | John Lockhart,      | 1791 |
| Thomas Lennox,      | 1760 | George Blair,       | 1792 |
| Archibald Black,    | 1761 | Archibald Broadley, | 1793 |
| John Lennox,        | 1762 | James Gilfillan,    | 1794 |
| Archibald M'Queen,  | 1763 | William Dunlop,     | 1795 |
| Thomas Lennox,      | 1764 | Patrick Williamson, | 1796 |
| Robert Arthur,      | 1765 | William Aitken,     | 1797 |
| Robert Aitken,      | 1766 | George Blair,       | 1798 |
| Robert Rankin,      | 1767 | Charles Graham,     | 1799 |
| John Luke,          | 1768 | John Lockhart,      | 1800 |
| John Ure,           | 1769 | William Angus,      | 1801 |
| John Cooper,        | 1770 | Robert Telfer,      | 1802 |
| Archibald M'Queen,  | 1771 | James Hay,          | 1803 |
| Alexander Farquhar, | 1772 | Alexander Craig,    | 1804 |
| Robert Aitken,      | 1773 | John Moffat,        | 1805 |
| William Herbertson, | 1774 | James Moir,         | 1806 |
| James Meiklem,      | 1775 | John Armour,        | 1807 |
| James Kinniburgh,   | 1776 | James Elliot,       | 1808 |
| John Gilmour,       | 1777 | Alexander Ross,     | 1809 |
| Michael Luke,       | 1778 | William M'Gown,     | 1810 |
| Robert M'Callum,    | 1779 | James Gow,          | 1811 |
| George Blair,       | 1780 | William Hamilton,   | 1812 |
| James Dunlop,       | 1781 | Andrew Yuille,      | 1813 |
| John Lillie,        | 1782 | Thomas Graham,      | 1814 |
| James M'Kechnie,    | 1783 | Daniel M'Ewan,      | 1815 |



*Tailors.*


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*Cordiners.*

|                     |      |                   |      |
|---------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| Ninian Anderson,    | 1604 | William Anderson, | 1621 |
| Matthew Ballantyne, | 1605 | William Anderson, | 1622 |
| Ninian Anderson,    | 1606 | William Anderson, | 1623 |
| Gabriel Liston,     | 1607 | Richard Allan,    | 1624 |
| Gabriel Liston,     | 1608 | William Anderson, | 1625 |
| Gabriel Liston,     | 1609 | John Wilson,      | 1626 |
| Gabriel Liston,     | 1610 | John Anderson,    | 1627 |
| Robert Hodzyard,    | 1611 | John Wilson,      | 1628 |
| Gabriel Liston,     | 1612 | John Anderson,    | 1629 |
| Ninian Hamilton,    | 1613 | John Wilson,      | 1630 |
| Thomas Ritchie,     | 1614 | John Anderson,    | 1631 |
| Thomas Ritchie,     | 1615 | Richard Allan,    | 1632 |
| Gabriel Liston,     | 1616 | John Liston,      | 1633 |
| Gabriel Liston,     | 1617 | Richard Allan,    | 1634 |
| James Ritchie,      | 1618 | William Coats,    | 1635 |
| Mungo Hamilton,     | 1619 | John Liston,      | 1636 |
| Andrew Kerr,        | 1620 | Robert Finlay,    | 1637 |



*Cordiners.*

|                     |      |                              |      |
|---------------------|------|------------------------------|------|
| John Wilson,        | 1638 | John Wood,                   | 1669 |
| John Liston,        | 1639 | James Thomson,               | 1670 |
| John Wilson,        | 1640 | John Liston,                 | 1671 |
| Robert Hodzyard,    | 1641 | John Wood,                   | 1672 |
| John Wilson,        | 1642 | James Hutchison,             | 1673 |
| Robert Hodzyard,    | 1643 | John Wardrop,                | 1674 |
| Henry Marshall,     | 1644 | James Thomson,               | 1675 |
| John Caldwell,      | 1645 | John Wardrop *,              | 1676 |
| John Wilson,        | 1646 | Hugh Mitchell,               | 1686 |
| John Wallace,       | 1647 | Hugh Mitchell,               | 1687 |
| John Wilson,        | 1648 | Hugh Mitchell,               | 1688 |
| Walter M'Aulay,     | 1649 |                              |      |
| William Coats,      | 1650 | <i>Since the Revolution.</i> |      |
| William Coats,      | 1651 | Hugh Mitchell,               | 1689 |
| Gabriel Corbett,    | 1652 | Robert Allan,                | 1690 |
| Gabriel Corbett,    | 1653 | Robert Allan,                | 1691 |
| Archibald Anderson, | 1654 | Andrew Menzies,              | 1692 |
| William Coats,      | 1655 | Andrew Menzies,              | 1693 |
| Walter M'Aulay,     | 1656 | Robert Allan,                | 1694 |
| Walter M'Aulay,     | 1657 | Robert Allan,                | 1695 |
| Walter M'Aulay,     | 1658 | Robert Allan,                | 1696 |
| Walter M'Aulay,     | 1659 | James Hutchison,             | 1697 |
| John Liston,        | 1660 | James Hutchison,             | 1698 |
| James Mitchell,     | 1661 | Robert Allan,                | 1699 |
| James Mitchell,     | 1662 | Robert Allan,                | 1700 |
| Robert M'Humphry,   | 1663 | William Peacock,             | 1701 |
| William Coats,      | 1664 | John Brown,                  | 1702 |
| James Mitchell,     | 1665 | John Brown,                  | 1703 |
| John Wood,          | 1666 | John Brown,                  | 1704 |
| James Mitchell,     | 1667 | John Stevenson,              | 1705 |
| John Wood,          | 1668 | John Stevenson,              | 1706 |

\* For about ten years before the Revolution, the election of Deacons, in several of the Trades, were either deferred by Royal or usurped authority, or the Registers were neglected, owing to the troubles of the times.



*Cordiners.*

|                         |      |                   |      |
|-------------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| <i>Since the Union.</i> |      | James Thomson,    | 1740 |
| Robert Wotherspoon,     | 1707 | William Christie, | 1741 |
| Robert Lang,            | 1708 | Archibald Gray,   | 1742 |
| John Stevenson,         | 1709 | John Alexander,   | 1743 |
| John Stevenson,         | 1710 | James Ballantyne, | 1744 |
| William Peacock,        | 1711 | James Wylie,      | 1745 |
| Robert Wotherspoon,     | 1712 | Robert Alexander, | 1746 |
| Robert Wotherspoon,     | 1713 | John Alexander,   | 1747 |
| James Graham,           | 1714 | Robert Freebairn, | 1748 |
| James Graham,           | 1715 | James Ballantyne, | 1749 |
| James Clark,            | 1716 | Robert Gray,      | 1750 |
| James Clark,            | 1717 | John Alexander,   | 1751 |
| James Clark,            | 1718 | John Ballantyne,  | 1752 |
| James Graham,           | 1719 | Archibald Gray,   | 1753 |
| James Graham,           | 1720 | Andrew Ralston,   | 1754 |
| William Peacock,        | 1721 | John Scott,       | 1755 |
| William Peacock,        | 1722 | John Forsyth,     | 1756 |
| James Graham,           | 1723 | Robert Gray,      | 1757 |
| James Peacock,          | 1724 | John Scott,       | 1758 |
| James Peacock,          | 1725 | John Ballantyne,  | 1759 |
| Robert Wotherspoon,     | 1726 | James Wardrop,    | 1760 |
| Robert Peacock,         | 1727 | Andrew Hunter,    | 1761 |
| Robert Peacock,         | 1728 | John Forsyth,     | 1762 |
| Archibald Gray,         | 1729 | John Gray,        | 1763 |
| Archibald Gray,         | 1730 | John Cree,        | 1764 |
| James Wylie,            | 1731 | Andrew Hunter,    | 1765 |
| James Wylie,            | 1732 | John Cumming,     | 1766 |
| William Martin,         | 1733 | James M'Nair,     | 1767 |
| Archibald Scott,        | 1734 | William Ralston,  | 1768 |
| James Hunter,           | 1735 | John Cree,        | 1769 |
| James Hunter,           | 1736 | David Matthie,    | 1770 |
| John Wylie,             | 1737 | James Bryce,      | 1771 |
| John Wylie,             | 1738 | John Ross,        | 1772 |
| James Ballantyne,       | 1739 | John Yuill,       | 1773 |







*Maltmen.*

## VISITORS.

|                       |      |                   |      |
|-----------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| John Wallace,         | 1604 | John Gilhazie,    | 1637 |
| John Wallace,         | 1605 | Walter Neilson,   | 1638 |
| James Lightbody,      | 1606 | Walter Neilson,   | 1639 |
| James Lightbody,      | 1607 | Robert Paterson,  | 1640 |
| James Fisher,         | 1608 | John Gilhazie,    | 1641 |
| James Fisher,         | 1609 | Walter Neilson,   | 1642 |
| Walter Douglas,       | 1610 | James Morrison,   | 1643 |
| Walter Douglas,       | 1611 | Walter Neilson,   | 1644 |
| John Crawford,        | 1612 | Walter Bryce,     | 1645 |
| William Neilson, Sen. | 1613 | Walter Neilson,   | 1646 |
| William Douglas,      | 1614 | Archibald Semple, | 1647 |
| William Douglas,      | 1615 | John Wallace,     | 1648 |
| William Douglas,      | 1616 | Walter Bryce,     | 1649 |
| John Crawford,        | 1617 | Thomas Campbell,  | 1650 |
| William Neilson,      | 1618 | John Park,        | 1651 |
| Walter Douglas,       | 1619 | John Millar,      | 1652 |
| John Wallace,         | 1620 | John Millar,      | 1653 |
| Walter Douglas,       | 1621 | John Millar,      | 1654 |
| William Neilson, Jun. | 1622 | John Miller,      | 1655 |
| William Neilson, Jun. | 1623 | Patrick Bryce,    | 1656 |
| William Neilson, Jun. | 1624 | Patrick Bryce,    | 1657 |
| John Crawford,        | 1625 | John Miller,      | 1658 |
| Ninian Gilhazie,      | 1626 | John Miller,      | 1659 |
| Ninian Gilhazie,      | 1627 | Ninian Anderson,  | 1660 |
| Ninian Gilhazie,      | 1628 | John Watson,      | 1661 |
| Thomas Gray,          | 1629 | John Watson,      | 1662 |
| Thomas Gray,          | 1630 | John Wallace,     | 1663 |
| Ninian Gilhazie,      | 1631 | John Miller,      | 1664 |
| Ninian Gilhazie,      | 1632 | John Miller,      | 1665 |
| Ninian Gilhazie,      | 1633 | John Miller,      | 1666 |
| Ninian Gilhazie,      | 1634 | John Wallace,     | 1667 |
| William Neilson,      | 1635 | William Wallace,  | 1668 |
| William Neilson,      | 1636 | John Finlay,      | 1669 |



*Maltmen.*

|                  |      |                 |      |
|------------------|------|-----------------|------|
| John Finlay,     | 1670 | Robert Boyd,    | 1702 |
| Patrick Bryce,   | 1671 | James Mitchell, | 1703 |
| John Finlay,     | 1672 | James Mitchell, | 1704 |
| John Finlay,     | 1673 | John Paul,      | 1705 |
| Matthew M'Aulay, | 1674 | John Paul,      | 1706 |

Robert Campbell, 1675

Matthew M'Aulay, 1676

*Since the Union.*

|                  |      |                    |      |
|------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| Matthew M'Aulay, | 1677 | John Miller,       | 1707 |
| John Finlay,     | 1678 | John Miller,       | 1708 |
| John Finlay,     | 1679 | Patrick Mitchell,  | 1709 |
| John Cummin,     | 1680 | Patrick Mitchell,  | 1710 |
| James Campbell,  | 1681 | David Robb,        | 1711 |
| James Mitchell,  | 1682 | David Robb,        | 1712 |
| John Stirling,   | 1683 | John Woodrow,      | 1713 |
| John Lilburn,    | 1684 | John Woodrow,      | 1714 |
| John Lilburn,    | 1685 | John Stevenson,    | 1715 |
| John Stirling,   | 1686 | John Stevenson,    | 1716 |
| John Stirling,   | 1687 | Archibald Cameron, | 1717 |
| John Mitchell,   | 1688 | Archibald Cameron, | 1718 |

George Buchanan, Jun. 1719

*Since the Revolution.*

George Buchanan, Jun. 1720

|                  |      |                   |      |
|------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| Peter Corbett,   | 1689 | James Miller,     | 1721 |
| Peter Corbett,   | 1690 | James Miller,     | 1722 |
| George Buchanan, | 1691 | John Stevenson,   | 1723 |
| George Buchanan, | 1692 | John Stevenson,   | 1724 |
| Robert Boyd,     | 1693 | John Reid,        | 1725 |
| George Buchanan, | 1694 | John Reid,        | 1726 |
| William Cummin,  | 1695 | Robert Robertson, | 1727 |
| William Cummin,  | 1696 | John Mitchell,    | 1728 |
| John Paul,       | 1697 | John Mitchell,    | 1729 |
| John Paul,       | 1698 | Thomas Wardrop,   | 1730 |
| Thomas Hamilton, | 1699 | Thomas Wardrop,   | 1731 |
| Thomas Hamilton, | 1700 | James Drew,       | 1732 |
| Robert Boyd,     | 1701 | James Drew,       | 1733 |



*Maltmen.*

|                        |      |                      |      |
|------------------------|------|----------------------|------|
| David Robb,            | 1734 | James Miller,        | 1768 |
| David Robb,            | 1735 | James Buchanan,      | 1769 |
| Robert Leitch,         | 1736 | James Buchanan,      | 1770 |
| Robert Leitch,         | 1737 | James M'Lehose,      | 1771 |
| John Reid,             | 1738 | James M'Lehose,      | 1772 |
| John Reid,             | 1739 | Andrew Reid,         | 1773 |
| John Hamilton, Sen.    | 1740 | Andrew Reid,         | 1774 |
| John Hamilton, Sen.    | 1741 | Robert Tennent,      | 1775 |
| John Hamilton, Jun.    | 1742 | Robert Tennent,      | 1776 |
| John Hamilton, Jun.    | 1743 | John Tennent,        | 1777 |
| Andrew Thomson,        | 1744 | John Tennent,        | 1778 |
| Andrew Thomson,        | 1745 | Thomas Paterson,     | 1779 |
| Matthew Wilson,        | 1746 | Thomas Paterson,     | 1780 |
| Matthew Wilson,        | 1747 | William Cuthbertson, | 1781 |
| James Miller,          | 1748 | John Cuthbertson,    | 1782 |
| James Miller,          | 1749 | James Buchanan,      | 1783 |
| John Hamilton, Sen.    | 1750 | James Buchanan,      | 1784 |
| John Hamilton, Sen.    | 1751 | William Pinkerton,   | 1785 |
| John Miller,           | 1752 | William Pinkerton,   | 1786 |
| John Miller,           | 1753 | John Cuthbertson,    | 1787 |
| George Buchanan, Jun.  | 1754 | John Cuthbertson,    | 1788 |
| George Buchanan, Jun.  | 1755 | James Montgomrie,    | 1789 |
| Patrick Reid,          | 1756 | James Montgomrie,    | 1790 |
| Patrick Reid,          | 1757 | William Steel,       | 1791 |
| William Baird,         | 1758 | William Steel,       | 1792 |
| William Baird,         | 1759 | Alexander Galloway,  | 1793 |
| John Aitken,           | 1760 | Alexander Galloway,  | 1794 |
| John Aitken,           | 1761 | John Gardner, Jun.   | 1795 |
| William M'Lehose, Jun. | 1762 | John Gardner, Jun.   | 1796 |
| William M'Lehose, Jun. | 1763 | Andrew Paton,        | 1797 |
| John Struthers,        | 1764 | Andrew Paton,        | 1798 |
| John Struthers,        | 1765 | James Hunter,        | 1799 |
| John Paterson,         | 1766 | James Hunter,        | 1800 |
| John Paterson,         | 1767 | John Cuthbertson,    | 1801 |







*Weavers.*

|                     |      |                              |      |
|---------------------|------|------------------------------|------|
| John Clark,         | 1620 | Patrick Clark,               | 1654 |
| John Baird,         | 1621 | Michael Watson,              | 1655 |
| John Clark,         | 1622 | John Falconer,               | 1656 |
| Thomas Anderson,    | 1623 | Michael Watson,              | 1657 |
| John Baird,         | 1624 | John Falconer,               | 1658 |
| Patrick Clark,      | 1625 | John Falconer,               | 1659 |
| James Graham,       | 1626 | Archibald Glen,              | 1660 |
| James Wingate,      | 1627 | John Falconer,               | 1661 |
| John Falconer,      | 1628 | John Falconer,               | 1662 |
| James Graham,       | 1629 | John Clark,                  | 1663 |
| John Falconer,      | 1630 | Patrick Boyd,                | 1664 |
| Patrick Clark,      | 1631 | John Falconer,               | 1665 |
| John Falconer,      | 1632 | John Falconer,               | 1666 |
| Thomas Anderson,    | 1633 | John Clark,                  | 1667 |
| John Falconer,      | 1634 | Walter Stewart,              | 1668 |
| William Falconer,   | 1635 | Archibald Glen,              | 1669 |
| Thomas Anderson,    | 1636 | John Fleckfield,             | 1670 |
| Patrick Clark,      | 1637 | Walter Stewart,              | 1671 |
| Patrick Clark,      | 1638 | John Paterson,               | 1672 |
| Thomas Anderson,    | 1639 | Robert Fleckfield,           | 1673 |
| Richard Fleckfield, | 1640 | Robert Gilmour,              | 1674 |
| Patrick Clark,      | 1641 | Robert Fleckfield,           | 1675 |
| John Falconer,      | 1642 | Robert Fleckfield,           | 1676 |
| John Baird,         | 1643 | Patrick Lang,                | 1677 |
| Patrick Clark,      | 1644 | Patrick Lang,                | 1678 |
| Patrick Clark,      | 1645 | John Steven,                 | 1686 |
| Patrick Clark,      | 1646 |                              |      |
| John Baird,         | 1647 | <i>Since the Revolution.</i> |      |
| Patrick Bryce,      | 1648 | James Finlay,                | 1689 |
| Patrick Bryce,      | 1649 | James Finlay,                | 1690 |
| Patrick Bryce,      | 1650 | John Loch,                   | 1691 |
| Patrick Clark,      | 1651 | James Todd,                  | 1692 |
| Patrick Clark,      | 1652 | James Finlay,                | 1693 |
| Patrick Clark,      | 1653 | William Haddoway,            | 1694 |



*Weavers.*

|                         |      |                    |      |
|-------------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| Robert Dobbie,          | 1695 | James Campbell,    | 1727 |
| John Loch,              | 1696 | Robert Morthland,  | 1728 |
| John M'Gilchrist,       | 1697 | John Lang,         | 1729 |
| John M'Gilchrist,       | 1698 | John M'Eldoe,      | 1730 |
| John M'Gilchrist,       | 1699 | Robert Mauchlin,   | 1731 |
| William Haddoway,       | 1700 | William Buchanan,  | 1732 |
| James Todd,             | 1701 | James Boyle,       | 1733 |
| William Hadden,         | 1702 | James Campbell,    | 1734 |
| William Hadden,         | 1703 | John Goudie,       | 1735 |
| Thomas Pettigrew,       | 1704 | William Watson,    | 1736 |
| William Hadden,         | 1705 | Thomas Brown,      | 1737 |
| William Hadden,         | 1706 | John M'Eldoe,      | 1738 |
|                         |      | James Smith,       | 1739 |
|                         |      | Andrew Miller,     | 1740 |
| <i>Since the Union.</i> |      | John Gibson,       | 1741 |
| Robert Loch,            | 1707 | James Fergus,      | 1742 |
| William Hadden,         | 1708 | Thomas Muir,       | 1743 |
| Archibald Glen,         | 1709 | William Gemmel,    | 1744 |
| James Boyle,            | 1710 | John Gray,         | 1745 |
| William Hadden,         | 1711 | Patrick Stevenson, | 1746 |
| Robert Wood,            | 1712 | Robert Barbour,    | 1747 |
| William Hadden,         | 1713 | James Stewart,     | 1748 |
| James Boyle,            | 1714 | William Aiken,     | 1749 |
| William Bryson,         | 1715 | James Henderson,   | 1750 |
| Thomas Cochrane,        | 1716 | Patrick Brisbane,  | 1751 |
| Thomas Cochrane,        | 1717 | Thomas Coats,      | 1752 |
| William Hadden,         | 1718 | Patrick M'Cumin,   | 1753 |
| Robert Wood,            | 1719 | John Robertson,    | 1754 |
| John Robertson,         | 1720 | Robert Provan,     | 1755 |
| Robert Loch,            | 1721 | John Dalgliesh,    | 1756 |
| James Boyle,            | 1722 | John Barbour,      | 1757 |
| William Bryson,         | 1723 | William Knox,      | 1758 |
| John Lang,              | 1724 | James Gibson,      | 1759 |
| James Boyle,            | 1725 | Alexander Riddell, | 1760 |
| Robert Wood,            | 1726 |                    |      |



*Weavers.*

|                     |      |                    |      |
|---------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| James Davidson,     | 1761 | James Scott,       | 1789 |
| Robert Winning,     | 1762 | James Richardson,  | 1790 |
| James Bogle,        | 1763 | John Turner,       | 1791 |
| William M'Farlane,  | 1764 | Neil M'Brayne,     | 1792 |
| John Robertson,     | 1765 | William Hunter,    | 1793 |
| Thomas Adam,        | 1766 | Thomas Alston,     | 1794 |
| John Barr,          | 1767 | Alexander Wylie,   | 1795 |
| David Lennox,       | 1768 | John Coats,        | 1796 |
| Richard Miller,     | 1769 | Andrew Eadie,      | 1797 |
| William Bell,       | 1770 | James Paul,        | 1798 |
| Alexander Scott,    | 1771 | John Duncan,       | 1799 |
| Francis Reid,       | 1772 | Robert Cullen,     | 1800 |
| William Bogle,      | 1773 | James Watson,      | 1801 |
| David Dalglish,     | 1774 | Thomas Alston,     | 1802 |
| William Bell,       | 1775 | John Wright,       | 1803 |
| Malcolm Dun,        | 1776 | William Scott,     | 1804 |
| John Simpson,       | 1777 | John Coats,        | 1805 |
| Patrick Salmon,     | 1778 | Robert Easton,     | 1806 |
| Christopher Beck,   | 1779 | Thomas Alston,     | 1807 |
| William Ritchie,    | 1780 | John M'Nair,       | 1808 |
| Richard Miller,     | 1781 | William Buchanan,  | 1809 |
| Alexander Campbell, | 1782 | John Alston,       | 1810 |
| John Reid,          | 1783 | John Graham,       | 1811 |
| John Paul,          | 1784 | Alexander Wylie,   | 1812 |
| William Shaw,       | 1785 | William Blackburn, | 1813 |
| Christopher Beck,   | 1786 | William Snell,     | 1814 |
| James Richardson,   | 1787 | James Watson,      | 1815 |
| John Kirkland,      | 1788 |                    |      |

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*Weavers.*

|      |                |
|------|----------------|
| 1789 | James Davidson |
| 1790 | Robert Young   |
| 1791 | James Young    |
| 1792 | James Young    |
| 1793 | James Young    |
| 1794 | James Young    |
| 1795 | James Young    |
| 1796 | James Young    |
| 1797 | James Young    |
| 1798 | James Young    |
| 1799 | James Young    |
| 1800 | James Young    |
| 1801 | James Young    |
| 1802 | James Young    |
| 1803 | James Young    |
| 1804 | James Young    |
| 1805 | James Young    |
| 1806 | James Young    |
| 1807 | James Young    |
| 1808 | James Young    |
| 1809 | James Young    |
| 1810 | James Young    |
| 1811 | James Young    |
| 1812 | James Young    |
| 1813 | James Young    |
| 1814 | James Young    |
| 1815 | James Young    |
| 1816 | James Young    |
| 1817 | James Young    |
| 1818 | James Young    |
| 1819 | James Young    |
| 1820 | James Young    |
| 1821 | James Young    |
| 1822 | James Young    |
| 1823 | James Young    |
| 1824 | James Young    |
| 1825 | James Young    |
| 1826 | James Young    |
| 1827 | James Young    |
| 1828 | James Young    |
| 1829 | James Young    |
| 1830 | James Young    |
| 1831 | James Young    |
| 1832 | James Young    |
| 1833 | James Young    |
| 1834 | James Young    |
| 1835 | James Young    |
| 1836 | James Young    |
| 1837 | James Young    |
| 1838 | James Young    |
| 1839 | James Young    |
| 1840 | James Young    |
| 1841 | James Young    |

*Baxters.*

|                  |      |                  |      |
|------------------|------|------------------|------|
| George Young,    | 1604 | William Herriot, | 1623 |
| Thomas Fawside,  | 1605 | Thomas Scott,    | 1624 |
| Thomas Fawside,  | 1606 | William Herriot, | 1625 |
| Thomas Fawside,  | 1607 | William Herriot, | 1626 |
| William Glen,    | 1608 | James Robison,   | 1627 |
| James Alcorn,    | 1609 | James Robison,   | 1628 |
| William Herriot, | 1610 | Thomas Scott,    | 1629 |
| William Herriot, | 1611 | William Fawside, | 1630 |
| Thomas Fawside,  | 1612 | William Fawside, | 1631 |
| William Herriot, | 1613 | James Robison,   | 1632 |
| William Herriot, | 1614 | James Robison,   | 1633 |
| William Herriot, | 1615 | Thomas Scott,    | 1634 |
| John Young,      | 1616 | James Robison,   | 1635 |
| John Young,      | 1617 | Gabriel Herriot, | 1636 |
| Matthew Glen,    | 1618 | John Buchanan,   | 1637 |
| Matthew Glen,    | 1619 | Thomas Scott,    | 1638 |
| William Herriot, | 1620 | James Robison,   | 1639 |
| William Herriot, | 1621 | Thomas Scott,    | 1640 |
| James Robertson, | 1622 | John Buchanan,   | 1641 |



*Baxters.*

|                |      |                              |      |
|----------------|------|------------------------------|------|
| Thomas Scott,  | 1642 | William Glen,                | 1676 |
| John Buchanan, | 1643 | James Morrison,              | 1677 |
| Thomas Scott,  | 1644 | Gavin Hepburn,               | 1686 |
| Thomas Scott,  | 1645 | Gavin Hepburn,               | 1687 |
| Thomas Scott,  | 1646 |                              |      |
| Thomas Scott,  | 1647 | <i>Since the Revolution.</i> |      |

|                     |      |                   |      |
|---------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| John Buchanan,      | 1648 | Robert Buchanan,  | 1690 |
| John Scott,         | 1649 | Robert Buchanan,  | 1691 |
| John Buchanan,      | 1650 | James Muirhead,   | 1692 |
| John Glen,          | 1651 | James Muirhead,   | 1693 |
| John Buchanan,      | 1652 | William M'Rae,    | 1694 |
| John Buchanan,      | 1653 | William M'Rae,    | 1695 |
| John Glen,          | 1654 | William M'Rae,    | 1696 |
| John Scott,         | 1655 | John Hepburn,     | 1697 |
| John Buchanan,      | 1656 | John Hepburn,     | 1698 |
| William Glen,       | 1657 | Thomas Finlay,    | 1699 |
| William Glen,       | 1658 | Thomas Finlay,    | 1700 |
| William Glen,       | 1659 | James Hood,       | 1701 |
| James Robison, Sen. | 1660 | James Hood,       | 1702 |
| James Robison, Jun. | 1661 | John Auchincloss, | 1703 |
| William Glen,       | 1662 | John Auchincloss, | 1704 |
| Matthew Fawside,    | 1663 | Thomas Finlay,    | 1705 |
| Daniel Purdon,      | 1664 | Thomas Finlay,    | 1706 |
| Daniel Purdon,      | 1665 |                   |      |

*Since the Union.*

|                   |      |                   |      |
|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| John Scott,       | 1666 | John Auchincloss, | 1707 |
| Daniel Purdon,    | 1667 | John Auchincloss, | 1708 |
| John Scott,       | 1668 | John Auchincloss, | 1708 |
| Daniel Purdon,    | 1669 | Thomas Finlay,    | 1709 |
| William Crawford, | 1670 | Thomas Finlay,    | 1710 |
| Daniel Purdon,    | 1671 | Thomas Finlay,    | 1711 |
| William Glen,     | 1672 | Thomas Finlay,    | 1712 |
| James Mason,      | 1673 | Thomas Finlay,    | 1713 |
| Daniel Purdon,    | 1674 | Thomas Finlay,    | 1714 |
| Gavin Hepburn,    | 1675 | John Auchincloss, | 1715 |



*Baxters.*

|                    |      |                      |      |
|--------------------|------|----------------------|------|
| John Auchincloss,  | 1716 | John Menzies,        | 1750 |
| Andrew Scott,      | 1717 | John Menzies,        | 1751 |
| Andrew Scott,      | 1718 | Thomas Mitchell,     | 1752 |
| Andrew Scott,      | 1719 | Thomas Mitchell,     | 1753 |
| Andrew Scott,      | 1720 | Andrew Duncan,       | 1754 |
| James Muirhead,    | 1721 | Andrew Duncan,       | 1755 |
| James Muirhead,    | 1722 | Thomas Mitchell,     | 1756 |
| William Tripnay,   | 1723 | Thomas Mitchell,     | 1757 |
| William Tripnay,   | 1724 | John Auchincloss,    | 1758 |
| Andrew Scott,      | 1725 | John Auchincloss,    | 1759 |
| Andrew Scott,      | 1726 | Patrick Whyte,       | 1760 |
| John Auchincloss,  | 1727 | George Graham,       | 1761 |
| John Auchincloss,  | 1728 | John Craig,          | 1762 |
| James Algie,       | 1729 | William Ewing,       | 1763 |
| James Algie,       | 1730 | Walter Lang,         | 1764 |
| John Scott,        | 1731 | John Duncan,         | 1765 |
| John Scott,        | 1732 | Alexander Mitchell,  | 1766 |
| John Auchincloss,  | 1733 | George Graham,       | 1767 |
| John Auchincloss,  | 1734 | Thomas Marjoribanks, | 1768 |
| Thomas Scott,      | 1735 | James Anderson,      | 1769 |
| Thomas Scott,      | 1736 | Thomas Scott, Jun.   | 1770 |
| Andrew Scott, Jun. | 1737 | David Stevenson,     | 1771 |
| Andrew Scott, Jun. | 1738 | John Scott,          | 1772 |
| James Edmond,      | 1739 | Andrew Whyte,        | 1773 |
| James Edmond,      | 1740 | George Blair,        | 1774 |
| James Morrison,    | 1741 | John Berrie,         | 1775 |
| James Morrison,    | 1742 | James Weir,          | 1776 |
| William Gilmour,   | 1743 | Boyd M'Crocket,      | 1777 |
| William Gilmour,   | 1744 | John Graham,         | 1778 |
| Andrew Scott,      | 1745 | John Wright,         | 1779 |
| Andrew Scott,      | 1746 | John Scott,          | 1780 |
| James Edmond,      | 1747 | William Steel,       | 1781 |
| John Watson,       | 1748 | William Fleming,     | 1782 |
| John Watson,       | 1749 | John M'Feat,         | 1783 |







*Skinnners.*

|                     |      |                     |      |
|---------------------|------|---------------------|------|
| William Luife,      | 1604 | Manasses Lyle,      | 1637 |
| Alexander Caldwell, | 1605 | William Hunter,     | 1638 |
| Alexander Caldwell, | 1606 | James Peadie,       | 1639 |
| Alexander Caldwell, | 1607 | Manasses Lyle,      | 1640 |
| William Luife,      | 1608 | James Peadie,       | 1641 |
| Alexander Caldwell, | 1609 | William Hunter,     | 1642 |
| William Luife,      | 1610 | Michael Likeperick, | 1643 |
| John Pedie,         | 1611 | John Auldcorn,      | 1644 |
| John Pedie,         | 1612 | James Peadie,       | 1645 |
| Patrick Carr,       | 1613 | James Peadie,       | 1646 |
| Patrick Barr,       | 1614 | John Auldcorn,      | 1647 |
| George Bogle,       | 1615 | Andrew Love,        | 1648 |
| George Bogle,       | 1616 | Robert Cummin,      | 1649 |
| Alexander Caldwell, | 1617 | John Caldwell,      | 1650 |
| Alexander Auldcorn, | 1618 | Robert Cummin,      | 1651 |
| John Pedie,         | 1619 | Robert Cummin,      | 1652 |
| John Pedie,         | 1620 | Robert Cummin,      | 1653 |
| William Luife,      | 1621 | George Clark,       | 1654 |
| William Luife,      | 1622 | George Clark,       | 1655 |
| Alexander Caldwell, | 1623 | James Peadie,       | 1656 |
| John Luife,         | 1624 | George Clark,       | 1657 |
| John Luife,         | 1625 | William Hunter,     | 1658 |
| James Peadie,       | 1626 | William Hunter,     | 1659 |
| James Peadie,       | 1627 | George Clark,       | 1660 |
| Manasses Lyle,      | 1628 | Matthew Cummin,     | 1661 |
| Manasses Lyle,      | 1629 | George Clark,       | 1662 |
| John Biggar,        | 1630 | Matthew Cummin,     | 1663 |
| John Biggar,        | 1631 | William Govan,      | 1664 |
| John Love,          | 1632 | Andrew Love,        | 1665 |
| Gabriel Cochran,    | 1633 | John Caldwell,      | 1666 |
| James Peadie,       | 1634 | Andrew Love,        | 1667 |
| Manasses Lyle,      | 1635 | William Govan,      | 1668 |
| Patrick Barr,       | 1636 | Robert Bogle,       | 1669 |



*Skinners.*

|                  |      |                  |      |
|------------------|------|------------------|------|
| William Cochran, | 1670 | John Jamieson,   | 1702 |
| William Cochran, | 1671 | James Crawford,  | 1703 |
| Robert Bogle,    | 1672 | James Crawford,  | 1704 |
| William Govan,   | 1673 | Richard Maxwell, | 1705 |
| Colin Crawford,  | 1674 | James Crawford,  | 1706 |
| Colin Crawford,  | 1675 |                  |      |

*Since the Union.*

|                  |      |                  |      |
|------------------|------|------------------|------|
| John Peadie,     | 1676 |                  |      |
| Robert Bogle,    | 1677 | John Jamieson,   | 1707 |
| James Cummin,    | 1678 | John M'Kippen,   | 1708 |
| Alexander Govan, | 1679 | John Peadie,     | 1709 |
| Colin Crawford,  | 1680 | Richard Maxwell, | 1710 |
| Colin Crawford,  | 1681 | John Jamieson,   | 1711 |
| David Wilson,    | 1682 | John Jamieson,   | 1712 |
| Alexander Govan, | 1683 | Richard Maxwell, | 1713 |
| Alexander Govan, | 1684 | John Peadie,     | 1714 |
| John Paterson,   | 1685 | John Stevenson,  | 1715 |
| John Paterson,   | 1686 | John Stevenson,  | 1716 |
| John Paterson,   | 1687 | John Peadie,     | 1717 |
| James Cummin,    | 1688 | Samuel Bulloch,  | 1718 |
|                  |      | Richard Maxwell, | 1719 |

*Since the Revolution.*

|                  |      |                     |      |
|------------------|------|---------------------|------|
|                  |      | Richard Maxwell,    | 1720 |
| James Cummin,    | 1689 | Thomas Peadie,      | 1721 |
| William Fulton,  | 1690 | Thomas Peadie,      | 1722 |
| John Peadie,     | 1691 | Thomas Auchincloss, | 1723 |
| John Peadie,     | 1692 | Thomas Peadie,      | 1724 |
| James Crawford,  | 1693 | Thomas Peadie,      | 1725 |
| James Crawford,  | 1694 | Richard Maxwell,    | 1726 |
| John Peadie,     | 1695 | Thomas Peadie,      | 1727 |
| James Crawford,  | 1696 | Thomas Peadie,      | 1728 |
| William Fulton,  | 1697 | William King,       | 1729 |
| James Crawford,  | 1698 | John Wilson,        | 1730 |
| James Crawford,  | 1699 | John Wilson,        | 1731 |
| Richard Maxwell, | 1700 | Walter M'Kippen,    | 1732 |
| Richard Maxwell, | 1701 | Walter M'Kippen,    | 1733 |



*Skinnners.*

|                     |      |                         |      |
|---------------------|------|-------------------------|------|
| Thomas Peadie,      | 1734 | James Barclay, Jun.     | 1768 |
| Thomas Peadie,      | 1735 | Robert Shearer,         | 1769 |
| John Jamieson,      | 1736 | John Walker,            | 1770 |
| John Jamieson,      | 1737 | James Barclay, Jun.     | 1771 |
| Thomas Peadie,      | 1738 | Thomas Smith,           | 1772 |
| John Jamieson,      | 1739 | John Bewgo,             | 1773 |
| John Jamieson,      | 1740 | Robert Shearer, Jun.    | 1774 |
| John Barclay,       | 1741 | Thomas Smith,           | 1775 |
| John Barclay,       | 1742 | Thomas Burton,          | 1776 |
| John Jamieson,      | 1743 | Robert Shearer,         | 1777 |
| Thomas Peadie,      | 1744 | John Shearer, Jun.      | 1778 |
| John Wilson,        | 1745 | John Shearer, Sen.      | 1779 |
| James Barclay,      | 1746 | William Tassie,         | 1780 |
| John Jamieson,      | 1747 | John Shearer, Jun.      | 1781 |
| Hugh Bryson,        | 1748 | William Davidson,       | 1782 |
| John Barclay,       | 1749 | Thomas Smith,           | 1783 |
| John Jamieson,      | 1750 | John Howie,             | 1784 |
| James Barclay,      | 1751 | William Tassie,         | 1785 |
| John Barclay,       | 1752 | Basil Ronald,           | 1786 |
| John Wilson,        | 1753 | John Shearer, Jun.      | 1787 |
| John Jamieson,      | 1754 | John Shearer, Youngest, | 1788 |
| Alexander Cochrane, | 1755 | William Davidson,       | 1789 |
| John Barclay,       | 1756 | Basil Ronald,           | 1790 |
| James Barclay,      | 1757 | William Tassie,         | 1791 |
| John Shearer,       | 1758 | Archibald Ronald,       | 1792 |
| John Jamieson,      | 1759 | John Howie,             | 1793 |
| John Wilson,        | 1760 | Basil Ronald,           | 1794 |
| Robert Wilson,      | 1761 | John Bryce,             | 1795 |
| Robert Shearer,     | 1762 | David Russell,          | 1796 |
| John Barclay,       | 1763 | William Tassie,         | 1797 |
| James Barclay, Jun. | 1764 | William Tassie, Jun.    | 1798 |
| John Jamieson,      | 1765 | Basil Ronald,           | 1799 |
| John Shearer,       | 1766 | Thomas Cree,            | 1800 |
| Robert Wilson,      | 1767 | William Davidson,       | 1801 |



*Skinner's.*

|                    |      |                 |      |
|--------------------|------|-----------------|------|
| Thomas Barclay,    | 1802 | James Nicol,    | 1809 |
| John Shearer,      | 1803 | William Tassie, | 1810 |
| William Proudfoot, | 1804 | John Paterson,  | 1811 |
| William Davidson,  | 1805 | William Brown,  | 1812 |
| John Shearer,      | 1806 | John Howie,     | 1813 |
| John Howie,        | 1807 | Andrew Hunter,  | 1814 |
| William Meikle,    | 1808 | James Nicol,    | 1815 |

*Wrights.*

|                   |      |                    |      |
|-------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| James King,       | 1604 | Archibald Reid,    | 1612 |
| Archibald Reid,   | 1605 | James Reid,        | 1613 |
| James Elphinston, | 1606 | James Allanson,    | 1614 |
| Archibald Reid,   | 1607 | James Main,        | 1615 |
| James Main,       | 1608 | Patrick Colquhoun, | 1616 |
| William Young,    | 1609 | Patrick Colquhoun, | 1617 |
| James Allison,    | 1610 | James Anderson,    | 1618 |
| James Reid,       | 1611 | Patrick Colquhoun, | 1619 |



*Wrights.*

|                    |      |                              |      |
|--------------------|------|------------------------------|------|
| James Allanson,    | 1620 | William Reid,                | 1654 |
| Alexander Main,    | 1621 | Gabriel Cumming,             | 1655 |
| Patrick Colquhoun, | 1622 | John Otterburn,              | 1656 |
| James Colquhoun,   | 1623 | Alexander Dainzell,          | 1657 |
| Patrick Colquhoun, | 1624 | Alexander Dainzell,          | 1658 |
| Robert Muir,       | 1625 | Gabriel Cumming,             | 1659 |
| John Baird,        | 1626 | Gabriel Cumming,             | 1660 |
| Patrick Colquhoun, | 1627 | James Selkirk,               | 1661 |
| Robert Bell,       | 1628 | Thomas Miller,               | 1662 |
| Robert Muir,       | 1629 | John Dainzell,               | 1663 |
| John Baird,        | 1630 | Alexander Elphinston,        | 1664 |
| Robert Muir,       | 1631 | James Reid,                  | 1665 |
| Robert Bell,       | 1632 | Thomas Miller,               | 1666 |
| Patrick Colquhoun, | 1633 | John Otterburn,              | 1667 |
| James Colquhoun,   | 1634 | Alexander Dainzell,          | 1668 |
| Patrick Colquhoun, | 1635 | Alexander Dainzell,          | 1669 |
| Robert Muir,       | 1636 | Alexander Eglintoun,         | 1670 |
| William Baird,     | 1637 | John Otterburn,              | 1671 |
| William Baird,     | 1638 | Alexander Dainzell,          | 1672 |
| John Baird,        | 1639 | Alexander Dainzell,          | 1673 |
| Patrick Colquhoun, | 1640 | William Liddell,             | 1674 |
| Robert Reid,       | 1641 | Thomas Miller,               | 1675 |
| Matthew Colquhoun, | 1642 | Thomas Miller,               | 1676 |
| Robert Reid,       | 1643 | George Dainzell,             | 1677 |
| Matthew Colquhoun, | 1644 | John Paterson,               | 1686 |
| William Reid,      | 1645 |                              |      |
| Matthew Colquhoun, | 1646 | <i>Since the Revolution.</i> |      |
| Robert Bell,       | 1647 | Alexander Mabben,            | 1690 |
| John Dainzell,     | 1648 | James Herbertson,            | 1691 |
| Robert Reid,       | 1649 | James Herbertson,            | 1692 |
| Robert Reid,       | 1650 | James Herbertson,            | 1693 |
| James Elphinston,  | 1651 | Robert Stevenson,            | 1694 |
| Robert Reid, Sen.  | 1652 | Robert Stevenson,            | 1695 |
| Robert Reid, Sen.  | 1653 | Robert Stevenson,            | 1696 |



*Wrights.*

|                    |      |                    |      |
|--------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| John Paterson,     | 1697 | William Liddell,   | 1729 |
| John Paterson,     | 1698 | Francis Stevenson, | 1730 |
| John Paterson,     | 1699 | Robert Dreghorn,   | 1731 |
| James Murdoch,     | 1700 | Alexander Dunlop,  | 1732 |
| Alexander Mabben,  | 1701 | Robert Stevenson,  | 1733 |
| James Murdoch,     | 1702 | Robert Donaldson,  | 1734 |
| James Murdoch,     | 1703 | Robert Dreghorn,   | 1735 |
| Robert Dickie,     | 1704 | John Wardrop,      | 1736 |
| Francis Stevenson, | 1705 | Matthew Paton,     | 1737 |
| James Muir,        | 1706 | James Nisbett,     | 1738 |
|                    |      | James Cross,       | 1739 |

*Since the Union.*

|                    |      |                   |      |
|--------------------|------|-------------------|------|
|                    |      | Robert Dreghorn,  | 1740 |
| John Craig,        | 1707 | Francis Crawford, | 1741 |
| Robert Stevenson,  | 1708 | Robert Donaldson, | 1742 |
| Robert Stevenson,  | 1709 | William Reid,     | 1743 |
| John Craig,        | 1710 | Thomas Thomson,   | 1744 |
| John Craig,        | 1711 | James Wodrow,     | 1745 |
| Robert Dickie,     | 1712 | William Campbell, | 1746 |
| Robert Dickie,     | 1713 | William Reid,     | 1747 |
| Robert Stevenson,  | 1714 | Hugh Fulton,      | 1748 |
| Robert Dickie,     | 1715 | Robert Falconer,  | 1749 |
| Robert Dickie,     | 1716 | John Hamilton,    | 1750 |
| Alexander Ross,    | 1717 | John Lochhead,    | 1751 |
| Francis Stevenson, | 1718 | David Lillie,     | 1752 |
| John Craig, Sen.   | 1719 | George Nisbett,   | 1753 |
| John Craig, Sen.   | 1720 | James Gilmour,    | 1754 |
| Francis Stevenson, | 1721 | Robert Matthie,   | 1755 |
| Robert Reid,       | 1722 | James Robertson,  | 1756 |
| James Lochhead,    | 1723 | Thomas Smith,     | 1757 |
| Robert Dreghorn,   | 1724 | William Anderson, | 1758 |
| Robert Dreghorn,   | 1725 | James Herbertson, | 1759 |
| James Nisbett,     | 1726 | John Cunningham,  | 1760 |
| Robert Donaldson,  | 1727 | Angus Currie,     | 1761 |
| Robert Dreghorn,   | 1728 | Robert Matthie,   | 1762 |



*Wrights.*

|                     |      |                     |      |
|---------------------|------|---------------------|------|
| George Falconer,    | 1763 | James Paterson,     | 1790 |
| Archibald Buchanan, | 1764 | John Cleland,       | 1791 |
| Robert Smith,       | 1765 | James Gemmel,       | 1792 |
| Patrick Smith,      | 1766 | James Young,        | 1793 |
| David Anderson,     | 1767 | William Clydesdale, | 1794 |
| William Caldwell,   | 1768 | John Buchanan,      | 1795 |
| William Horn,       | 1769 | James Cleland,      | 1796 |
| James Reid,         | 1770 | Thomas Smith,       | 1797 |
| George Ferrie,      | 1771 | James Bannerman,    | 1798 |
| William Duncan,     | 1772 | Andrew M'Farlane,   | 1799 |
| Ninian Glen,        | 1773 | William Carswell,   | 1800 |
| Peter Falconer,     | 1774 | William Rodger,     | 1801 |
| John Finlay,        | 1775 | Robert Watt,        | 1802 |
| John Gardner,       | 1776 | William Lindsay,    | 1803 |
| David Lindsay,      | 1777 | Andrew M'Farlane,   | 1804 |
| John Finlay,        | 1778 | Robert Ferrie,      | 1805 |
| John Morrison,      | 1779 | James M'Ruer,       | 1806 |
| James Jaffray,      | 1780 | Robert Brownlie,    | 1807 |
| Henry Calder,       | 1781 | Robert Miller,      | 1808 |
| Robert Waddell,     | 1782 | Duncan M'Callum,    | 1809 |
| David Scott,        | 1783 | Malcolm Colquhoun,  | 1810 |
| William Meikle,     | 1784 | John Binnie,        | 1811 |
| Thomas Crawford,    | 1785 | William Thomson,    | 1812 |
| Maurice Murray,     | 1786 | Walter Bremner,     | 1813 |
| John Morrison,      | 1787 | Robert Fleming,     | 1814 |
| Alexander Paterson, | 1788 | Lachlan M'Lean,     | 1815 |
| Charles Pirrie,     | 1789 |                     |      |

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*Wrights.*


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*Coopers.*

|                 |      |                  |      |
|-----------------|------|------------------|------|
| George Pollock, | 1604 | Robert Pollock,  | 1627 |
| John Hall,      | 1605 | Robert Pollock,  | 1628 |
| John Ritchie,   | 1606 | Robert Smith,    | 1629 |
| Thomas Morson,  | 1607 | Robert Smith,    | 1630 |
| Thomas Morson,  | 1608 | Robert Pollock,  | 1631 |
| David Shearer,  | 1609 | James Shields,   | 1632 |
| John Hall,      | 1610 | Andrew Smith,    | 1633 |
| James Shields,  | 1611 | James Pollock,   | 1634 |
| James Shields,  | 1612 | Robert Smith,    | 1635 |
| James Shields,  | 1613 | George Lochhead, | 1636 |
| David Shearer,  | 1614 | James Pollock,   | 1637 |
| David Shearer,  | 1615 | George Young,    | 1638 |
| David Shearer,  | 1616 | George Lochhead, | 1639 |
| James Shields,  | 1617 | Andrew Smith,    | 1640 |
| David Shearer,  | 1618 | George Lochhead, | 1641 |
| Andrew Smith,   | 1619 | George Lyon,     | 1642 |
| Robert Smith,   | 1620 | George Lochhead, | 1643 |
| George Pollock, | 1621 | Cuthbert Greg,   | 1644 |
| George Pollock, | 1622 | Cuthbert Greg,   | 1645 |
| James Shields,  | 1623 | George Lyon,     | 1646 |
| Robert Howie,   | 1624 | John Young,      | 1647 |
| Robert Howie,   | 1625 | Cuthbert Greg,   | 1648 |
| James Shields,  | 1626 | George Lyon,     | 1649 |



*Coopers.*

|                              |      |                         |      |
|------------------------------|------|-------------------------|------|
| Andrew Smith,                | 1650 | George Govan,           | 1692 |
| Fillan Smith,                | 1651 | John Scott,             | 1693 |
| Fillan Smith,                | 1652 | William Rowan,          | 1694 |
| Fillan Smith,                | 1653 | William Rowan,          | 1695 |
| Robert Marshall,             | 1654 | Patrick Urie,           | 1696 |
| John Young,                  | 1655 | Patrick Urie,           | 1697 |
| Robert Marshall,             | 1656 | George Govan,           | 1698 |
| Robert Finlay,               | 1657 | George Govan,           | 1699 |
| Robert Marshall,             | 1658 | George Govan,           | 1700 |
| Robert Marshall,             | 1659 | Patrick Urie,           | 1701 |
| Cuthbert Greg,               | 1660 | Patrick Urie,           | 1702 |
| James Anderson,              | 1661 | George Govan,           | 1703 |
| James Anderson,              | 1662 | George Govan,           | 1704 |
| Robert Finlay,               | 1663 | John Robertson,         | 1705 |
| John Robison,                | 1664 | John Young,             | 1706 |
| Robert Finlay,               | 1665 |                         |      |
| Cuthbert Greg,               | 1666 | <i>Since the Union.</i> |      |
| Robert Finlay,               | 1667 | John Young,             | 1707 |
| William Shields,             | 1668 | William Norris,         | 1708 |
| James Shields,               | 1669 | William Norris,         | 1709 |
| William Shields,             | 1670 | George Govan,           | 1710 |
| James Shields,               | 1671 | John Young,             | 1711 |
| James Smith,                 | 1672 | John Urie,              | 1712 |
| James Smith,                 | 1673 | John Urie,              | 1713 |
| Ninian Paterson,             | 1674 | John Young,             | 1714 |
| Robert Young,                | 1675 | John Young,             | 1715 |
| Ninian Paterson,             | 1676 | John Urie,              | 1716 |
| James Shields,               | 1677 | John Urie,              | 1717 |
| George Govan,                | 1686 | George Govan,           | 1718 |
|                              |      | George Govan,           | 1719 |
|                              |      | Alexander Forster,      | 1720 |
| <i>Since the Revolution.</i> |      |                         |      |
| John Scott,                  | 1689 | Alexander Forster,      | 1721 |
| John Scott,                  | 1690 | Matthew Urie,           | 1722 |
| John Scott,                  | 1691 | Matthew Urie,           | 1723 |



*Coopers.*

|                       |      |                        |      |
|-----------------------|------|------------------------|------|
| George Household,     | 1724 | Robert Young,          | 1758 |
| George Household,     | 1725 | William Household,     | 1759 |
| John Rowan,           | 1726 | Robert Auchincloss,    | 1760 |
| John Rowan,           | 1727 | John Robertson,        | 1761 |
| John Buchanan,        | 1728 | John Young,            | 1762 |
| John Buchanan,        | 1729 | John Household,        | 1763 |
| Robert Morrison,      | 1730 | Robert Craig,          | 1764 |
| Robert Morrison,      | 1731 | William Household,     | 1765 |
| James Robertson,      | 1732 | Patrick Williamson,    | 1766 |
| John Robertson,       | 1733 | Robert Auchincloss,    | 1767 |
| John Rowan,           | 1734 | Robert Robertson,      | 1768 |
| John Rowan,           | 1735 | John Robertson,        | 1769 |
| Alexander Forster,    | 1736 | James Boyd,            | 1770 |
| Alexander Forster,    | 1737 | George Miller,         | 1771 |
| John Buchanan,        | 1738 | George Household,      | 1772 |
| John Walker,          | 1739 | Robert Young,          | 1773 |
| John Marshall,        | 1740 | Robert Auchincloss,    | 1774 |
| James Robertson, Jun. | 1741 | Robert Robertson, Jun. | 1775 |
| George Household,     | 1742 | John Boyd,             | 1776 |
| John Govan,           | 1743 | Robert Craig,          | 1777 |
| James Robertson, Jun. | 1744 | William Urie,          | 1778 |
| John Marshall,        | 1745 | John Household,        | 1779 |
| Patrick Leckie,       | 1746 | Andrew Hood,           | 1780 |
| James Robertson, Jun. | 1747 | James Robertson, Jun.  | 1781 |
| Patrick Leckie,       | 1748 | John Hood,             | 1782 |
| Robert Auchincloss,   | 1749 | William Urie,          | 1783 |
| Robert Robertson,     | 1750 | William Auchincloss,   | 1784 |
| George M'Crae,        | 1751 | Robert Robertson,      | 1785 |
| John Household,       | 1752 | Andrew Hood,           | 1786 |
| Matthew Urie,         | 1753 | James Paton,           | 1787 |
| Robert Auchincloss,   | 1754 | William Auchincloss,   | 1788 |
| John Finnie,          | 1755 | Robert Pirrie,         | 1789 |
| James Robertson,      | 1756 | Hugh M'Farlane,        | 1790 |
| Patrick Williamson,   | 1757 | James Robertson,       | 1791 |



*[The page contains faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]*

| <i>Fleshers.</i> |      |                |      |
|------------------|------|----------------|------|
| William Mure,    | 1604 | John Watson,   | 1609 |
| William Mure,    | 1605 | Robert Watson, | 1610 |
| Robert Watson,   | 1606 | Robert Watson, | 1611 |
| Robert Watson,   | 1607 | Robert Watson, | 1612 |
| John Watson,     | 1608 | George Brown,  | 1613 |



*Fleshers.*

|                      |      |                              |      |
|----------------------|------|------------------------------|------|
| James Watson,        | 1614 | Alexander Colquhoun,         | 1648 |
| Robert Watson,       | 1615 | George Broom,                | 1649 |
| Robert Watson,       | 1616 | Alexander Holmes,            | 1650 |
| Robert Watson,       | 1617 | George Broom,                | 1651 |
| William Watson,      | 1618 | George Broom,                | 1652 |
| Robert Watson,       | 1619 | George Broom,                | 1653 |
| William Watson,      | 1620 | George Broom,                | 1654 |
| Robert Watson,       | 1621 | Alexander Holmes,            | 1655 |
| Robert Watson,       | 1622 | George Broom,                | 1656 |
| Robert Watson, Jun.  | 1623 | George Broom,                | 1657 |
| Robert Watson, Jun.  | 1624 | Robert Broom,                | 1658 |
| Robert Watson, Sen.  | 1625 | Michael Gilmour,             | 1659 |
| Patrick Watson,      | 1626 | Robert Broom,                | 1660 |
| Patrick Watson,      | 1627 | George Broom,                | 1661 |
| Robert Watson,       | 1628 | Michael Gilmour,             | 1662 |
| Patrick Watson,      | 1629 | Alexander Holmes,            | 1663 |
| Patrick Watson,      | 1630 | George Broom,                | 1664 |
| James Watson,        | 1631 | James Gilmour,               | 1665 |
| Alexander Colquhoun, | 1632 | Michael Gilmour,             | 1666 |
| Patrick Watson,      | 1633 | William Gilmour,             | 1667 |
| Robert Watson,       | 1634 | James Gilmour, Sen.          | 1668 |
| Patrick Watson,      | 1635 | William Gilmour,             | 1669 |
| Alexander Colquhoun, | 1636 | James Gilmour,               | 1670 |
| Robert Finnie,       | 1637 | John Barrie,                 | 1671 |
| Robert Cochran,      | 1638 | James Gilmour,               | 1672 |
| Alexander Holmes,    | 1639 | James Watson,                | 1673 |
| George Brown,        | 1640 | John Barrie,                 | 1674 |
| Alexander Colquhoun, | 1641 | James Watson,                | 1675 |
| Robert Finnie,       | 1642 | James Gilmour,               | 1676 |
| Robert Cochran,      | 1643 | James Watson,                | 1677 |
| David Boyd,          | 1644 | John Gilmour,                | 1686 |
| George Brown,        | 1645 |                              |      |
| David Boyd,          | 1646 | <i>Since the Revolution.</i> |      |
| George Broom,        | 1647 | John Barrie,                 | 1690 |



*Flethers.*

|                         |      |                      |      |
|-------------------------|------|----------------------|------|
| George Brown,           | 1691 | William Gilmour,     | 1723 |
| George Brown,           | 1692 | William Gilmour,     | 1724 |
| John Barrie,            | 1693 | William Gilmour,     | 1725 |
| Robert Banks,           | 1694 | William Gilmour,     | 1726 |
| Robert Banks,           | 1695 | John Gilmour,        | 1727 |
| James Gilmour,          | 1696 | John Gilmour,        | 1728 |
| James Gilmour,          | 1697 | Robert Gilmour,      | 1729 |
| Robert Banks,           | 1698 | Robert Gilmour,      | 1730 |
| Robert Banks,           | 1699 | Archibald Alexander, | 1731 |
| James Gilmour,          | 1700 | Archibald Alexander, | 1732 |
| Robert Banks,           | 1701 | John Gilmour,        | 1733 |
| John Gilmour,           | 1702 | John Gilmour,        | 1734 |
| John Gilmour,           | 1703 | John Blackwood,      | 1735 |
| John Duncan,            | 1704 | John Blackwood,      | 1736 |
| George Broom,           | 1705 | Archibald Alexander, | 1737 |
| George Broom,           | 1706 | Archibald Alexander, | 1738 |
|                         |      | John Blackwood,      | 1739 |
|                         |      | John Blackwood,      | 1740 |
| <i>Since the Union.</i> |      |                      |      |
| James Gilmour,          | 1707 | David Pitcairn,      | 1741 |
| James Gilmour,          | 1708 | David Pitcairn,      | 1742 |
| William Gilmour,        | 1709 | Alexander King,      | 1743 |
| William Gilmour,        | 1710 | Archibald Alexander, | 1744 |
| John Gilmour,           | 1711 | Archibald Alexander, | 1745 |
| William Gilmour,        | 1712 | John Allison,        | 1746 |
| William Gilmour,        | 1713 | John Allison,        | 1747 |
| William Watson,         | 1714 | James Watson,        | 1748 |
| William Watson,         | 1715 | James Watson,        | 1749 |
| William Gilmour,        | 1716 | James Kilpatrick,    | 1750 |
| William Gilmour,        | 1717 | James Kilpatrick,    | 1751 |
| William Gilmour,        | 1718 | Archibald Alexander, | 1752 |
| William Watson,         | 1719 | Archibald Alexander, | 1753 |
| William Watson,         | 1720 | Thomas Lawson,       | 1754 |
| William Gilmour,        | 1721 | Thomas Lawson,       | 1755 |
| William Gilmour,        | 1722 | John Waterston,      | 1756 |



*Flethers.*

|                      |      |                     |      |
|----------------------|------|---------------------|------|
| John Waterston,      | 1757 | William Watson,     | 1787 |
| David Kilpatrick,    | 1758 | Peter Brown,        | 1788 |
| David Kilpatrick,    | 1759 | Thomas Clark,       | 1789 |
| Matthew Lawson,      | 1760 | John Angus,         | 1790 |
| Matthew Lawson,      | 1761 | John M'Gilp,        | 1791 |
| James Kilpatrick,    | 1762 | Peter Brown, Sen.   | 1792 |
| James Kilpatrick,    | 1763 | William Lang,       | 1793 |
| John Allison,        | 1764 | Thomas Lang,        | 1794 |
| John Allison,        | 1765 | Peter Brown,        | 1795 |
| Thomas Lawson,       | 1766 | Gavin Bouse,        | 1796 |
| Thomas Lawson,       | 1767 | John Hannah,        | 1797 |
| John King,           | 1768 | Thomas Lang,        | 1798 |
| John King,           | 1769 | Peter Brown,        | 1799 |
| John Lang,           | 1770 | James Watson,       | 1800 |
| Ninian M'Gilp,       | 1771 | Walter Stewart,     | 1801 |
| Thomas Lawson,       | 1772 | William Kilpatrick, | 1802 |
| William Watson, Sen. | 1773 | James Watson,       | 1803 |
| William Watson, Jun. | 1774 | John Hannah,        | 1804 |
| John King,           | 1775 | John Hannah, Jun.   | 1805 |
| Walter Philip,       | 1776 | Walter Stewart,     | 1806 |
| David Gilmour,       | 1777 | Matthew Watson,     | 1807 |
| James Scouler,       | 1778 | Thomas Reid,        | 1808 |
| John Fleming,        | 1779 | John Scouler,       | 1809 |
| John King,           | 1780 | Robert Gilmour,     | 1810 |
| John Lang,           | 1781 | Ninian Scouler,     | 1811 |
| Peter Brown,         | 1782 | William Thomson,    | 1812 |
| John Gibson,         | 1783 | John Sugar,         | 1813 |
| John Fleming,        | 1784 | David Gilmour,      | 1814 |
| John Hannah,         | 1785 | James Watson,       | 1815 |
| William Kilpatrick,  | 1786 |                     | 1816 |



*Flethers.*


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*Masons.*

|                     |      |                   |      |
|---------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| William Dunlop,     | 1604 | James Rankin,     | 1622 |
| William Dunlop,     | 1605 | James Rankin,     | 1623 |
| Alexander Caldwell, | 1606 | John Boyd,        | 1624 |
| John Stewart,       | 1607 | John Boyd,        | 1625 |
| Andrew Boyd,        | 1608 | James Ritchie,    | 1626 |
| John Boyd,          | 1609 | John Boyd,        | 1627 |
| Thomas Rankin,      | 1610 | John Boyd,        | 1628 |
| John Rankin,        | 1611 | John Stewart,     | 1629 |
| Andrew Boyd,        | 1612 | John Stewart,     | 1630 |
| John Stewart,       | 1613 | John Boyd,        | 1631 |
| John Caldwell,      | 1614 | James Rankin,     | 1632 |
| John Davie,         | 1615 | Robert Caldwell,  | 1633 |
| John Boyd,          | 1616 | James Rankin,     | 1634 |
| John Rankin,        | 1617 | John Boyd,        | 1635 |
| John Stewart,       | 1618 | James Rankin,     | 1636 |
| John Stewart,       | 1619 | James Rankin,     | 1637 |
| John Boyd,          | 1620 | Matthew Caldwell, | 1638 |
| John Rankin,        | 1621 | John Stewart,     | 1639 |



*Masons.*

|                    |      |                              |      |
|--------------------|------|------------------------------|------|
| John Stewart,      | 1640 | John Clark,                  | 1674 |
| John Boyd,         | 1641 | Robert Boyd,                 | 1675 |
| John Stewart,      | 1642 | Robert Boyd,                 | 1676 |
| John Boyd,         | 1643 | Robert Boyd,                 | 1677 |
| John Stewart, Sen. | 1644 | Thomas Caldwell,             | 1678 |
| John Boyd,         | 1645 | James Hunter,                | 1679 |
| John Stewart, Sen. | 1646 | John Boyd,                   | 1680 |
| John Stewart, Jun. | 1647 | John Boyd,                   | 1681 |
| John Rankin,       | 1648 | Patrick Maxwell,             | 1682 |
| John Boyd,         | 1649 | James Boyd,                  | 1683 |
| Robert Caldwell,   | 1650 | James Boyd,                  | 1684 |
| Robert Caldwell,   | 1651 | John Boyd,                   | 1685 |
| John Stewart, Jun. | 1652 | James Boyd,                  | 1686 |
| John Rankin,       | 1653 | James Boyd,                  | 1687 |
| John Rankin,       | 1654 | John Boyd,                   | 1688 |
| William Boyd,      | 1655 |                              |      |
| William Boyd,      | 1656 | <i>Since the Revolution.</i> |      |
| John Rankin,       | 1657 | James Boyd,                  | 1689 |
| John Rankin,       | 1658 | John Bryce,                  | 1690 |
| James Hunter,      | 1659 | James Boyd,                  | 1691 |
| John Clark,        | 1660 | James Boyd,                  | 1692 |
| William Boyd,      | 1661 | Robert Rodger,               | 1693 |
| John Clark,        | 1662 | John Bryce,                  | 1694 |
| John Clark,        | 1663 | John Bryce,                  | 1695 |
| Robert Boyd,       | 1664 | James Boyd,                  | 1696 |
| John Clark,        | 1665 | John Bryce,                  | 1697 |
| Robert Boyd,       | 1666 | John Bryce,                  | 1698 |
| John Clark,        | 1667 | Samuel Carruith,             | 1699 |
| Robert Boyd,       | 1668 | Samuel Carruith,             | 1700 |
| John Clark,        | 1669 | George Muir,                 | 1701 |
| Robert Boyd,       | 1670 | John Bryce,                  | 1702 |
| John Clark,        | 1671 | Samuel Carruith,             | 1703 |
| Robert Boyd,       | 1672 | Samuel Carruith,             | 1704 |
| Robert Boyd,       | 1673 | Matthew Craig,               | 1705 |



*Masons.*

|                         |      |                   |      |
|-------------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| Matthew Craig,          | 1706 | James Corse,      | 1738 |
|                         |      | James Muir,       | 1739 |
| <i>Since the Union.</i> |      | James Muir,       | 1740 |
| Samuel Carruith,        | 1707 | William Caldwell, | 1741 |
| Samuel Carruith,        | 1708 | William Caldwell, | 1742 |
| George Muir,            | 1709 | James Muir,       | 1743 |
| Samuel Carruith,        | 1710 | James Muir,       | 1744 |
| William Carruith,       | 1711 | William Paul,     | 1745 |
| Samuel Carruith,        | 1712 | Robert Wilson,    | 1746 |
| William Kerr,           | 1713 | Robert Muir,      | 1747 |
| William Kerr,           | 1714 | Robert Muir,      | 1748 |
| Matthew Craig,          | 1715 | William Paul,     | 1749 |
| William Kerr,           | 1716 | David M'Arthur,   | 1750 |
| Samuel Carruith,        | 1717 | John Lawson,      | 1751 |
| George Muir,            | 1718 | Robert Muir,      | 1752 |
| Samuel Carruith,        | 1719 | David M'Arthur,   | 1753 |
| George Muir,            | 1720 | John Brown,       | 1754 |
| James Corse,            | 1721 | Robert Muir,      | 1755 |
| George Muir,            | 1722 | John Lawson,      | 1756 |
| William Lawson,         | 1723 | John Lawson,      | 1757 |
| James Muir,             | 1724 | Robert Tennent,   | 1758 |
| George Muir,            | 1725 | Robert Tennent,   | 1759 |
| William Lawson,         | 1726 | Robert Muir,      | 1760 |
| James Corse,            | 1727 | David M'Arthur,   | 1761 |
| Gavin Lawson,           | 1728 | David M'Arthur,   | 1762 |
| William Lawson,         | 1729 | John Wardrop,     | 1763 |
| James Corse,            | 1730 | John Wardrop,     | 1764 |
| James Muir,             | 1731 | John Lawson,      | 1765 |
| William Lawson,         | 1732 | John Lawson,      | 1766 |
| William Paul,           | 1733 | William Paul,     | 1767 |
| James Muir,             | 1734 | Daniel Wardrop,   | 1768 |
| William Carruith,       | 1735 | John Adam,        | 1769 |
| William Carruith,       | 1736 | James M'Kerrow,   | 1770 |
| James Corse,            | 1737 | William Shaw,     | 1771 |



*Masons.*

|                    |      |                    |      |
|--------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| James Rankin,      | 1772 | Alexander Waddell, | 1794 |
| William Baird,     | 1773 | Robert Aiken,      | 1795 |
| William Shaw,      | 1774 | Walter Johnston,   | 1796 |
| Daniel Wardrop,    | 1775 | Daniel Wardrop,    | 1797 |
| John Finlay,       | 1776 | William Scott,     | 1798 |
| William Paul,      | 1777 | William Broom,     | 1799 |
| Daniel Wardrop,    | 1778 | John Muir,         | 1800 |
| William Telfer,    | 1779 | John Murray,       | 1801 |
| William Baird,     | 1780 | James Baird,       | 1802 |
| James Pollock,     | 1781 | Thomas Wilson,     | 1803 |
| Matthew Cleland,   | 1782 | Allan Stirling,    | 1804 |
| William Young,     | 1783 | John Muir,         | 1805 |
| William Telfer,    | 1784 | Andrew Bocket,     | 1806 |
| Matthew Cleland,   | 1785 | Matthew Park,      | 1807 |
| William Young,     | 1786 | David Hamilton,    | 1808 |
| Alexander Waddell, | 1787 | Matthew Paterson,  | 1809 |
| William Telfer,    | 1788 | Alexander Broom,   | 1810 |
| John Alston,       | 1789 | John Baird,        | 1811 |
| John Walkinshaw,   | 1790 | William Torrance,  | 1812 |
| Alexander Waddell, | 1791 | Robert Aiken,      | 1813 |
| Matthew Cleland,   | 1792 | Adam Rutherford,   | 1814 |
| Daniel Wardrop,    | 1793 | Thomas Smith,      | 1815 |



*Masons.*


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*Gardeners.*

|              |      |                   |      |
|--------------|------|-------------------|------|
| John Govan,  | 1604 | John Govan,       | 1630 |
| John Govan,  | 1605 | John Govan,       | 1631 |
| John Govan,  | 1606 | David Jack,       | 1632 |
| John Govan,  | 1607 | Thomas Brock,     | 1633 |
| John Govan,  | 1608 | Thomas Brock,     | 1634 |
| John Govan,  | 1609 | Thomas Brock,     | 1635 |
| John Govan,  | 1610 | David Jack,       | 1636 |
| John Govan,  | 1611 | John Wodrow,      | 1637 |
| John Govan,  | 1612 | John Wodrow,      | 1638 |
| John Govan,  | 1613 | Robert Hutchison, | 1639 |
| John Govan,  | 1614 | Robert Hutchison, | 1640 |
| John Govan,  | 1615 | David Robertson,  | 1641 |
| John Govan,  | 1616 | David Robertson,  | 1642 |
| John Govan,  | 1617 | John Wodrow,      | 1643 |
| John Govan,  | 1618 | John Wodrow,      | 1644 |
| John Govan,  | 1619 | John Wodrow,      | 1645 |
| John Govan,  | 1620 | Robert Hutchison, | 1646 |
| John Machen, | 1621 | Robert Hutchison, | 1647 |
| John Machen, | 1622 | John Wodrow,      | 1648 |
| John Machen, | 1623 | John Wodrow,      | 1649 |
| John Machen, | 1624 | John Wodrow,      | 1650 |
| John Govan,  | 1625 | John Wodrow,      | 1651 |
| John Govan,  | 1626 | John Wodrow,      | 1652 |
| John Govan,  | 1627 | John Wodrow,      | 1653 |
| John Govan,  | 1628 | John Wodrow,      | 1654 |
| John Govan,  | 1629 | James Dougal,     | 1655 |



*Gardeners.*

|                    |      |                              |      |
|--------------------|------|------------------------------|------|
| James Dougal,      | 1656 | <i>Since the Revolution.</i> |      |
| James Dougal,      | 1657 | Robert Tennent,              | 1689 |
| James Dougal,      | 1658 | Robert Tennent,              | 1690 |
| James Dougal,      | 1659 | George Ralston,              | 1691 |
| Andrew Ralston,    | 1660 | Patrick Tennent,             | 1692 |
| George Ralston,    | 1661 | John Allan,                  | 1693 |
| James Herriot,     | 1662 | John Allan,                  | 1694 |
| John Barton,       | 1663 | Patrick Tennent,             | 1695 |
| John Barton,       | 1664 | Patrick Tennent,             | 1696 |
| John Barton,       | 1665 | John Moodie,                 | 1697 |
| Andrew Ralston,    | 1666 | John Moodie,                 | 1698 |
| Andrew Ralston,    | 1667 | Thomas Nichol,               | 1699 |
| Robert Tennent,    | 1668 | Thomas Nichol,               | 1700 |
| William Hutchison, | 1669 | John Reid,                   | 1701 |
| Andrew Ralston,    | 1670 | John Reid,                   | 1702 |
| William Hutchison, | 1671 | Thomas Nichol,               | 1703 |
| Robert Tennent,    | 1672 | John Reid,                   | 1704 |
| William Hutchison, | 1673 | John Reid,                   | 1705 |
| John Gillespie,    | 1674 | Andrew Sommerville,          | 1706 |
| George Ralston,    | 1675 |                              |      |
| Robert Tennent,    | 1676 | <i>Since the Union.</i>      |      |
| John Gillespie,    | 1677 | Andrew Sommerville,          | 1707 |
| John Gillespie,    | 1678 | John Hatridge,               | 1708 |
| John Gillespie,    | 1679 | John Hatridge,               | 1709 |
| John Gillespie,    | 1680 | Andrew Sommerville,          | 1710 |
| Robert Tennent,    | 1681 | Andrew Sommerville,          | 1711 |
| Robert Tennent,    | 1682 | John Reid,                   | 1712 |
| Robert Tennent,    | 1683 | John Reid,                   | 1713 |
| James Cross,       | 1684 | John Jamieson,               | 1714 |
| George Ralston,    | 1685 | John Jamieson,               | 1715 |
| James Cross,       | 1686 | William Hatridge,            | 1716 |
| James Cross,       | 1687 | William Hatridge,            | 1717 |
| Patrick Tennent,   | 1688 | James Wright,                | 1718 |
|                    |      | James Wright,                | 1719 |



*Gardeners.*

|                     |      |                     |      |
|---------------------|------|---------------------|------|
| John Jamieson,      | 1720 | William Stewart,    | 1754 |
| William Aitken,     | 1721 | Archibald M'Kenzie, | 1755 |
| William Aitken,     | 1722 | John M'Aulay,       | 1756 |
| Hugh Tennent,       | 1723 | Allan M'Aulay,      | 1757 |
| Hugh Tennent,       | 1724 | James Wilson,       | 1758 |
| John Moodie,        | 1725 | Alexander Allan,    | 1759 |
| John Moodie,        | 1726 | Duncan Campbell,    | 1760 |
| William Hatridge,   | 1727 | James Maitland,     | 1761 |
| William Hatridge,   | 1728 | James Wilson,       | 1762 |
| John Moodie,        | 1729 | John M'Auslin,      | 1763 |
| John Moodie,        | 1730 | John Gardner,       | 1764 |
| Robert Moodie,      | 1731 | John M'Aulay,       | 1765 |
| Robert Moodie,      | 1732 | James Wilson,       | 1766 |
| Robert Moodie,      | 1733 | Thomas Barton,      | 1767 |
| John Moodie,        | 1734 | William Campbell,   | 1768 |
| Aulay M'Aulay,      | 1735 | John Allan,         | 1769 |
| Aulay M'Aulay,      | 1736 | John Wilson,        | 1770 |
| William Caldwell,   | 1737 | William Bryce,      | 1771 |
| William Caldwell,   | 1738 | Adam Paterson,      | 1772 |
| William Reid,       | 1739 | Duncan Campbell,    | 1773 |
| William Reid,       | 1740 | Allan M'Aulay,      | 1774 |
| William Caldwell,   | 1741 | William Stewart,    | 1775 |
| William Caldwell,   | 1742 | John Allan,         | 1776 |
| John Gardner,       | 1743 | William Bryce,      | 1777 |
| John Gardner,       | 1744 | Daniel Kennedy,     | 1778 |
| William Smith,      | 1745 | William M'Aulay,    | 1779 |
| Hugh Tennent,       | 1746 | William Stewart,    | 1780 |
| John Gardner,       | 1747 | John Wright,        | 1781 |
| John Logan,         | 1748 | James Bryce,        | 1782 |
| John M'Aulay,       | 1749 | William Scott, Jun. | 1783 |
| James Arthur,       | 1750 | Daniel Kennedy,     | 1784 |
| Alexander M'Aulay,  | 1751 | James Wilson,       | 1785 |
| Duncan Campbell,    | 1752 | James Miller,       | 1786 |
| Archibald M'Kenzie, | 1753 | William Buchanan,   | 1787 |



*Gardeners.*

|                   |      |                      |      |
|-------------------|------|----------------------|------|
| John Wilson,      | 1788 | John Bain,           | 1802 |
| John Scott,       | 1789 | John Andrew,         | 1803 |
| Andrew Smith,     | 1790 | Daniel Kennedy, Jun. | 1804 |
| Robert Zuill,     | 1791 | Robert Campbell,     | 1805 |
| Daniel Brodie,    | 1792 | A. M'Intyre,         | 1806 |
| Robert Wilson,    | 1793 | Robert Campbell,     | 1807 |
| William Cowan,    | 1794 | Robert Wilson,       | 1808 |
| William M'Intyre, | 1795 | John Hamilton,       | 1809 |
| James Miller,     | 1796 | James Wilson,        | 1810 |
| John Paul,        | 1797 | James Williamson,    | 1811 |
| John Bain,        | 1798 | John Anderson,       | 1812 |
| Robert Campbell,  | 1799 | William Wilson,      | 1813 |
| John Scott,       | 1800 | William M'Intyre,    | 1814 |
| William Allan,    | 1801 | John M'Intyre,       | 1815 |



*Surgeons and Barbers.*

|                   |      |                     |      |
|-------------------|------|---------------------|------|
| Robert Hamilton,  | 1604 | James Hamilton,     | 1637 |
| William Spang,    | 1605 | John Hall,          | 1638 |
| William Spang,    | 1606 | John Hall,          | 1639 |
| Robert Hamilton,  | 1607 | Daniel Brown,       | 1640 |
| Robert Hamilton,  | 1608 | Andrew Muir,        | 1641 |
| John Hall,        | 1609 | James Hamilton,     | 1642 |
| John Hall,        | 1610 | George Mitchelson,  | 1643 |
| Robert Allison,   | 1611 | George Mitchelson,  | 1644 |
| Robert Allison,   | 1612 | Robert Mayne,       | 1645 |
| John Hall,        | 1613 | James Hamilton,     | 1646 |
| John Hall,        | 1614 | Daniel Brown,       | 1647 |
| Andrew Milne,     | 1615 | Andrew Muir,        | 1648 |
| Andrew Milne,     | 1616 | Andrew Muir,        | 1649 |
| Andrew Milne,     | 1617 | Andrew Muir,        | 1650 |
| John Hall,        | 1618 | John Hall,          | 1651 |
| John Hall,        | 1619 | John Hall,          | 1652 |
| Robert Hamilton,  | 1620 | John Hall,          | 1653 |
| Robert Hamilton,  | 1621 | John Hall,          | 1654 |
| Andrew Milne,     | 1622 | John Hall,          | 1655 |
| Andrew Milne,     | 1623 | James Thomson,      | 1656 |
| John Hall,        | 1624 | James Thomson,      | 1657 |
| John Hall,        | 1625 | Thomas Lockhart,    | 1658 |
| Andrew Milne,     | 1626 | Thomas Lockhart,    | 1659 |
| Andrew Milne,     | 1627 | Daniel Brown,       | 1660 |
| Andrew Milne,     | 1628 | James Frank,        | 1661 |
| John Hall,        | 1629 | James Thomson,      | 1662 |
| John Hall,        | 1630 | James Frank,        | 1663 |
| Andrew Milne,     | 1631 | James Thomson,      | 1664 |
| Andrew Milne,     | 1632 | William Clydesdale, | 1665 |
| James Hamilton,   | 1633 | Archibald Bogle,    | 1666 |
| James Hamilton,   | 1634 | Archibald Bogle,    | 1667 |
| Robert Archibald, | 1635 | Archibald Graham,   | 1668 |
| Robert Archibald, | 1636 | Archibald Bogle,    | 1669 |



*Barbers.*

|                                          |      |                    |      |
|------------------------------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| Andrew Elphinston,                       | 1670 | John Robertson,    | 1729 |
| Archibald Bogle,                         | 1671 | John Robertson,    | 1730 |
| Robert Bogle,                            | 1672 | Robert Wallace,    | 1731 |
| David Sharp,                             | 1673 | Robert Wallace,    | 1732 |
| David Sharp,                             | 1674 | William M'Kechnie, | 1733 |
| Charles Mowat,                           | 1675 | William M'Kechnie, | 1734 |
| Charles Mowat,                           | 1676 | John Crookshanks,  | 1735 |
| Robert Houston,                          | 1677 | John Crookshanks,  | 1736 |
| <i>Since the Revolution &amp; Union.</i> |      | John Weir,         | 1737 |
| William Thomson,                         | 1709 | James Hutchison,   | 1738 |
| William Thomson,                         | 1710 | John Weir,         | 1739 |
| William Thomson,                         | 1711 | John Tassie,       | 1740 |
| Hugh Fulton,                             | 1712 | William King,      | 1741 |
| Hugh Fulton,                             | 1713 | Alexander Edwards, | 1742 |
| William Thomson,                         | 1714 | Andrew Blair,      | 1743 |
| William Thomson,                         | 1715 | James Hutchison,   | 1744 |
| James Calder,                            | 1716 | Robert Paul,       | 1745 |
| James Calder,                            | 1717 | James Brown,       | 1746 |
| John Calder,                             | 1718 | Duncan Niven,      | 1747 |
| John Gordon,                             | 1719 | John Miller,       | 1748 |
|                                          |      | John Faulds,       | 1749 |
|                                          |      | Andrew Younger,    | 1750 |
| <i>Barbers*.</i>                         |      | John Tassie,       | 1751 |
| Alexander Milne,                         | 1722 | John Craig,        | 1752 |
| Alexander Milne,                         | 1723 | John Carse,        | 1753 |
| John M'Aulay,                            | 1724 | Malcom Fleming,    | 1754 |
| Alexander Legat,                         | 1725 | Duncan Niven,      | 1755 |
| George Buchanan,                         | 1726 | John Carse,        | 1756 |
| George Buchanan,                         | 1727 | Andrew Duncan,     | 1757 |
| Alexander Legat,                         | 1728 | Duncan Niven,      | 1758 |

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\* In 1721, the Surgeons were disjoined from the Barbers, the latter retaining the privileges of the Incorporation, who annually choose a Deacon from among their own number.



*Barbers.*

|                     |      |                   |      |
|---------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| Alexander Edwards,  | 1759 | James Rennie,     | 1788 |
| John Miller,        | 1760 | John Christie,    | 1789 |
| William Cassils,    | 1761 | John Marshall,    | 1790 |
| William Stevenson,  | 1762 | Stephen Colvill,  | 1791 |
| John Hutchison,     | 1763 | Charles Crawford, | 1792 |
| William Cassils,    | 1764 | Walter M'Indoe,   | 1793 |
| William M'Lean,     | 1765 | George Brown,     | 1794 |
| William Stevenson,  | 1766 | William Logie,    | 1795 |
| Robert Bryson,      | 1767 | John Christie,    | 1796 |
| Andrew Hatridge,    | 1768 | Walter Ferguson,  | 1797 |
| Alexander Moodie,   | 1769 | Charles Crawford, | 1798 |
| William M'Kechnie,  | 1770 | J. M'Crindell,    | 1799 |
| John Miller,        | 1771 | Robert Brown,     | 1800 |
| Charles Murray,     | 1772 | James Paterson,   | 1801 |
| Robert Logie,       | 1773 | Gavin Addison,    | 1802 |
| Alexander Moodie,   | 1774 | James Barton,     | 1803 |
| William Pollock,    | 1775 | William Caddell,  | 1804 |
| William Wilson,     | 1776 | James Nimmo,      | 1805 |
| Archibald Campbell, | 1777 | Charles Crawford, | 1806 |
| Robert Logie,       | 1778 | Daniel Campbell,  | 1807 |
| John Hadden,        | 1779 | William Auld,     | 1808 |
| Alexander Park,     | 1780 | Thomas Campbell,  | 1809 |
| Charles Crawford,   | 1781 | Francis Mackie,   | 1810 |
| Charles Murray,     | 1782 | David Burton,     | 1811 |
| William Logie,      | 1783 | Crawford Gardner, | 1812 |
| John Maxwell,       | 1784 | Charles Crawford, | 1813 |
| William M'Kechnie,  | 1785 | Allan Proudfoot,  | 1814 |
| Charles Crawford,   | 1786 | Andrew Rae,       | 1815 |
| William Logie,      | 1787 |                   | 1816 |

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*Barbers.*

|      |                  |
|------|------------------|
| 1648 | Patrick Burnside |
| 1649 | Thomas Naismith  |
| 1650 | Thomas Naismith  |
| 1651 | Thomas Naismith  |
| 1652 | Thomas Naismith  |
| 1653 | Thomas Naismith  |
| 1654 | Thomas Naismith  |
| 1655 | Thomas Naismith  |
| 1656 | Thomas Naismith  |
| 1657 | Thomas Naismith  |
| 1658 | Thomas Naismith  |
| 1659 | Thomas Naismith  |

*Bonnet-Makers.*

|                     |      |                   |      |
|---------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| John Naismith,      | 1604 | Michael Spence,   | 1626 |
| John Naismith,      | 1605 | Thomas Naismith,  | 1627 |
| John Burnside,      | 1606 | Michael Spence,   | 1628 |
| John Brown,         | 1607 | William Govan,    | 1629 |
| Michael Spence,     | 1608 | William Govan,    | 1630 |
| Richard Spence,     | 1609 | William Burnside, | 1631 |
| William Govan,      | 1610 | William Burnside, | 1632 |
| John Brownlie,      | 1611 | William Govan,    | 1633 |
| John Burnside,      | 1612 | William Govan,    | 1634 |
| John Smith,         | 1613 | Thomas Naismith,  | 1635 |
| William Govan,      | 1614 | Thomas Naismith,  | 1636 |
| Alexander Stirling, | 1615 | William Govan,    | 1637 |
| William Govan,      | 1616 | Patrick Burnside, | 1638 |
| John Smith,         | 1617 | William Govan,    | 1639 |
| Michael Spence,     | 1618 | John M'Lachlan,   | 1640 |
| William Fulton,     | 1619 | Thomas Naismith,  | 1641 |
| William Fulton,     | 1620 | Thomas Naismith,  | 1642 |
| Michael Spence,     | 1621 | William Govan,    | 1643 |
| John Smith,         | 1622 | Patrick Burnside, | 1644 |
| John Smith,         | 1623 | Patrick Burnside, | 1645 |
| William Govan,      | 1624 | Patrick Burnside, | 1646 |
| John Smith,         | 1625 | Gavin Naismith,   | 1647 |



*Bonnet-Makers.*

|                   |      | <i>Since the Revolution.</i> |      |
|-------------------|------|------------------------------|------|
| Patrick Burnside, | 1648 |                              |      |
| William Naismith, | 1649 | Thomas Nesmith,              | 1690 |
| William Craig,    | 1650 | William Nesmith,             | 1691 |
| William Craig,    | 1651 | William Nesmith,             | 1692 |
| Andrew Tape,      | 1652 | Thomas Nesmith,              | 1693 |
| Andrew Tape,      | 1653 | Thomas Nesmith,              | 1694 |
| William Craig,    | 1654 | William Nesmith,             | 1695 |
| William Craig,    | 1655 | William Nesmith,             | 1696 |
| Andrew Tape,      | 1656 | Thomas Nesmith,              | 1697 |
| Ninian Spence,    | 1657 | Thomas Nesmith,              | 1698 |
| Ninian Spence,    | 1658 | Thomas Nesmith,              | 1699 |
| William Craig,    | 1659 | Thomas Nesmith,              | 1700 |
| William Craig,    | 1660 | Thomas Nesmith,              | 1701 |
| John Walker,      | 1661 | Thomas Nesmith,              | 1702 |
| John Walker,      | 1662 | Thomas Nesmith,              | 1703 |
| John Walker,      | 1663 | John Wylie, Sen. *           | 1704 |
| Ninian Spence,    | 1664 | John Wylie, Jun.             | 1705 |
| Ninian Spence,    | 1665 | John Wylie, Sen.             | 1706 |
| John Walker,      | 1666 |                              |      |
| Ninian Spence,    | 1667 | <i>Since the Union.</i>      |      |
| Ninian Spence,    | 1668 | John Wylie, Jun.             | 1707 |
| John Walker,      | 1669 | John Wylie, Sen.             | 1708 |
| John Walker,      | 1670 | John Wylie, Jun.             | 1709 |
| Ninian Spence,    | 1671 | John Wylie, Sen.             | 1710 |
| Ninian Spence,    | 1672 | John Wylie, Jun.             | 1711 |
| Ninian Spence,    | 1673 | John Wylie, Sen.             | 1712 |
| John Walker,      | 1674 | John Wylie, Jun.             | 1713 |
| John Walker,      | 1675 | John Wylie, Sen.             | 1714 |
| John Walker,      | 1676 | John Wylie, Jun.             | 1715 |
| John Walker,      | 1677 | John Wylie, Sen.             | 1716 |
| Thomas Pettigrew, | 1686 | John Wylie, Jun.             | 1717 |
|                   |      | John Wylie, Sen.             | 1718 |

\* Father and Son alternately.



*Bonnet-Makers and Dyers.*

|              |      |                    |      |
|--------------|------|--------------------|------|
| John Wylie,  | 1719 | James Wylie,       | 1749 |
| David Wylie, | 1720 | James M'Fadyen,    | 1750 |
| James Wylie, | 1721 | David Wylie,       | 1751 |
| John Wylie,  | 1722 | Andrew Mackie,     | 1752 |
| David Wylie, | 1723 | Andrew Mackie,     | 1753 |
| James Wylie, | 1724 | Robert Marshall,   | 1754 |
| John Wylie,  | 1725 | Robert Marshall,   | 1755 |
| David Wylie, | 1726 | Robert Glen,       | 1756 |
| James Wylie, | 1727 | Robert Glen,       | 1757 |
| John Wylie,  | 1728 | Alexander Ralph,   | 1758 |
| David Wylie, | 1729 | James Clark,       | 1759 |
| James Wylie, | 1730 | Robert Marshall,   | 1760 |
| John Wylie,  | 1731 | Andrew Mackie,     | 1761 |
| David Wylie, | 1732 | William Young,     | 1762 |
| James Wylie, | 1733 | James French,      | 1763 |
| John Wylie,  | 1734 | James Clark,       | 1764 |
| David Wylie, | 1735 | Robert Glen,       | 1765 |
| James Wylie, | 1736 | James French,      | 1766 |
| John Wylie,  | 1737 | Alexander Wingate, | 1767 |
| David Wylie, | 1738 | William Young,     | 1768 |
| James Wylie, | 1739 | James Clark,       | 1769 |
| John Wylie,  | 1740 | James French,      | 1770 |
| David Wylie, | 1741 | Robert Glen,       | 1771 |
| James Wylie, | 1742 | James Clark,       | 1772 |

Adam Grant, 1773

|                                   |      |                    |      |
|-----------------------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| <i>Bonnet-Makers and Dyers</i> *. |      | John Hutton,       | 1774 |
| Alexander Wingate,                | 1743 | James French,      | 1775 |
| Robert Marshall,                  | 1744 | William Young,     | 1776 |
| James Wylie,                      | 1745 | Adam Grant,        | 1777 |
| Alexander Wingate,                | 1746 | John Hutton,       | 1778 |
| David Wylie,                      | 1747 | James Sommerville, | 1779 |
| Alexander Wingate,                | 1748 | James French,      | 1780 |

\* The Dyers were incorporated with the Bonnet-Makers in 1743.



*Bonnet-Makers and Dyers.*

|                 |      |                   |      |
|-----------------|------|-------------------|------|
| Andrew Hardie,  | 1781 | Archibald Hardie, | 1799 |
| Adam Grant,     | 1782 | Archibald Hardie, | 1800 |
| Peter Nisbett,  | 1783 | William Cassils,  | 1801 |
| Robert Glen,    | 1784 | Patrick Naismith, | 1802 |
| Adam Grant,     | 1785 | Archibald Hardie, | 1803 |
| Peter Nisbett,  | 1786 | Charles Murray,   | 1804 |
| John Brown,     | 1787 | William Brand,    | 1805 |
| Robert Glen,    | 1788 | John Brown,       | 1806 |
| Adam Grant,     | 1789 | Alexander Gray,   | 1807 |
| John Hutton,    | 1790 | John Glass,       | 1808 |
| Robert Glen,    | 1791 | William Cassils,  | 1809 |
| Peter Nisbett,  | 1792 | William Rodie,    | 1810 |
| Adam Grant,     | 1793 | John Brown,       | 1811 |
| Robert Glen,    | 1794 | John Glass,       | 1812 |
| James Melvin,   | 1795 | Alexander Reid,   | 1813 |
| Robert Maxwell, | 1796 | John Glass,       | 1814 |
| Peter Nisbett,  | 1797 | William M'Lean,   | 1815 |
| James Melvin,   | 1798 |                   | 1816 |



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